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THE NATIONAL
MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

VOL. II.—K TO Z.

THE NATIONAL

MEDICAL DICTIONARY:

INCLUDING

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND LATIN TECHNICAL TERMS
USED IN MEDICINE AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES, AND
A SERIES OF TABLES OF USEFUL DATA.

BY

JOHN S. BILLINGS, A.M., M.D., LL.D., Edin. and Harv., D.C.L. Oxon.,

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, SURGEON U. S. A., ETC., ETC.

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF

W. O. ATWATER, M. D., FRANK BAKER, M. D., S. M. BURNETT, M. D.,
W. T. COUNCILMAN, M. D., JAMES M. FLINT, M. D., J. A. KIDDER, M. D.,
WILLIAM LEE, M. D., R. LORINI, M. D., WASHINGTON MATTHEWS, M. D.,
C. S. MINOT, M. D., H. C. YARROW, M. D.

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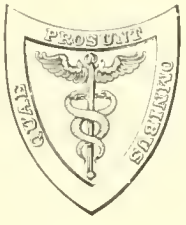

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A

DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL TERMS.

K.

K. 1. Chemical symbol for kalium = potassium. 2. Sign of the first nodal point.

K′. Sign of the second nodal point.

Ka., abbv. for **Kathode.**

Kaate. *Acacia catechu*, L.

Kachektisch (*G.*). Cachectic.

Kachexie (*G.*). Cachexia.

Kaddigbeeren (*G.*). Juniper-berries.

Kadeöl (*G.*). Oil of cade.

Kadmium (*G.*). Cadmium: —**jodur,** cadmium iodide; —**sulfat,** cadmium sulphate.

Kälte (*G.*). Cold; —**anæsthesie,** loss or diminution of sensation of cold: —**schmerz,** pain produced by cold; —**zittern,** shivering, chill.

Kältend (*G.*). Refrigerant.

Kæmpfe′ria. A genus of *Scitaminæ*. **K. galan′ga,** L., *Alpinia galanga*, Willd. **K. rotun′da,** L., indigenous and cultivated for ornament in India; tubers are used as discutient and vulnerary.

Kæmp′ferid. A yellowish, tasteless, odorless, crystalline substance obtained by Brandes (1839) from galangal.

Käseartig (*G.*). Caseous.

Käsebrechen (*G.*). Vomiting of cheesy matter; tyremesis.

Käsefirniss (*G.*). Vernix caseosa.

Käseherd (*G.*). Focus of caseation.

Käsekraut (*G.*). *Malva rotundifolia*, L.

Käsepappel (*G.*). *Malva sylvestris*, L.

Käsespirillum (*G.*). Spirillum tyrogenum.

Käsestoff (*G.*). Caseine.

Käsig (*G.*). Caseous, cheesy.

Kästchen (*G.*). Casket, alveolus.

Kaffee (*G.*). Coffee.

Kaffein (*G.*). Caffein.

Kahl (*G.*). Bald; —**grind,** scurf causing alopecia; —**heit,** alopecia; —**köpfig,** bald-headed; —**köpfigkeit,** baldheadedness; —**kopf,** bald-head.

Kahmhaut (*G.*). Mould-pellicle, crust or scum.

Kahnbein (*G.*). Scaphoid bone; —**höcker,** tubercle of scaphoid.

Kahnförmiges Bein (*G.*). Scaphoid bone.

Kairin A. $C_{11}H_{15}NO.HCl$. Ethyl-kairin: see *Kairine*.

Kairin M. Kairoline.

Kairine, kī′reen. $C_{10}H_{13}NO.HCl.H_2O$. *F.* cairine. Hydrochlorate of an artificial alkaloid prepared from chinoline; in crystalline powder, of a saline, bitter, and nauseous taste, freely soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether; introduced as an efficient antipyretic.

Kairoline, kī′ro-leen. $C_{10}H_{13}NO.HCl$-

H_4O. Chloride of tetrahydromethylchinoline, an extremely deliquescent salt having the therapeutical properties of kairine.

Kaisergeburt (*G.*). Delivery by Cæsarean operation.

Kaiserschnitt (*G.*). Cæsarean section.

Kaiserwurz (*G.*). Masterwort.

Kajeputöl (*G.*). Cajeput oil.

Kakao (*G.*). Cacao; — butter, oil of theobroma.

Kakerlacke (*G.*). Albino.

Kakerlak'ism. *F.* kakerlaquisme. Albinism.

Kakké. Japanese term for beriberi.

Kako [*κακος*] For words thus beginning and not found here, see *Caco*.

Kak'odyl. $C_4H_{11}As$ [*κακώδης, ὕλη*]. *F.* kakodyle. Fuming liquor of Cadet, arsendimethyl; a compound radical first obtained by Cadet (1760) by dry distillation of arsenious acid with potassium acetate. A colorless, highly refracting, viscous liquid, of nauseous odor, with strong affinity for oxygen, taking fire spontaneously in contact with air; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; poisonous.

Kalabarbohne (*G.*). Physostigma; — nextrakt, extract of physostigma.

Kalada'na. *L.* pharbitis semina. The seeds of *Pharbitis Nil*, Choisy; a cathartic resembling jalap [P. Ind.].

Kalada'næ resi'na (*L.*). Resin of kaladana.

Kalamuswurzel (*G.*): see *Calamus*.

Ka'li. Potassium. K. arsenico'sum solu'tum, solution of arsenite of potassium. K. bitartar'icum [P. Ross.], potassium bitartrate. K. carbon'icum, potassium carbonate. K. carbon'icum acid'ulum, potassium bicarbonate. K. caus'ticum fu'sum, potassa. K. caus'ticum solu'tum [P. Ross.], solution of potassa. K. hy'dricum fu'sum, potassa. K. muriat'icum oxygena'tum, potassium chlorate. K. oxymuriat'icum, potassium chlorate. K. sulfur'icum [P. Ross.], potassium sulphate. K. sulphur'icum ac'idum, potassium bisulphate. K. tartar'icum [P. Ross.], potassium tartrate.

Kalialbuminat (*G.*). Albuminate resembling casein, but not precipitated by rennet.

Kalilauge (*G.*). Solution of potassa.

Kalisalpeter (*G.*). Potassium nitrate.

Kalisalze (*G.*). Potash salts.

Kalischwefelleber (*G.*). Sulphurated potassa.

Kaliseife (*G.*). Green soap.

Ka'lium. Potassium. K. acet'icum, potassium acetate. K. acet'icum solu'tum, solution of potassium acetate. K. arsenico'sum, potassium arsenite. K. bicarbon'icum [P. G.], potassium bicarbonate. K. bichrom'icum [P. G.], potassium bichromate. K. bioxal'icum, potassium binoxalate. K. borus'sicum, potassium ferrocyanide. K. broma'tum [P. G.], potassium bromide. K. carbon'icum [P. G.], potassium carbonate. K. carbon'icum cru'dum: see *Pearlash*. K. caus'ticum fu'sum [P. G.], potassa. K. chlora'tum [P. Helv.], potassium chloride. K. chlor'icum [P. G.], potassium chlorate. K. cit'ricum, potassium citrate. K. cyana'tum, potassium cyanide. K. ferrocyana'tum, potassium ferrocyanide. K. hy'dricum [P. Helv.] or K. hydro-oxyda'tum [P. Aust.], potassa. K. hydrotartar'icum [P. Aust.], potassium bitartrate. K. hypermangan'icum [P. Helv.], potassium permanganate. K. hypophosphoro'sum, potassium hypophosphite. K. joda'tum [P. G.], potassium iodide. K. muria'ticum oxygena'tum, potassium chlorate. K. na'trio-tartar'icum [P. Aust.], potassium sodium tartrate. K. ni'tricum [P. G.], potassium nitrate. K. oxymuria'ticum, potassium chlorate. K. permangan'icum [P. G.], potassium permanganate. K. stibio-tartar'icum [P. Aust.], antimony and potassium tartrate. K. sulfura'tum, sulphurated potassa. K. sulfur'icum [P. G.], potassium sulphate. K. sulfuro'sum, potassium sulphite. K. tartar'icum [P. G.], potassium tartrate.

Kalium (*G.*). Potassium; — acetat, potassium acetate; — bicarbonat, potassium bicarbonate; — bromid, potassium bromide; — carbonat, potassium carbonate; — chlorat, potassium chlorate; — citrat, potassium citrate; — cyanid, potassium cyanide; — dichromat, potassium bichromate; — hypophosphit, potassium hypophosphite; — nitrat, potassium nitrate; — permanganat, potassium permanganate; — sulfat, potassium sulphate; — sulfit, potassium sulphite; — tartrat, potassium tartrate.

Kalk (*G.*). Lime; — artig, chalky, calcareous; — beule, chalky callosity, tophus; — brei, lime salts detritus; — ent-

artung, infiltration of tissue with a salt of lime; — erdig or — förmig, calcareous; — hydrat, slaked lime; — infarct, deposit of lime salts in tissues; — liniment, lime liniment; — metastasen, deposits of lime salts in tissues while they are being removed from the bones; — milch, lime-water; — salz, a salt of calcium; — schwefelleber, sulphurated lime; — wasser, solution of lime.

Kal'mia (*L.*). American laurel; a genus of *Ericaceæ*. **K. angustifo'lia**, L., sheep laurel, lambkill; a common herb of northern and middle States. **K. glau'ca**, Ait., swamp laurel, pale laurel; indigenous; properties same as *K. latifolia*. **K. latifo'lia**, L., calico-bush, mountain laurel, indigenous to Canada and the U. S. east of the Mississippi; leaves and fruit of all these species are more or less noxious, and the flesh of game-birds that have fed upon them is said to act as a sedative poison.

Kalmus (*G.*). *Acorus calamus*; — extrakt, extract of calamus; — öl, oil of calamus; — tinktur, tincture of calamus.

Kaloricität (*G.*). Caloricity.

Kalorie (*G.*). Calorie.

Kaltes Fieber (*G.*). Intermittent fever.

Kaltwasserkur (*G.*). Cold-water cure.

Kama'la. Glands and hairs from capsules of *Mallotus philippinensis*, Mull.-Arg.; tænicide.

Kamee'la. Kamala.

Kamille (*G.*). Matricaria.

Kamisol (*G.*). Waistcoat, strait-jacket.

Kamm (*G.*). Crest; — knorpel, tarsus; — muskel, pectineus; — muskeln des Herzens, musculi pectinati of heart; — nath, dentate suture.

Kammer (*G.*). Chamber; — klappe, auriculo-ventricular valve; — ostie, auriculo-ventricular opening; — raum, capacity of a cardiac cavity, especially of the ventricle; — säure, diluted sulphuric acid; — scheidewand, interventricular septum; — tiefe, depth of chamber (of the eye); — wasser, aqueous humor.

Kampeschenholz (*G.*). Hæmatoxylon.

Kampher (*G.*). Camphor; — anilin, anilin camphorate; — essig, camphorated vinegar; — liniment, liniment of camphor; — öl, camphor liniment; — salbe, camphor cerate; — spiritus, spirit of camphor; — wasser, camphor-water; — wein, wine of camphor.

Kanadische Pferdepocke (*G.*): see *Englische Pferdepocke*.

Kanälchen (*G.*). Canaliculus.

Kanal (*G.*). Canal; — gas, sewer gas; — gasvergiftung, sewer-gas poisoning; — jauche, sewage.

Kanalisation (*G.*). 1. Canal-building. 2. Opening of artificial passage through parts previously closed. 3. Sewerage.

Kan'dahar sore: see *Ulcers, endemic*.

Kan'garoo lig'ature. Ligature made of split tendons of kangaroo's tail.

Kaninchenseptikämie (*G.*). Disease caused by *Bacillus cuniculicidus*.

Kantharide (*G.*). Cantharides.

Kanthoplastik (*G.*). Canthoplasty.

Ka O., abbv. for **Kathode Oeffnung** (*G.*). Kathodic opening.

Ka'olin. Very pure silicate-of-alumina earth; used as absorbent.

Kapaunen (*G.*). To castrate.

Kapern (*G.*). Capers.

Kapillar (*G.*). Capillary; — bronchitis, capillary bronchitis.

Kapo'si's disease'. Parchment skin.

Kappenmuskel (*G.*). Trapezius.

Kaprilsäure (*G.*). Caprylic acid.

Kapronsäure (*G.*). Caproic acid.

Kapsel (*G.*). Capsule; — arterie, middle suprarenal artery; — artig, capsular; — bänder, capsular ligaments; — des Bulbus, capsule of Ténon; — förmig, capsular. **K. der Hirnlinse, K. des Linsenkerns**: see *Capsule, external* and *internal*; — knie, knee of internal capsule; — linsenstaar, capsular and lenticular cataract; — membrane, capsular membrane; — pupillarhaut, capsulo-pupillary membrane; — spanner, tensores capsulorum articulationum; — staar or — star, capsular cataract; — tragend, capsular; — wand, capsular wall.

Kapsulektomie (*G.*). An excision of a piece of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Karabé (*F.*). Amber. **K. faux**, copal resin. **K. de Sodome**, asphaltum.

Karbaminsäure (*G.*). Carbamic acid.

Karbinol (*G.*). Methyl alcohol.

Karbolkampher (*G.*). Camphorated carbolic acid.

Karbolsäure (*G.*). Carbolic acid.

Karbunkel (*G.*). Carbuncle.

Kardamome (*G.*). Cardamom.

Kardialgie (*G.*). Cardialgia.

Kardinalpunkte (*G.*): see *Points, cardinal*

Kardiogramm (*G.*). Cardiogram.

Kardiograph (*G.*). Cardiograph.

Kardiopneumograph (*G.*). Cardiopneumograph.

Kardobenediktenextrakt (*G.*). Extract of blessed thistle.

Kardobenediktenkraut (*G.*). Blessed thistle.

Karfunkel (*G.*). Carbuncle.

Kar'iyat. *L.* andrographis caules et radix. Dried stalks and root of *Andrographis paniculata*, Nees; a bitter tonic similar to quassia [P. Ind.].

Karlsbad: see *Carlsbad.*

Karmelitergeist (*G.*). Compound spirit of balm

Karminlösung (*G.*). Solution of carmine.

Karminsäure (*G.*). Carminic acid.

Kar'nine. $C_7H_{15}N_5O_2$. A leucomaine found in meat and in yeast-water.

Karobe (*G.*). St. John's bread

Karpfenrücken (*G.*). Kyphosis in horse.

Karpholo'gia. Carphology.

Kartoffel (*G.*). Potato; — **bacillus,** *Bacillus mesentericus vulgatus;* — **cultur,** potato culture; — **stärke,** potato starch.

Karunkel (*G.*). Caruncle.

Karyal'oplasm. Karyoplasm.

Karyas'ter [*καρυον, ἀστηρ*]. *G.* Spindelfigur. Aster of the nucleus.

Karyokine'sis [*καρυον, κινησις*]. *F.* kariokynese. Movements of fibrillar and other parts of nucleus during its process of indirect division; commonly used to signify the process of indirect division of a cell or nucleus.

Karyokinet'ic. *F.* karyokinétique; *G.* karyokinetisch. Relating to karyokinesis.

Karyol'ysis [*λυσις*]. *F.* karyolyse; *G.* Kernenzerfall. Breaking down or segmentation of the nucleus

Karyolyt'ic. Relating to karyolysis.

Karyomito'sis. Flemming's term for the indirect division of the nucleus.

Kar'yoplasm [*καρυον, πλασμα*]. Protoplasm of nucleus.

Karyoso'mata [*σωμα*]. Microsomata of the nucleus.

Karyosteno'sis [*καρυον, στενωσις*]. Direct division of a cell-nucleus.

Karzinom (*G.*). Carcinoma.

Ka S., abbv. for **Kathode Schliessung** (*G.*). Kathodic closure.

Kasein (*G.*). Casein.

Kaskarille (*G.*). Cascarilla.

Kaskarillrinde (*G.*). Cascarilla.

Kassie (*G.*). Cassia.

Kas'su. Variety of Arica catechu.

Kastanie (*G.*). Chestnut. In composition **Kastanien,** as, — **blätter:** see *Castanea;* — **gross,** size of chestnut.

Kastenpulsmesser (*G.*). Poiseuille's instrument for measuring expansion of a denuded artery by the pulse-wave.

Kastorin (*G.*). Castorine.

Kastrat (*G.*). Eunuch.

Kastration (*G.*). Castration.

Kastriren (*G.*). To castrate.

Kastrirpulver (*G.*). Caustic used to destroy part of spermatic cord of an animal.

Ka S. Z., abbv. for **Kathoden Schliessungs Zuckung** (*G.*). Kathodic closure contraction.

Kata- [*κατα*]. For words thus commencing, not found here, see corresponding words beginning *Cata-*.

Katabol'ic [*καταβολη*]. *G.* katabolisch. Tending to unbuild, to throw down; retrograde, destructive.

Katab'olism [*καταβαλλω*]. Process of forming products of secretion by protoplasm; retrograde metamorphosis.

Katacrot'ic wave [*κατα, δικροτος*]: see *Catacrotic elevations.*

Katadic'rotism. Catadicrotism.

Katalepsie (*G.*). Catalepsy.

Kataleptische Starre (*G.*). Cataleptic rigidity of muscles.

Katal'ysine water. Water of Gettysburg Springs.

Katamenien (*G.*). Menses.

Katapha'sia [*κατα, ἀφασια*]. Morbid repetition of a word or part of a word.

Kataphore'sis [*κατα, φορεω*]. *F.* cataphorèse; *G.* Kataphorese; *I.* cataforesi. Carrying down or into, especially through the skin from without inward, as of anæsthetics by electric current.

Kataphorisch (*G.*). Pertaining to kataphoresis.

Kataplasm (*G.*). Cataplasm.

Katarrh (*G.*). Catarrh.

Katarrhalisch (*G.*). Catarrhal.

Katasar'ca (*L.*) [*σάρξ*]. Anasarca.

Katastal'tic [*καταστaλτικός*]. Astringent.

Kat'astate: see *Mesostate*.

Katato'nia (*L.*) [*κατάτονος*]. *F.* catatonie. Form of insanity characterized by alternations of acute mania, melancholia, and epileptic or cataleptic symptoms, with verbigeration and stereotyped dramatic gestures and attitudes (Kahlbaum).

Katechu (*G.*). Catechu; —**tinktur**, tincture of catechu.

Katelectrot'onus. Catelectrotonus.

Kathartisch (*G.*). Cathartic.

Katheter (*G.*). Catheter; —**fieber**, urethral fever due to passage of sound or catheter.

Katheterisation (*G.*). Catheterization.

Katheterisiren (*G.*). To catheterize.

Katheterismus (*G.*). Catheterizing.

Kath'ion [*κατά, ἴημι*]: see *Ion*.

Kath'odal. Relating to kathode.

Kath'ode [*κατά, ὁδός*]. Negative electrode, or that by which the current returns to the battery, and at which, in electrolysis of water, hydrogen is evolved.

Kathodenschliessungszuckung (*G.*). Kathodic closure contraction.

Kathod'ic [*κατά, ὁδός*]. Pertaining to kathode. **K. clo'sure contrac'tion**, contraction of muscle produced by closing circuit by placing the kathode over motor-point. **K. clo'sure tet'anus**, tetanic contraction on closing circuit with kathode at motor-point. **K. dura'tion tet'anus**, tetanic contraction, lasting while kathode is at motor-point. **K. opening contraction**, contraction when circuit is opened by removal of kathode from over motor-point.

Kat'ochus. Catochus.

Katzenauge (*G.*). Cat's eye, glaucoma.

Katzenkopf (*G.*). Aneneephalus.

Katzenminze (*G.*). Catnep.

Katzenpfötchen (*G.*). *Antennaria dioica*, Gærtn.

Katzenpupille (*G.*). Cat's pupil—*i. e.* oval pupil.

Katzenschnurren (*G.*). Purring tremor.

Kauapparat (*G.*). Masticatory apparatus.

Kaubewegung (*G.*). Masticatory movement.

Kauen (*G.*). Mastication, to masticate.

Kaufläche (*G.*). Masticatory surface.

Kaugeschäft (*G.*). Mastication.

Kaugesichtswinkel (*G.*). Orifacial angle.

Kaulinie (*G.*). Line between the upper and lower molars; see *Plane of mastication*.

Kaumittel (*G.*). Masticatory.

Kaumusculatur (*G.*). Muscles of mastication.

Kaumuskel (*G.*). Masseter; —**lähmung**, paralysis of muscles of mastication; —**nerv**, masseteric nerve; —**schlagader**, masseteric artery.

Kaunerv (*G.*). Ramus superior of inferior maxillary nerve.

Kau'ri or **Kow'rie.** Semi-fossil resin, product of *Dammara Australis*.

Kauri-résine (*F.*). Cowrie resin.

Kaustisch (*G.*). Caustic.

Kauterisation (*G.*). Cauterization.

Kauterisiren (*G.*). To cauterize.

Kautschuk (*G.*). Caoutchouc; —**klysopompe**, India-rubber injecting apparatus.

Kauzahn (*G.*). Molar tooth.

Ka'va or **Ka'va-ka'va.** Intoxicating drink used in some Pacific islands, prepared by infusing in water or cocoanut-milk masticated roots of *Piper methysticum*, Fors.; has been used in cystitis.

Ka'wa. Kava. **K. resin**, lewinin.

Ka'ya senegalen'sis (*L.*). Tree from which a bitter febrifuge resembling quinine is obtained.

K. C. C., abbv. for Kathodic closure contraction.

K. C. T., abbv. for Kathodic closure tetanus.

K. D. T., abbv. for Kathodic duration tetanus.

Keer'sal. Crystallized deposit of catechin, sometimes found in fissures of trunk of *Areca Catechu*, Willd.; used medicinally in India.

Kef'ir. Kephir; a kind of fermented milk produced by means of kefir-seed.

Kefirferment (*G.*). *Bacillus caucasicus.*

Kef'ir-seed. Peculiar ferment found in wooden vessels in which natives of the Caucasus coagulate milk by aid of rennet.

Kegel (*G.*). Cone; — ader, brachial artery; — auge, conical cornea; — förmige Bewegung, circumduction; — förmige Wärzchen, conical papillæ; — förmiges Band or — förmiges Ringschildknorpelband, middle crico-thyroid ligament; — gelenk, cylindrarthrosis.

Kehle (*G.*). Throat. In composition Kehl; — brand, carbuncular disease, or anthrax of neck in animals; — bruch, thyrocele; — deckel, epiglottis; — deckelentzündung, inflammation of epiglottis; — deckelpolster, tubercle of epiglottis; — entzündung, inflammation of throat; — geschwulst, tumor in throat, bronchocele; — grube, suprasternal fossa; — schnitt, bronchotomy; — schwindsucht, laryngeal phthisis; — stimme, laryngophony; — sucht, quinsy; — zäpflein, uvula.

Kehlkopf (*G.*). Larynx; — arterie, laryngeal artery; — ausschneidung, excision of larynx; — bänder, ligaments of larynx; — bräune, laryngitis; — dämpfigkeit, laryngeal asthma in horse; — eingang, upper entrance to larynx; — entzündung, laryngitis; — eröffnung, laryngotomy; — höhle, laryngeal cavity; — husten, laryngeal cough; — knorpel, cartilages of larynx; — krampf, laryngeal spasm; — lähmung, paralysis of larynx; — muskelkrampf, spasm of larynx; — muskeln or — muskulatur, muscles of larynx; — nerv, laryngeal nerve; — pfeifen, laryngismus, laryngeal dyspnœa, roaring (in the horse); — rachenspiegel, laryngo-pharyngeal mirror; — raum, laryngeal cavity; — schnitt, laryngotomy; — schwindsucht, laryngeal phthisis; — spiegel, laryngoscope; — stimme, laryngophony; — tasche, ventricle of larynx; — vene, laryngeal vein.

Keh'rer's opera'tion. Cæsarean section, the uterus being opened transversely opposite internal os.

Keichen (*G.*). To pant, to breathe asthmatically.

Keichhusten (*G.*). Whooping cough.

Keil (*G.*). Wedge, cuneate lobule; — ähnlich, cuneiform, wedge-shaped; — excission, cutting out a wedge-shaped piece; — förmiges Bein, sphenoid bone; — gaumenknoten, spheno-palatine ganglion; — knochen, cuneiform bones of foot; — kopf, sphenocephalus; — strang, funiculus cuneatus.

Keilbein (*G.*). Sphenoid bone, cuneiform bone; — blutleiter, basilar sinus; — dorn, spine of sphenoid; — flügel, wings of sphenoid; — fontanelle, anterior lateral fontanelle; — fortsatz, sphenoidal process; — gaumennerv, spheno-palatine nerve; — gaumenpulsader or — gaumenschlagader, spheno-palatine artery; — höhlen, sphenoidal sinuses; — hörner, sphenoidal turbinate bones; — kamm, sphenoidal crest; — körper, body of sphenoid; — muscheln, sphenoidal turbinate bones; — schnabel, rostrum sphenoidale; — sessel, sella turcica; — sinus, sphenoidal sinus; — spalte, sphenoidal fissure; — spitzen, clinoid processes; — winkel, sphenoidal angle; —züngelchen, lingula sphenoidalis.

Keim (*G.*). Germ; — anhang, embryonic appendix; — anlage, primitive trace; — bildung, germination; — bläschen, germinal vesicle, nucleus of the ovum; — blätter, germinal layers, ectoderm and entoderm; — blase, germ in vesicular stage after segmentation; blastula; — blatt, germ-layer; — centrum [Flemming], central portion of lymphatic glands where leucocytes are believed to be generated; — drüse, sexual gland, ovary or testis; — epithel, germinal epithelium of ovary; — fähig, capable of germination; — falte, germinal fold; — fleck, germinal spot, nucleolus of ovum; — flüssigkeit, blastema; — frei, free from living organisms; — gewebe, tissue of germ or embryo; — grube, germinal fossa; — häufchen, germinal aggregation; — haut, blastoderm; — höhle, germinal cavity; — hof, germinative area; — hügel, germinal swelling or mound; — hülle, fœtal envelope; — kapsel, capsular membrane of ovum; — kern, germinal or segmentation nucleus; — knospe, budding germ, commencing embryo upon surface of ovum; — lager, layer from which ova arise; germinal epithelium; — loch, micropyle; — los, germless; — pförtchen or — pforte, blastopore; — plasma, germ-plasma; — platte, germinal lamina; — sack or — säckchen, amnion; — saft, fluid permeating tissues of germ; — scheibe, germinal area of meroblastic ova; — schicht, germ-layer, rete mucosum; — schicht des Nagels, keratogenous membrane; — schlauch, embryonic sac; —

stoff, blastema; — streif, germinal streak; — tödtend, germicide; — träger, blastophore, germinal cord; — verirrung, abnormal development of germinal tissue as to place or time; — wall, germinal wall or ridge; — wulst, applied by Kölliker to thickened portion of entoderm at circumference of germinal area; term is synonymous with *Randwulst*; — zeit, germinal period; — zelle, germ-cell.

Keimen (*G.*). Germination, to germinate.

Keimling (*G.*), diminutive for germ.

Keimung (*G.*). Germination.

Kek'une oil. Candlenut oil.

Kelch (*G.*). Infundibulum; — zelle, chalice, or cup-shaped, cell.

Ke'lectome [*κήλη, ἐκτέμνω*]. *F.* kélectome. Instrument for removing a small piece of tissue through a canula.

Ke'lis (*L.*). Keloid. **K. Addiso'nii,** Addison's keloid. **K. fulves'cens,** chloasma.

Kellerhalskörner (*G.*). Mezereon-fruit.

Kellerhalsrinde (*G.*). Mezereon.

Kel'lin. Crystalline, odorless, bitter glucoside, obtained from fruit of *Ammi visnaga*, Lam.; said to produce paralysis of lower limbs and disturbance of cardiac and respiratory movements.

Kell'ner's eye'piece. Eyepiece in which the lens nearest the eye is a combination of a plano-concave of flint with double convex of crown glass. The other lens is a double convex glass placed in focus of the first.

Kéloctome (*F.*). Keelctome.

Ke'loid [*κηλίς, εἶδος*]. *F.* chéloïde; *I.* cheloide. 1. Circumscribed connective-tissue new growth of the skin, appearing as one or more irregular, elevated, firm, smooth, reddish, and somewhat elastic cicatriform tumors. Negroes seem to be especially predisposed to it. 2. Scleroderma [Addison]. **K. of Ad'dison,** morphœa.

Kelot'omy. *L.* kelotomia; *F.* kélotomie; *G.* Bruchschnitt; *I.* chelotomia. Herniotomy.

Kelp. 1. Common name for certain seaweeds. 2. Ashes of various seaweeds; used as a source of iodine, and formerly of sodium carbonate.

Kelp-ware. *Fucus vesiculosus*, L.

Kennzeichen (*G.*). Diagnostic sign, characteristic symptom.

Kenopho'bia (*L.*) [*κενός, φόβος*]. Agoraphobia.

Kent'ish lin'iment or **oint'ment.** *L.* unguentum kentianum. Liniment of turpentine [U. S. P.].

Kentrokine'sis [*κέντρον, κίνησις*]. Influence of a motor nerve-centre.

Kentuck'y coffee-tree or **mahog'any.** *Gymnocladus canadensis.*

Kephalhæmatom (*G.*). Cephalhæmatoma.

Keph'alo-. For words thus beginning, not found here, see *Cephalo-*.

Kephalopelvim'eter [*κεφαλή, πέλυς, μέτρον*]. Instrument for measuring relation between fœtal head and pelvis.

Kephalotripsie (*G.*). Cephalotripsy.

Keph'ir: see *Kefir*.

Kéracèle (*F.*). Horny tumor of hoof of horse.

Kérapseude or **Kérapsude** (*F.*). Fissured horn.

Keratecta'sia [*κέρας, ἔκτασις*]. Stretching and protrusion of cornea.

Kératectomie (*F.*). Excision of cornea.

Kerati'asis [*κέρας*]. Growth of cutaneous horn.

Ker'atin. *F.* kératine; *G.* Hornstoff; *I.* cheratina. Name given to that constituent of horns and quills which remains undissolved after digestion in pepsin and dilute hydrochloric acid. This residue is soluble in alkalies, but insoluble in acids, and is used for coating pills not intended for solution in the stomach, but to be dissolved by alkaline intestinal fluids.

Kératinien, enne (*F.*). Relating to keratin, cornea, or horny tissue.

Kératinisation (*F.*). 1. The chemical and physical change in epidermic cells as they become superficial and pressed together. 2. Operation of coating pills with keratin.

Kerati'tis [*κέρας*]. *F.* kératite; *G.* Hornhautentzündung; *I.* cheratite. Inflammation of the cornea. Its principal forms are — diffuse, bulbous, fascicular, neuro-paralytic (5th pair of nerves), parenchymatous (interstitial), phlyctenular, punctate, purulent, superficial, syphilitic, traumatic. **K. dendrit'ica,** form in which the opacities are branched like limbs of a tree. **K. dendrit'ica exul'cerans myco't'ica,** ulcerative keratitis, producing

branched furrows and containing bacteria [Emmert]. **K. fasciculo'sa**, form observed in scrofulous children; two fasciculi of enlarged vessels extend upon cornea in horizontal meridian.

Ker'ato- [κέρας]. For words thus beginning, not found here, see under *Cerato-*.

Kerato-arytenoi'deus. A very rare muscular bundle arising from posterior surface of inferior horn of thyroid cartilage, and inserted upon lateral surface of arytenoid cartilage.

Ker'atocele [κήλη]. *F.* kératocèle; *G.* Hornhautbruch; *I.* cheratocele. Hernia of inner layer of cornea through an ulcer of the external surface.

Kerato-chromato'sis. Abnormal coloration in outer layers of skin.

Kerato-conjunctivi'tis. Keratitis with conjunctivitis.

Keratoconom'eter [κῶνος, μέτρον]. An apparatus for measuring conical corneæ [De Wecker].

Keratoco'nus [κῶνος]. *I.* cheratocono. Conical cornea.

Kerato-cri'coid lig'aments: see *Crico-thyroid ligaments.*

Kerato-cri'coid mus'cle. *L.* keratocricoideus. Small muscle sometimes found arising from cricoid cartilage near its lower border, and inserted into inferior cornu of thyroid cartilage [Merkel].

Kerato-cricoi'deus. Crico-thyroideus posticus.

Ker'atode [εἶδος]. Horny, resembling horn.

Keratoder'ma [δέρμα]. Cornea.

Keratog'enous [γεννάω]. *F.* keratogène. Forming horn or horny tissue. **K. mem'brane.** *G.* Keimschicht des Nagels. Layer of cells from which nails are developed, corresponding to rete mucosum.

Kerato-glo'bus. Abnormal form of cornea in which it assumes a globular shape, generally due to inflammation of cornea and neighboring parts of eyeball.

Keratohy'alin [κέρας, ὑάλινος]. *F.* kératohyaline. Substance forming granules of stratum granulosum of skin.

Kerato-hyoi'deus. Aberrant bundles of thyro-hyoid muscle, arising from tip of superior horn of thyroid cartilage, and inserted at end of greater cornu of hyoid bone.

Ker'atoid [εἶδος]. *F.* kératoïde. Resembling horn or the cornea.

Keratoïri'tis [κέρας, iritis]. 1. Conjoined inflammation of the iris and cornea. 2. Descemetitis.

Keratol'yses [λύσις]. Class of cutaneous affections characterized by diminished development of epidermis.

Kerato'ma. *F.* kératome; *I.* cheratoma. A horny tumor, tumor of the cornea.

Keratomala'cia [μαλακία]. *F.* kératomalacie; *G.* Hornhauterweichung; *I.* cheratomalacia. Softening and destruction of cornea, generally resulting from malnutrition.

Ker'atome [τομή]. Keratotome.

Keratom'eter [μέτρον]. Instrument for measuring the curvature of the cornea.

Keratomyco'sis [μύκης]. Disease of the cornea due to mycelium of a fungus; usually a species of *Aspergillus*.

Keraton'osis (*L.*). Abnormal development of epidermis.

Keratonyx'is [κέρας, νύξις]. *I.* cheratonissi. Puncture of cornea, as in operation for cataract.

Kératophyte (*F.*). Cornu cutaneum.

Keratoplastisch (*G.*). 1. Promoting epithelial growth. 2. Pertaining to keratoplasty.

Kerat'oplasty [πλάσσειν]. *F.* kératoplastie; *G.* Keratoplastik; *I.* cheratoplastia. Operation of transplanting clear cornea to take the place of opaque corneal tissue removed.

Keratoscleri'tis [σκληρός]. Keratitis with sclerotitis.

Kerat'oscope [σκοπέω]. *F.* kératoscope. Instrument for observing images formed by reflection from anterior surface of cornea.

Keratos'copy. *F.* kératoscopie; *G.* Keratoscopie; *I.* cheratoscopia. Observation of images formed by reflection from anterior surface of cornea. Also used, improperly, for skiascopy.

Kerato'sis (*L.*) [κέρας]. *F.* kératose. Localized or general hypertrophy of epidermis. **K. circumscrip'ta**, cornu cutaneum. **K. diffu'sa**, ichthyosis. **K. follicula'ris**, keratosis pilaris. **K. pigmento'sa** [Neumann], verruca senilis. **K. pila'ris**, enlargement and distension of hair-follicles producing papules = lichen pilaris [Willan].

Kerat'otome [τομή]. *F.* kératotome; *G.* Keratotom; *I.* cheratotomo. Knife for making incision in the cornea. There are

many forms and varieties, but it is usually lance-shaped.

Keratot'omy [τομή]. *L.* keratotomia; *F.* kératotomie; *G.* Hornhautschnitt; *I.* cheratotomia. Incision into the cornea, generally for making artificial pupil or for extraction of cataract.

Kerbel (*G.*). Chervil.

Kerbzahn (*G.*). Crenation.

Kerckring, valves of. Valvulæ conniventes.

Kerecta'sia [κέρας, ἔκτασις]. *G.* Kerektasie. Corneal staphyloma.

Kerec'tomy [ἐκτέμνω]. Excision of a portion of the cornea.

Kerectono'ma congen'itum [v. Ammon]. Persistent pupillary membrane.

Ke'rion or **Ke'rium** [κηρίον]. Tinea favosa. **K. Cel'si**, form of inflammation and engorgement of hair-follicles of scalp, usually due to herpes tonsurans.

Kerkerfieber (*G.*). Typhus fever.

Ker'mes [*Ar.* kirmiz]. *F.* kermès animal; *I.* chermes animale. Chermes, alkermes; dried, fully-developed females of *Coccus ilicis*, Fabr.; yields a red dye. **K., min'eral.** *F.* kermès minéral; *G.* mineralischer Kermes; *I.* chermes minerale. Antimony oxysulphuret.

Kermesbeere (*G.*). Phytolacca.

Kermesbeerenwurzel (*G.*). Phytolacca-root.

Kern (*G.*). Nucleus; **—achse**, modiolus; **—artig**, nuclear; **—bläschen** or **—blase**, nucleus vesicle; **—blatt**, lamina medullaris involuta; **—bogen**, nuclear zone; **—chen**, nucleolus; **—epithel**, germ-epithelium; **—faden**, nuclear fibre; **—färbemittel**, nucleus-staining agent; **—färbung**, nucleus-staining; **—faser**, nuclear fibre; **—fasergeschwulst**, fibro-nucleated tumor; **—fleck** [Hering], point of sharpest vision on the retina; **—förmig**, nuclear; **—gehäuse**, core; **—gerüst**, network of fine fibres in nucleus; **—geschwür**, ulcer with a core, carbuncle; **—haltig**, nucleated; **—körper** or **—körperchen**, nucleolus; **—kugel**, nucleus-globule; **—los**, without a nucleus; **—membran**, nuclear membrane; **—plasmakörper**, microsomata; **—platte**, accumulation of chromatine fragments at centre of nuclear spindle during indirect division; **—saft**, fluid matter of nucleus; hyaloplasma of nucleus; **—separation**, first stage of formation of cataract; **—spindel**, spindle-shaped figure formed through centre of nucleus in karyokinesis; **—staar**, nuclear cataract; **—stränge**, gray columns of spinal cord; **—substanz**, nuclear substance; **—ursprung**, nuclear or central origin (of a nerve); **—wucherung**, nuclear proliferation; **—zone**, nuclear zone.

Kernenzerfall (*G.*). Karyolysis.

Kernfläche des Sehraumes [Hering] (*G.*). *F.* surface centrale de l'espace visuel. A plane or slightly concave cylindrical surface passed through apparent place of the fixation-point and perpendicular to plane of regard. In it are localized all lines or points seen single or with only vertical disparation (Längsdisparate), when no motive exists for their localization except primitive spatial feeling of the eyes. Objects seen in homonymous double images appear behind it; those in heteronymous double images before it.

Kernpunkt or **Kernstelle des Sehraumes** (*G.*). Apparent point in space to which are referred impressions upon the two *Kernflecke* or centres of clearest vision of the retinæ; apparent place of fixation-point.

Kerntheilung (*G.*). Nucleus segmentation. In composition **Kerntheilungs**, as, **— ebene**, plane of division of nucleus; **— figuren**, karyokinetic figures.

Ker'oid [κέρας, εἶδος]. Like the cornea.

Ker'osene. Mixture of hydrocarbons distilled from petroleum.

Ker'osis [κηρός]. Waxy formation.

Ke'tone. Name of class of generally volatile liquids, products of first stage of oxidation of secondary alcohols, and corresponding to aldehydes, similar derivatives of the primary alcohols.

Kettenkokken or **Kettenkokkus** (*G.*). Streptococcus.

Kettensäge (*G.*). Chain saw.

Kettenwurm (*G.*). *Tænia solium.*

Keuchhusten (*G.*). Whooping cough.

Keule (*G.*). Clava.

Keulenförmig (*G.*). Clavellate, club-shaped.

Key of Garengeot. Key instrument for extracting teeth, composed of a movable hook attached to fulcrum or "bolster," steel shaft, and handle.

Khajoolee. Name applied in India to a disease analogous to pityriasis, affecting the mane and tail of the horse.

Kib'bee's fever cot. India-rubber cold-water bed for reducing temperature in fever.

Kibe. Chap, ulcerated chilblain.

Kidin'ga pe'po. African name of a disease, probably dengue.

Kid'ney [*Mid. E.* kidnere]. *L.* ren; *F.* rein; *G.* Niere; *I.* rene. One of two paired glandular organs serving for elaboration of urine, and situated in the abdomen on either side of last dorsal and first two lumbar vertebræ. K., float'ing or mo'vable: see *Floating kidney*. K., sur'gical, kidney disease following disease or wounds of bladder, prostate, or urethra.

Kiefer (*G.*). 1. Jaw. 2. Pine: — bad, pine-needle bath; — bogen, mandibular arch; — drüsen, submaxillary glands; — drüsenarterie, submaxillary artery; — ganglion, submaxillary ganglion; — gelenk, temporo-maxillary articulation; — höhle, antrum of Highmore; — keilbeingrube, spheno-maxillary fossa; — klemme, lockjaw; — knoten, submaxillary ganglion, — leiden, disease of maxilla; — leiste, maxillary ridge; — muskel, masseter; — muskel, zweibäuchiger, digastric muscle; — muskelnerv, masseteric nerve; — nadelöl, fir-wool oil; — pulsader or — schlagader, masseteric artery; — sarkom, maxillary sarcoma; — spalte, maxillary fissure; that part of hare-lip that involves the bone; — vene, innere, maxillary vein, internal; — wall, maxillary ridge; — zungenbeinmuskel, mylo-hyoid muscle, — zungenbeinnerv or — zungenbeinmuskelnerv, mylo-hyoid nerve.

Kielkrone (*G.*). Calotropis.

Kiemen (*G.*). Gills; — arterien, aortic arches; — bogen, branchial arches; — deckelfortsatz, process growing backward from hyoid arch over sinus cervicalis of the embryo; — fistel, fistula due to non-closure of branchial arches; — furchen, furrows occurring in the embryo where the branchial clefts are to form; — spalte, branchial cleft.

Kiesel (*G.*). Silicon; — guhr, diatomaceous earth which, after destruction of organic matter by heat, is used as an absorbent powder; — säure or — saures Salz, silicate.

Kies'teine or Kies'tin. Kyestein.

Kil'ian's pel'vis. Halisteretic pelvis.

Kill-lamb. *Andromeda mariana*, L.

Kil'ogram. *F.* kilogramme; *G.* Kilogramm; *I.* chilogrammo. French weight = 1000 grammes.

Ki'na ki'na. Cinchona.

Kinæsthe'sia [κινέω, αἴσθησις]. *G.* Bewegungsgefühl. Sense of motion.

Kinæsthesiom'eter [κινέω, αἴσθησις, μέτρον]. Apparatus for testing the muscular sense.

Kinæsthe'sis [κινέω, αἴσθησις]. Sense of movement, kinæsthetic sense.

Ki'nate. Salt of kinic acid.

Kin'cough. Whooping cough.

Kind (*G.*). Child. In composition Kinder, as. — abtreiben, abortion; — amme, wet-nurse, nurse; — arzt, physician of children; — blattern, smallpox; — bräune, croup; — flecken, measles; — gicht, convulsions in children; — heilkunde, paediatrics; — husten, whooping cough; — krämpfe, convulsions of children; — krankenhaus, children's hospital; — krankheit, disease peculiar to childhood; — lähmung, paralysis, acute spinal; — mehl, artificial food for infants; — mord, infanticide; — muhme, nurse; — mutter, midwife; — pech, meconium; — pocken, smallpox; — pulver, compound powder of rhubarb; — sterblichkeit, infant mortality; — wurm, ascaris; — zähne, milk teeth. Also in composition Kindes; — bewegung, fœtal movement; — blatter, smallpox; — lage, presentation of the fœtus; — mörder, a person who commits infanticide; — mord, infanticide; — noth, labor, travail, pains of childbirth; — pech, meconium; — wasser, amniotic fluid.

Kindbett (*G.*). Childbed; — blutfluss, lochial discharge; — erin, lying-in woman; — erinfieber or — fieber, puerperal fever; — reinigung, lochia; — zeit, puerperal period.

Kindeln or Kindern (*G.*). To be brought to bed, to be delivered.

Kindheit (*G.*). Childhood, including infancy.

Kindlich (*G.*). Infantile.

Kine'sic [κινέω]. Relating to movement.

Kinesim'eter [κίνησις, μέτρον]. Instrument for measuring delicacy of sense of movement upon the skin.

Kinesioneuro'ses [κινέω, νεῦρον]. *G.* Kinesioneurosen. Nervous disorders of muscles.

Kinesip'athy [κινέω, πάθος]. *L.* kine-

sipathia; *F.* kinésipathie. Theory of diseases as due to want of, or excess of, muscular action.

Kinesither'apy [*θεραπεία*]. *F.* kinésithérapie. Treatment by movement.

Kinesod'ic [*κίνησις, ὁδός*]. *F.* kinésodique; *G.* kinesodisch. Conveying motor impressions or impulses.

Kinet'ic [*κινέω*]. *L.* cineticus. Motor; producing or involving motion.

King's e'vil. Scrofula.

King's yel'low. Orpiment.

Kingston Springs. Sulphuretted and chalybeate waters, Kingston Springs, Cheatham Co., Tennessee.

Kin'ic ac'id. $C_7H_{12}O_6$. *F.* acide kinique; *I.* acido chinico. Crystallizable acid existing in combination with alkaloids in cinchona-bark; found also in many other plants.

Kink'cough. Whooping cough.

Kinn (*G.*). Chin; —**condylialdreieck,** mento-condylial triangle; —**coronialdreieck,** mento-coronial triangle; —**flechte,** mentagra; —**gonialdreieck,** mentogonial triangle; —**lade,** jaw; —**ladenast,** ramus of jaw; —**lippenfurche,** mentolabial furrow; —**lippenlinie,** mento-labial line; —**pulsader** or —**schlagader,** mental artery; —**punkt,** mental point; —**zitzenspitzendreieck,** mento-mastoid triangle; —**zungenbeinmuskel,** genio-hyoid; —**zungenmuskel,** genio-glossus.

Kinnbacken (*G.*). Maxilla; —**drüse,** submaxillary gland; —**gicht,** maxillary arthritis; —**krampf,** lockjaw, trismus; —**zahn,** molar tooth; —**zwang,** lockjaw.

Kinnikinnick'. Swamp dogwood, *Cornus sericea*, L.

Ki'no. *I.* chino. Inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, Roxb. [U. S. P.]. Malabar kino, East India kino; astringent: see also *African, Australian, Bengal, Botany Bay, East India, Gambia, Jamaica, Malabar, South American,* and *West India kino.*

Ki'no Bengalen'sis (*L.*) [P. Ind.]. Bengal kino.

Ki'no-red. $C_{28}H_{22}O_{11}$. Amorphous red coloring matter obtained from kino.

Ki'no-tan'nic ac'id. *F.* acide kinotannique; *I.* acido chinotannico. Variety of tannic acid, the chief constituent of kino; gives a greenish-black precipitate with salts of iron.

Kino'vic ac'id. $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$. *F.* acide kinovique; *I.* acido chinovico. Crystallizable acid product of decomposition of kinovin by hydrochloric acid gas; recommended as a safe and efficient tonic.

Kin'ovin or **Quin'ovin.** $C_{30}H_{48}O_8$. *F.* kinovine; *I.* chinovina. Amorphous, very bitter glucoside existing in cinchona-bark; may be decomposed into kinovic acid and mannitan; said to have no febrifuge virtues.

Kionorrhaph'ia [*κίων, ῥαφή*]. Staphylorrhaphy.

Ki'otome [*κίων, τομή*]. Instrument for dividing abnormal bands in the rectum or bladder or for removal of the uvula, etc., consists of a movable blade in a deeply-notched flat metallic sheath.

Kirrhon'osis or **Kirron'osis** [*κιρρός, νόσος*]. Yellow discoloration of serous membranes of fetus.

Kirsch. *G.* Kirschwasser. Distilled liquor having flavor of bitter almonds, due to addition of seeds of cherries or plums before fermentation.

Kirsche (*G.*). Cherry. In composition **Kirsch,** as, —**lorbeer,** cherry-laurel; —**lorbeerblätter,** cherry-laurel leaves; —**lorbeerwasser,** cherry-laurel water; —**wasser,** kirsch.

Kirschnernaht (*G.*). Glover's suture.

Kis'singen. Celebrated watering-place in Bavaria, near Würzburg; saline waters; principal spring, the Rakoczy.

Kis'totome. Cystotome.

Kite-tail plug. *F.* tampon en queue de cerf-volant. Tampon used in uterine hæmorrhage, consisting of a long strand on which pieces of cotton or cloth are tied at intervals.

Kittsubstanz (*G.*). Intercellular connecting material if in small quantity; if its mass is greater than that of cells, it is called Grundsubstanz.

Kitzel (*G.*). Tickling, titillation; —**husten,** tickling cough.

Kitzeln (*G.*). To tickle, to titillate.

Kitzler (*G.*). Clitoris; —**arterie,** dorsal artery of clitoris; —**bändchen,** frenulum of clitoris; —**entzündung,** inflammation of clitoris.

Ki'wisch's meth'od. Injecting hot water into vagina for induction of premature labor.

Klänge (*G.*). Musical sounds.

Klammer (*G.*). Clamp; —**naht,** clamp suture.

Klampe (*G.*). Clamp.

Klang (*G.*). Continued sound, a mixture of tones; — farbe, timbre, peculiarity of tone in which one form of instrument differs from another, as a violin from a flute, when sounding same note.

Klangstab der Rautengrube (*G.*). Striæ acusticæ.

Klappe (*G.*). Valve. Often in composition as Klapp, as, — deckel, operculum. Also as Klappen, as, — aneurysma, aneurism of valves; — entzündung, inflammation of valves; — erkrankung, valvular disease; — fehler, valvular defect; — hæmatom, small effusions of blood in apices of cardiac valves, especially bicuspid valves in young children; — krankheit or — leiden, valvular disease; — missbildung, malformation of valves; — perforation, perforation of valves; — saum, region on an auriculoventricular valve between the insertion of chordæ tendineæ of first and second orders; — segel, segment of valve; — töne, valvular sounds. — verdickung, thickening of valves; — verknöcherung, ossification of valves; — verkürzung, shortening of valves; — verschrumpfung, valvular retraction or crumpling; — verwachsung, growing together of valves; — wulst, commissura brevis of cerebellum; — zipfel, segment of valve.

Klapperrose or Klatschrose (*G.*). Red poppy.

Klaue des Ammonshorns (*G.*). Pes hippocampi.

Klauenhand (*G.*). Claw-hand.

Klauenöl (*G.*). Neat's-foot oil.

Klauenseuche (*G.*). Foot-and-mouth disease.

Klauenwurm (*G.*). Fourchette.

Klavierspielerkrampf (*G.*). Pianoforte players' cramp.

Klebepflaster (*G.*). Adhesive plaster.

Kleberig (*G.*). Glutinous, colloid.

Klebkraut (*G.*). Cleavers, *Galium aparine*, L.

Klebpflaster or Klebtaffet (*G.*). Sticking plaster.

Kleckbruch (*G.*). Longitudinal fracture.

Kleesäure (*G.*). Oxalic acid.

Kleesalz (*G.*). Salt of sorrel.

Kleie (*G.*). Bran, scurf, furfura. In composition Kleien, as, — artig, furfuraceous, — ausschlag, pityriasis; — flechte, tinea versicolor; — grind or — sucht, pityriasis.

Kleinäugigkeit (*G.*). Microphthalmia.

Kleinenberg's solu'tion. Picric acid 1 grm., water 100 c.c., sulphuric acid 6 c.c.; mix and filter.

Kleine Cardamome (*G.*). Short cardamoms.

Kleinfinger (*G.*). Little finger; — ballen, hypothenar eminence.

Kleinhirn (*G.*). Cerebellum; — arme, peduncles of cerebellum; — arterien, cerebellar arteries; — bläschen, encephalon; — bündel, horizontaler, horizontal cerebellar fasciculus; — commissur, commissure of cerebellum; — grau, gray matter of cerebellum; — kreuzung, commissure of cerebellum; — lappen, lobes of cerebellum; — markleisten, medullary laminæ of cerebellum; — rinde, cerebellar cortex; — schenkel, peduncles of cerebellum; — seitenstrangbahn, cerebellar lateral tract; — sichel, falx cerebelli; — stiel, restiform body; — windungen, convolutions of cerebellum; — wurm, vermiform process; — zelt, tentorium.

Kleinpapulöses Syphilid (*G.*). Small papular syphilide.

Kleinsehen (*G.*). Micropsia.

Kleinwarzig (*G.*). Verrucose.

Klei'sis [κλείω]. Closure, as of a canal or duct.

Kleisterverband (*G.*). Starch bandage.

Klemme (*G.*). Clamp, lockjaw.

Klemmpincette (*G.*). Clamp-forceps.

Kleptoma'nia [κλέπτω, μανία]. *F.* kleptomanie; *G.* Stehlsucht; *I.* cleptomania. Insane desire to steal.

Klettenwurzel (*G.*). Lappa.

Klima (*G.*). Climate.

Klimacterisch, er, e, s (*G.*). Climacteric. K. Eczem, eczema of menopause.

Klimatisch (*G.*). Climatic.

Klinik (*G.*). Clinic. Klinisch, clinical.

Klinikum (*G.*). Clinic.

Klinocéphale (*F.*). Clinocephalous.

Klinoceph'alus. Clinocephalus.

Klip'das. *Hyrax capensis*, Cuv.

Klisiometer (*G.*). Cliscometer.

Klitoris (*G.*). Clitoris.

Kloacabildung (*G.*). Malformation

due to persistence of an early embryonic condition in which the genital, urinary, and intestinal passages open into a common canal.

Kloak (*G.*). Sink, drain, cloaca.

Klonisch (*G.*). Clonic.

Klopema'nia [*κλοπή, μανία*]. Kleptomania.

Klopémanie (*F.*). Kleptomania.

Klopfen (*G.*). Knocking, palpitation.

Klosetrohr (*G.*). Soil-pipe.

Klumpfuss (*G.*). Talipes, clubfoot.

Klumphand (*G.*). Club-hand, a congenital deformity of hand.

Klumpig (*G.*). Grumous, clotted.

Klystier (*G.*). Clyster, enema; — **spritze**, syringe.

Knabenschänderei or **Knabenschändung** (*G.*). Pederasty.

Knacken (*G.*). Cracking, crepitation.

Knäuel or **Knauel** (*G.*). Convolution, skein; applied by Flemming to stage of nucleus during indirect division, in which the fibrillæ are much contorted; — **drüse**, modified sweat-gland near edge of eyelid; — **förmig**, skein-like, convoluted; — **schicht**, glomerular layer; — **zellen**, seminal cells.

Knap'kneed. Affected with genu varum.

Knarren (*G.*). Crepitation, crackling.

Knead'ing. *F.* pétrissage; *G.* Kneten. Form of massage applied by rubbing and pressing a part with extremities of fingers or thumb or with palm of hand.

Knebelbart (*G.*). Moustache.

Knebeltourniquet (*G.*). Simple form of tourniquet, composed of compress and bandage tightened by twisting with a stick.

Knee. *L.* genu; *F.* genou; *G.* Knie; *I.* ginocchio. Region where thigh and leg join. Applied also to structures bent with reference to each other, like the knee when the leg is flexed.

Knee of cor'pus callo'sum. *G.* Balkenknie. Bend where it is deflected downward in front.

Knee of fa'cial nerve. *L.* genu nervi facialis; *F.* genou, or coude, du nerf facial; *G.* Facialisknie. 1. Abrupt bend made in that nerve through the Fallopian canal. 2. Bend around abducens nucleus made by the fibres of origin of facial nerve.

Knee of inter'nal cap'sule. *L.* genu capsulæ internæ; *F.* genou de la capsule interne; *G.* Knie der inneren Kapsel. Bend between the portion separating the lenticular nucleus from the optic thalamus, and that separating it from caudate nucleus, as seen in a section of the brain.

Knee-clo'nus. Knee-jerk.

Knee-el'bow posi'tion or **pos'ture.** Genu-pectoral position.

Knee-hol'ly. *Ruscus aculeatus*, L.

Knee-jerk. Upward jerk of leg and foot produced by striking patellar tendon while leg hangs loosely over a rest, as the opposite knee.

Knee-joint. *L.* articulatio genu; *F.* articulation du genou; *G.* Kniegelenk; *I.* ginocchio. The articulation between femur and tibia, in which the patella also takes part.

Knee-pan. Patella.

Knee-reflex. Knee-jerk.

Kneipen (*G.*). Pinching, gripes.

Knes'mos or **Kne'sis** [*κνησμός*]. Itching.

Kneten (*G.*). Kneading, massage.

Knickbein (*G.*). Bow-leg.

Knickung (*G.*). Inflection, a bending. In composition **Knickungs**, as, — **stelle**, place of inflection; — **winkel**, angle of inflection.

Knido'sis. Cnidosis.

Knie (*G.*). Knee; — **blatt**, commissura baseos alba; — **brustlage**, knee-chest position; — **ellenbogenlage**, knee-and-elbow position; — **ganglion**, geniculate ganglion; — **geschwulst**, knee-joint swelling; — **gicht**, gonagra; — **höcker**, geniculate bodies; — **höckerbündel**, fasciculus bigemino-geniecularis; — **knoten**, geniculate ganglion; — **lage**, knee presentation; — **phänomen**, patellar reflex; — **scheibe**, patella; — **scheibenband**, ligamentum patellæ; — **schere**, bent or angular scissors; — **schmerz**, pain in the knee, gonalgia; — **schwamm**, white swelling, fungous disease of knee.

Kniegelenk (*G.*). Knee-joint; — **arterien** or — **pulsadern**, articular arteries of knee; — **netz**, rete articulare genu; — **schlagader**, oberste, anastomotic artery of thigh.

Kniekehle (*G.*). Popliteal space. In composition **Kniekehlen**, as, — **band**, posterior ligament of knee-joint; — **blutader**, popliteal vein; — **drüsen**, popliteal glands; — **grube**, popliteal space; — **muskel**, popliteus; — **schlagader**, popliteal artery.

Knirrband (*G.*). Creaking or crepitating ligament or tendon.

Knistern (*G.*). To crepitate, to crackle.

Knisterrasseln (*G.*). Crepitant râles.

Knit'ting. Popular term for process of repair of a broken bone.

Knoblauch (*G.*). Garlic; — kraut, hedge garlic.

Knob-root. *Collinsonia canadensis*, L.

Knochen (*G.*). Bone; — abscess, abscess in bone; — ähnlich, bone-like, osteoid; — aneurysma, aneurism of bone; — ansatz, epiphysis; — arterie, medullary artery of bone; — artig, bone-like, osseous; — asche, bone-ash; — auflagerung, osseous deposits; — auflockerung, osteoporosis; — auftreibung, exostosis; — ausschläge, bone-stops—*i. e.* processes of bone preventing extension or flexion of a joint beyond a certain limit; *e. g.* the oleranon, coronoid process of ulna, etc.; — auswuchs, exostosis; — bälkchen, cancelli; — biegsamkeit, flexibility of bone; — bildung, formation of bone, osteogenesis; — blätterung, exfoliation of bone; — brand, necrosis, caries; — brecher, osteoclast; — bruch, fracture of bone; — brüchigkeit or — fragilität, tendency to fracture or brittleness of bones; — caries, caries of bone; — entzündung, osteitis; — erde, bone-earth; — erkrankung, disease of bone; — erweichung, osteomalacia; — erzeugend, osteogenic; — erzeugung, formation of bone, osteogenesis; — fäule, caries, necrosis; — fett, fat of bones, marrow; — fleischgeschwulst, osteosarcoma; — frass, caries, necrosis; — gerippe or — gerüst, skeleton; — geschwulst, osteoma; — gewächs, bony growth, exostosis; — gewebe, bone tissue; — grundsubstanz, bone matrix; — haft, bony, osseous; — haut, periosteum; — hautentzündung, periostitis; — höhle, bone lacuna; — kanälchen, bone canaliculus; — kenntniss, osteology; — kern, centre of ossification; — knorpel, cartilage; — körperchen, bone-corpuscle; — kohle, boneblack; — krankheit, disease of bone; — krebs, cancer of bone; — kropf, osseous struma; — kunde or — lehre, osteology; — lamellen, lamellæ of bone; — leim, gelatin; — mark, marrow, medulla; — markentzündung, osteomyelitis; — markschwamm, osteosarcoma; — metastase, secondary cancer in bone; — mürbigkeit, osteopsathyrosis; — narbe, callus; — naht, suture of bone; — nekrose, necrosis of bone; — punkte, centres of ossification; — reissen, osteocopic pains; — säge, bone saw, osteotome; — säure, phosphoric acid; — sarkom, osteosarcoma; — schaber, bone-scraper; — schere, bone-cutting forceps; — schmerz, ostealgia; — schwamm, osteosarcoma; — schwiele, callus; — schwindsucht, atrophy of bone; — schwund, osteomalacia; — spange, lamina femoralis interna; — spath, bone spavin; — speckgeschwulst, osteosteatoma; — spaltung, bone fissure; — splitter, bone splinter; — splitterzange, bone-cutting forceps; — substanz, osseus; — übernährung, hyperostosis; — verschwärung, caries; — verletzung, injury of bone; — verrenkung, dislocation of bone; — wand, osseous wall; — weh, osteocope; — weiche or — weichheit, softening of bone, osteomalacia; — wuchs, growth of bone; — zange, bone-forceps; — zelle, osteoblast; — zerbrechligkeit, fragility of bone; — zerschmetterung, crushing of bone.

Knock'-knee. Abnormal bending inward of knees.

Knöchel (*G.*). Malleolus, ankle; — band, inneres, lateral ligament of ankle, internal; — bein, astragalus; — gelenk, ankle-joint; — netz, rete malleolare; — pulsadern or — schlagadern, malleolar arteries.

Knöpfchen (*G.*). Mammillary tubercles.

Knöspchen (*G.*). Gemmule.

Knötchen (*G.*). Nodule, corpus Arantii; — flechte, lichen; — krätze, prurigo; — syphilid, syphiloderma papulosum.

Knollbein (*G.*). Elephantiasis.

Knollen (*G.*). Tubercle, bulb; — aussatz, lepra tuberosa; — krankheit, pachyderma; — krebs, keloid.

Knollfuss (*G.*). Barbadoes foot, elephantiasis.

Knollhand (*G.*). Elephantiasic hand.

Knolliger Hautskirrhus (*G.*). Inflammatory fungoid neoplasm.

Knollsucht (*G.*). Elephantiasis.

Knopfgelenk (*G.*). Condyloid joint.

Knopfnaht (*G.*). Button suture.

Knopfsonde (*G.*). Olive-pointed bougie.

Knorpel (*G.*). Cartilage; — artig, cartilaginous; — ansatz, epiphysis; — auswuchs, enchondroma; — band, fibrocartilage; — beinfügung, synchondrosis; — bildung, formation of cartilage; —

blättchen, antitragus; —**bruch**, rupture of cartilage; —**caries**, caries of cartilage; —**entzündung**, chondritis; —**fleischbruch**, chondrocele; —**gelenk**, synchondrosis; —**geschwulst** or —**gewächs**, chondroma; —**haft**, cartilaginous; —**haken**, hook-shaped appearance presented on section by cartilage of Eustachian tube; —**haut**, perichondrium; —**hautentzündung**, perichondritis; —**knochen**, bones developed from cartilage; —**lehre**, chondrology; —**leim**, chondrin; —**leiste**, labium vestibulare; —**lippe**, cotyloid or glenoid ligament; —**markzelle**, medullary cartilage-cell; —**messer**, stout knife for dividing cartilage; —**nekrose**, necrosis of cartilage; —**neubildung**, new formation of cartilage; —**platte**, cartilaginous plate; —**regeneration**, regeneration of cartilage; —**reste**, remains of primitive cartilage formation; —**ring**, cartilaginous ring of trachea and bronchi; —**sarkom**, chondrosarcoma; —**scheibe**, cartilaginous disc; —**streif**, cartilaginous band; —**wirbel**, cartilaginous vertebra; —**wucherung**, cartilaginous growth; —**zelle**, cartilage-cell.

Knorpelicht or **Knorpelig** (*G.*). Cartilaginous.

Knorpeltang (*G.*). Irish moss.

Knorpelung (*G.*). Chondrosis.

Knorren (*G.*). Protuberance, tuberosity; condyle, olecranon; —**muskel**, anconeus.

Knorzfuss (*G.*). Club-foot.

Knospe (*G.*). Bud, gemmation. In composition **Knospen**, as, —**artig**, budlike; —**bildung**, budding; —**tragend**, gemmiparous.

Knospung (*G.*). Budding.

Knoten (*G.*). 1. Knot. 2. Circumscribed new formation. 3. Node. 4. Ganglion; —**aussatz**, lepra tuberosa; —**ausschlag**, molluscum; —**beule**, scirrhus; —**flechte**, lichen; —**förmig**, gangliform, nodose; —**geflecht**, ganglion of the trunk; —**geschwulst**, nodular tumor; —**gicht**, arthritis deformans; —**krankheit**, scrofula, struma; —**punkte**, nodal points; —**skorbut**, button scurvy; —**strang**, sympathetic nerve; —**syphilid**, syphiloderma tuberculosum; —**zieher**, knot-tier, serrenœud.

Knotenwurz (*G.*). Figwort.

Knot'-grass. *Polygonum aviculare*, L.

Knot'-root. *Collinsonia canadensis*, L.

Knot'weed. *Polygonum.*

Knuck'le [*A. S.* cnucl]. 1. The external protuberance made by the metacarpophalangeal joint when the hand is closed. 2. A fold or loop of intestine.

Knuck'ling. Unnatural flexion of the fetlock-joint in the horse, most frequent in the hind leg.

Knurren (*G.*). Borborygmus.

Koaguliren (*G.*). To coagulate.

Kobelt's tubes. Cæcal tubes of the parovarium.

K. O. C., abbv. for **Kathodic opening contraction.**

Kochsalz (*G.*). Sodium chloride.

Kodein (*G.*). Codeine.

Kölnisches Wasser (*G.*). Perfumed spirit.

Koelom (*G.*). Cœlom.

Königlich, er, e, es (*G.*). Royal, basilic. **K. Naht**, royal suture or stitch.

Königsader (*G.*). Basilic vein.

Königschina (*G.*). Yellow cinchona.

Königskerze (*G.*). Mullein.

Königskrankheit (*G.*). Jaundice.

Königssalbe (*G.*). Resin cerate.

Königsübel (*G.*). King's evil.

Königswasser (*G.*). Nitrohydrochloric acid.

Köpfchen (*G.*). Capitellum, a small head.

Körnchen (*G.*). Granule; —**kreis** or —**kugel**, granular sphere; —**zelle**, granule-cell; —**zone**, granular zone.

Körnen (*G.*). To granulate.

Körnerformation [Meynert] (*G.*). Granule layer.

Körnerlack (*G.*). Seed-lac.

Körnermembrane (*G.*). Membrana granulosa.

Körnerplasma (*G.*). Granular plasma.

Körnerschichten (*G.*). Nuclear layers.

Körnerzone (*G.*). Nuclear zone.

Körnicht or **Körnig, er, e, es** (*G.*). Granular. **K. Drüse**, conglomerate gland. **K. Hautmelanose**, melasma granulatum.

Körper (*G.*). Body; —**anlage**, temperament; —**bau**, structure of body; —**beschaffenheit**, condition or conformation of body; constitution. **K. des Hinterhauptbeins**, basilar process; —**gewicht**, weight of body; —**grösse**, size of body. —**herz**, left side of heart; —**kreislauf**,

systemic circulation; — laus, body-louse; — lehre, somatology; — schlagader, aorta; — schwäche, bodily weakness; — stimmung, temperament; — wärme, animal heat; — zittern, tremor.

Körperchen (*G.*). Corpuscle.

Körperliches Sehen (*G.*). Stereoscopic vision.

Kohl (*G.*). Cabbage.

Kohle (*G.*). Charcoal, coal. In composition Kohlen, as, — säure, carbonic acid; — säurewasser, carbonic-acid water; — stickstoffsäure, picric acid; — stoff, carbon; — umschlag, charcoal poultice.

Kohlehydrate (*G.*). Carbohydrates.

Kohlenoxyd (*G.*). Carbonic oxide; — gas, carbon monoxide; — hämoglobin, compound of carbonic oxide and hæmoglobin, having a cherry-red color and a peculiar spectrum; — vergiftung, carbonic-oxide poisoning.

Kohlensau-er, rer, re, res (*G.*). Carbonate. K. Ammonium, ammonium carbonate. K. Barium or K. Baryt, barium carbonate. K. Kali, potassium carbonate. K. Kalk, calcium carbonate. K. Kupferoxyd, copper carbonate. K. Lithion, lithium carbonate. K. Natron, sodium carbonate. K. Salz, carbonate.

Kohlrausch, cir'cumflex veins of: see *Circumflex veins of penis.*

Kohlsaatöl (*G.*). Colza oil.

Koinomias'mata [κοινός, μίασμα]. Miasms from earth.

Kokkelskörner (*G.*). Cocculus indicus.

Kokkelskornbitter (*G.*). Picrotoxin.

Kokken (*G.*). Micrococci; — sepsis, septicæmia caused by micrococci.

Kokosöl (*G.*). Cocoanut oil.

Ko'kum butter. *L.* oleum garciniæ purpureæ. Bland concrete oil obtained from seeds of *Garcinia purpurea*, Roxb.; used in preparation of ointments and suppositories.

Kola-nut: see *Cola-nut.*

Kolanuss (*G.*). Cola-nut.

Kolben (*G.*). Club or knob; hippocampus major; — körperchen, end-bulbs of Krause.

Kolchicum (*G.*). Colchicum.

Kolik (*G.*). Colic.

Koller (*G.*). Staggers.

Kollern (*G.*). Rumbling in bowels; borborygmus.

Kollmann's facial index: see *Facial index.*

Kolloid (*G.*). Colloid; — umwandelung, colloid metamorphosis.

Kolophonium (*G.*). Colophony: see *Rosin.*

Koloquinten (*G.*). Colocynth; — extrakt, extract of colocynth; — mark, colocynth pulp; — tinktur, tincture of colocynth.

Kolos'trum. Colostrum.

Kolpaporrhex'is. Colporrhexis.

Kolpitis (*G.*). Colpitis.

Kolpo- [κόλπος]. In composition = vagina. For words beginning thus, not found here, see under *Colpo-.*

Kolpoclei'sis [κλείω]. Closure of vaginal walls by suture; Simon's operation.

Kolpocys'tocele [κύστις, κήλη]. Cystocolpocele.

Kolpodesmor'raphy [δεσμός, ῥαφή]. Operation for relief of prolapse of uterus by suture of part of surfaces of labia majora.

Kolpoecpeta'sis [ἐκπετάννυμι]. Dilatation of vagina.

Kolpohysterec'tomy [ὑστέρα, ἐκτέμνω]. Operation for removal of uterus through vagina.

Kolpoparovariocystot'omy. Excision of cystic tumor of parovarium through the vagina.

Kolpo-perineoplas'ty. Colpo-perineorrhaphy.

Kolpostenot'omy [στενός, τέμνω]. Cutting operation for vaginal atresia or stricture.

Kolpo-ure'tero-cystot'omy. Bozeman's term for an operation for exposing the orifices of the ureters in the female bladder.

Kolto or Koltun. Plica.

Kometenpupille (*G.*). Coloboma of iris.

Komma-bacillus (*G.*). Cholera bacillus.

Kommissur (*G.*). Commissure.

Komplementärfarben (*G.*). Complementary colors.

Kompressionsverband (*G.*). Compressive bandage.

Koncrement (*G.*). Concretion.

Kondyl'ion [κονδύλη]. Most laterally projecting point of coronoid process of lower jaw [v. Török].

Kondylom (*G.*). Condyloma.

Konessirinde (*G.*). *Wrightia antidysenterica.*

Konstipiren (*G.*). To constipate.

Konsumtionsfieber (*G.*). Hectic fever.

Kontagium (*G.*). Contagium.

Kontraktionswelle (*G.*). Wave of contraction of muscle.

Kontraktur (*G.*). Contraction.

Konvergenzlähmung (*G.*). Paralysis of nerve-centre connected with convergence of axes of eyes.

Konvulsivisch (*G.*). Convulsive.

Koordinirt (*G.*). Coördinate.

Koos'so. Brayera.

Kopaivabalsam (*G.*). Copaiba.

Kopf (*G.*). Head; — **abscess**, abscess in the head; — **abschneiden**, decapitation; — **adergeflecht**, carotid plexus; — **anlage**, rudimentary head in the embryo; — **ausschlag**, eruption on the head; — **bein**, os magnum; — **beschwerde**, feeling of discomfort in the head, headache; — **beuge**, parietal bend; — **bildung**, formation of head; — **binde**, head bandage; — **blättchen**, fontanelle; — **blase**, cephalic vesicle; — **blutader**, internal jugular vein; — **blutgeschwulst**, cephalhæmatoma; — — **bohrer**, trephine; — **bruch**, hernia of brain; fracture of cranium; — **darm** or **darmhöhle**, fore-gut, that portion of primitive intestinal cavity within the head-fold of embryo; — **drüse**, cephalic gland, thyroid gland; — **eiterung**, cerebral abscess; — **falte**, head-fold of amnion; — **fieber**, brain fever, cerebral fever; — **form**, shape of head; — **fortsatz**, cephalic prolongation of tissue of primitive streak; — **führer**, obstetric forceps; — **geburt**, head presentation; — **gelenk**, articulation of skull with spinal column; — **geschwür**, ulcer on or in the head; — **geschwulst**, cephalhæmatoma; — **grind**, favus; — **häutchen**, membrane covering head of fœtus; — **halsganglion**, superior cervical ganglion; — **haltung**, position or mode of holding the head; — **haut**, scalp; — **höhe, totale**, vertical height of skull taken either—1, in frontal projection from gnathion to highest point, or 2, as the exact linear distance from gnathion to highest point; — **höhle**, head-cavity; that portion of the peritoneal cavity which in the embryo extends into the head; — **kappe**, head-fold of embryo; — **keilbein**, sphenoid bone; — **kleie**, pityriasis; — **knicker**, sterno-cleido-mastoid; **knickerzweig**, sterno-mastoid artery; — **knochenleitung**, bone-conveyance, as of sound through the cranial bones; — **krankheit**, disease of head; — **krümmung**, head-bend, cephalic flexure; — **lage**, head presentation; — **laus**, pediculus capitis; — **leiden**, head disease; — **messer**, cephalometer; — **muskel, grösserer hinterer**, rectus capitis posticus major; — **muskel, grösserer schräger**, obliquus capitis major; — **muskel, kleinerer schräger**, obliquus capitis minor; — **muskel, kleinerer hinterer gerader**, rectus capitis posticus minor; — **muskel, kleinerer vorderer**, rectus capitis anticus minor; — **muskel, seitlicher gerader**, rectus capitis lateralis; — **muskel, vorderer gerader**, rectus capitis anticus major; — **naht**, cranial suture; — **niere**, pronephros; — **platten**, head-plates; — **räude**, scurf, eczema capitis; — **rose**, erysipelas of head; — **scheibe**, cephalic disc; — **scheide**, portion of amnion covering head of embryo; — **schlagadergeflecht**, carotid plexus; — **schlagadern**, carotid arteries; — **schmerz**, headache; — **schnupfen**, catarrh in head; — **schwarte**, scalp; — **skelet**, skull; — **spalt**, schistocephalus; — **stimme**, falsetto voice; — **stück**, head-piece of a rod of Corti; — **tetanus**, tetanus following wounds in neighborhood of 12th cranial nerve; it is characterized by intense spasms of pharynx, so that it resembles hydrophobia; — **töne**, head-register, falsetto; — **verletzung**, injury of head; — **wassersucht**, hydrocephalus; — **weh**, headache; — **wunde**, wound of head; — **zange**, cranial forceps; — **zerlegung**, cephalotomy; — **zieher**, forceps, crotchet.

Kopf und Beckenmesser (*G.*). Cephalo-pelvimeter.

Kopfiges Bein (*G.*). Os magnum.

Kopio'pia [*κόπος, ὤψ*]. Asthenopia. **K. hyster'ica**, pain in eyeball and vicinity, with intolerance of light, due to genital irritation.

Kopp's asth'ma. Laryngismus stridulus from enlarged thymus.

Koprophagie (*G.*). Coprophagy.

Koprostase (*G.*). Constipation.

Kopulation (*G.*). Copulation. **K. der Kerne**, fusion of nuclei or pronuclei.

Kopuliren (*G.*). To copulate.

Koralle (*G.*). Coral.

Korbscheiden (*G.*). Apparent divisions of myelinic envelope of axis cylinder of nerve-fibres.

Kordofan gum. Finest commercial variety of gum acacia.

Korectopie (*G.*). Corectopia.

Korelyse (*G.*). Corelysis.

Koresteno'ma [*κόρη, στενόω*]. Constriction or narrowing of the pupil. **K. congen'itum**, membrana pupillaris perseverans.

Koriander (*G.*). Coriander.

Korinthen (*G.*). Corinthian raisins.

Kork (*G.*). Cork; —**säure**, suberic acid.

Korkförmiger Erbgrind (*G.*). Favus suberinus.

Kornährenbinde (*G.*). Spica bandage.

Kornblume (*G.*). *Centaurea cyanus*, L.

Kornmutter (*G.*). Ergot.

Kornstaupe (*G.*). Ergotism.

Kornzange (*G.*). Dressing forceps.

Kornzapfen (*G.*). Ergot.

Koromiko or **Koroniko.** *Veronica parviflora.*

Koro'nion [*κορώνη*]. Apex of coronoid process of lower jaw [v. Torok].

Koros'copy [*κόρη, σκοπέω*]. Term used for skiascopy; pupilloscopy.

Korrectivmittel (*G.*). Corrigent.

Ko'sin. Brayerin.

Koso (*G.*). Brayera.

Kos'so. Brayera.

Kost (*G.*). Diet, food.

Koth (*G.*). Faces, excrement; —**abscess**, fecal abscess; —**anhäufung**, accumulation of faces in intestinal canal; —**artig**, faeculent; —**ausleerend**, purgative; —**beschwerde**, constipation; —**brechen**, stercoraceous vomiting; —**entleerung**, defaecation; —**fistel**, intestinal fistula; —**klumpen**, scybalæ; —**stauung**, constipation; —**stein**, enterolith; —**verhärtung**, hardening of faces.

Kothig (*G.*). Stercoraceous.

Kotyledon (*G.*). Cotyledon.

Kou'myss. *F., I.* koumis or koumiss. Name given by the inhabitants of Tartary to a beverage prepared by fermenting milk of mares. An imitation koumyss is prepared in this and other countries from cow's milk. Contains more or less alcohol according to duration of the fermentation, lactic acid and other normal constituents of milk; stimulating and nutritious.

Kous'sin. Brayerin.

Kous'so. Brayera.

Krabbeln (*G.*). To itch.

Krachengeräusch (*G.*). Crackling sound.

Kräfteschreiber (*G.*). Dynamograph.

Krähenauge (*G.*). Nux vomica. In composition **Krähenaugen**, as, —**extrakt**, extract of nux vomica; —**tinktur**, tincture of nux vomica.

Krähenschnabelfortsatz (*G.*). Coronoid process.

Kränklichkeit (*G.*). Sickliness, ill-health.

Krätze (*G.*). Itch, scabies, psoriasis. In composition **Krätz**, as, —**förmig**, psoriform; —**geschwür**, psoreleosis; —**milbe**, itch-mite; —**mittel**, remedy for itch; —**pustel**, scabies pustule.

Krätzig (*G.*). Itchy, pruriginous.

Kräuter (*G.*), pl. of **Kraut.** Herbs, simples; —**arznei**, herb medicine; —**trank**, herb draught.

Kraft (*G.*). Force; —**einheit**, dyne; —**los**, asthenic; —**losigkeit**, prostration, debility, weakness, adynamia; —**mass**, unit of force; —**mangel**, debility; —**mehl**, starch; —**messer**, dynamometer; —**sinn**, muscle-sense.

Kragen (*G.*). Collar: see *Spanische Kragen.*

Krallennägel (*G.*). Nails affected with onychogryphosis.

Krame'ria. *L.* krameria, ratanhia; *F.* ratanhia; *G.* Ratanhawurzel; *I.* ratania. 1. Rhatany-root; root of *Krameria triandra*, R. et P., and of *K. tomentosa*, St. Hil.; strong astringent. 2. Name of a genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Polygalaceæ*. **K. grandiflo'ra**, Berg., *K tomentosa*, St. Hil. **K. Ixi'na granaten'sis**, *K. tomentosa.* **K. pauciflo'ra**, F. M. I. Mexican species of *K.*, admitted as a source of rhatany by F. Mex. **K. secundiflo'ra**, F. M. I., official in F. Mex. as a source of rhatany. **K. tomento'sa**, St. Hil., grows in Brazil and northward; source of Savanilla or New Granada rhatany. **K. trian'dra**, R. et P., low shrub, native of Bolivia and Peru; source of Payta or Peruvian rhatany.

Krame'riæ ra'dix (*L.*) [B. P.]. Krameria.

Krampf (*G.*). Cramp, spasm; —**ader**, varix; —**aderbruch**, varicocele; —**aderknoten**, varix; —**ähnlich** or —**artig**, spasmodic, convulsive; —**arzenei**, anti-

spasmodic; —**asthma**, spasmodic asthma; —**centrum**, convulsion centre; —**haft**, spasmodic, convulsive; —**haftigkeit**, convulsiveness, tendency to convulsion; —**husten**, convulsive cough, whooping cough; —**krankheit**, spasmodic disease; —**lachen**, sardonic laugh; —**mittel**, an antispasmodic; —**stillend**, antispasmodic; —**sucht**, convulsions, eclampsia; —**wehen**, spasmodic labor-pains.

Krampfaderig (*G.*). Varicose.

Krampfig (*G.*). Convulsive, spasmodic.

Kranichschnabelzange (*G.*). Crane's-bill forceps.

Kraniolog (*G.*). Craniologist.

Kraniologie (*G.*). Craniology.

Kraniometrie (*G.*). Craniometry.

Kraniopagus (*G.*). Cephalopagus.

Kraniopathie (*G.*). Craniopathy.

Krank (*G.*). Sick, ill, indisposed. In composition **Kranken**, as, —**anstalt**, hospital; —**bericht**, sick report; —**besuch**, visiting the sick; —**bett**, sick-bed; —**diät**, diet for sick; —**examen**, examination of the sick; —**geschichte**, medical history of a case; —**haus**, infirmary; —**heber**, apparatus for raising a patient in bed; —**kost**, diet for the sick; —**lager**, sick-bed; —**mutter**, female nurse; —**pflege**, nursing and care of patients; —**pfleger** or —**pflegerinn**, nurse; —**saal**, room or ward for sick; —**sänfte**, litter; —**schiff**, hospital-ship; —**speise**, diet for the sick; —**stube**, sick-room; —**stuhl**, invalid chair; —**träger**, stretcher-bearer; —**trage**, stretcher; —**wärter**, nurses; —**wärtercorps**, army hospital corps; —**wagen**, ambulance wagon; —**zettel**, bed-card, bulletin of patient's case; —**zimmer**, sick-room.

Krankhaft (*G.*). Sickly, diseased, abnormal.

Krankheit (*G.*). Sickness, disease. In composition **Krankheits**, as, —**anlage**, diathesis; —**bericht**, medical report; —**bild**, description of form or appearance of disease; —**dauer**, duration of disease; —**erscheinung**, appearance of disease; —**fall**, case of sickness; —**form**, form of disease; —**geschichte**, history of a disease; —**lehre**, pathology; —**prozess**, process of disease; —**sitz**, seat of disease; —**stoff**, miasm, contagium; —**ursache**, cause of disease; —**verlauf**, course of disease; —**wechsel**, turn of disease, crisis; —**zeichen**, symptom of disease; —**zufall**, attack of disease; —**zustand**, state of disease.

Krankheit der Bergleute (*G.*). Bergkachexie.

Krankmachend (*G.*). Morbific.

Kranz (*G.*). Garland; in composition = coronary; —**arterien**, or —**pulsadern**, or —**schlagadern**, coronary arteries, circumflex arteries; —**band**, coronary ligament; —**blutader**, coronary veins; —**blutleiter des Herzens**, coronary sinus of heart; —**furche**, auriculo-ventricular furrow; —**geflecht**, coronary plexus; —**naht**, coronal suture; —**nerv**, circumflex nerve; —**venen**, coronary veins.

Krapp (*G.*). Madder; —**gelb**, xanthin; —**roth**, alizarin.

Kratzbohne (*G.*). Cowhage.

Kratzen (*G.*). To scratch, to grate.

Krauro'sis vul'væ. Peculiar form of atrophy and shrivelling of labia, vestibulum, and sheath of clitoris, described by *Breisky*.

Krause, cor'puscles of. End-bulbs of Krause.

Krausemünze (*G.*). Crisped mint.

Krausemünzwasser (*G.*). Crisped-mint water.

Krause's em'bryo. Embryo of about the 4th week, in which there was no allantoic stalk connecting embryo and chorion together, but the allantois hung down as a bag from hinder end of the embryo.

Krause's end-bulbs. *G.* Krause's Endkolben: see *End-bulbs*.

Krause's mem'brane: see *Disks of muscle-fibres*.

Krause's muscle. Coraco-cervicalis.

Krause'sche Drüsen (*G.*). Acinotubular glands of eyelid.

Kraut (*G.*). Herb.

Kre'atin. $C_4H_9N_3O_2$. Product of tissue-waste, found in muscle, brain, and blood; white, somewhat bitter substance, forming crystalline compounds with mineral acids.

Kreat'inin [*κρέας*]. *F.* créatinine; *G.* Kreatinin; *I.* creatinina. $C_4H_7N_3O$. Normal nitrogenous constituent of urine, produced from kreatin by abstraction of part of its water; said to be the strongest known animal base.

Krebs (*G.*). 1. Crab. 2. Cancer. —**artig**, carcinomatous; —**augen**, crabs' eyes; —**bildung**, cancer formation; —**entwickelung**, cancer development; —

fall, ease of cancer; — förmig, cancer-shaped, cancroid; — gerüst, cancer stroma; — geschwür, cancerous ulcer; — gewebe, cancer tissue; — haft, cancerous; — herd, cancer focus; — jauche, putrid. broken-down material of cancer; — kachexie, cancer cachexia; — keim, cancer-germ; — knoten, cancer-nodule; — krank, having cancer; — marasmus, cancerous cachexia; — masse, cancer-mass; — milch, cancer-juice; — nabel, central depression often seen in cancer; — saft, cancer-juice; — schaden, carcinoma; — steine, crabs' eyes; — stroma, cancer stroma; — wucherung, growth of cancer; — zapfen, process or prolongation of cancer; — zelle, cancer-cell; — zellennest, concentric cell-masses in epithelial cancer.

Krebsig (*G.*). Cancerous, carcinomatous.

Kreide (*G.*). Chalk; — stein, chalkstone; tophus.

Kreis (*G.*). Circle, district; — arzt, parish physician; — lauf, circulation of the blood; — lauf, kleiner, pulmonic circulation; — lauf, körperlicher, systemic circulation; — laufshinderniss, impediment to circulation; — laufzeit, time of one complete round of circulation of blood; — muskel, sphincter; — muskelfasern, circular fibres; — physikus, district physician; — schnitt, a circular incision, circular amputation; — wundarzt, district surgeon.

Kreissen (*G.*). Labor, labor-pains.

Kre'olin. Creolin.

Kreosot (*G.*). Creasote.

Kresotinsäure (*G.*). Cresotinic acid.

Kretin (*G.*). Cretin, idiot.

Kretinis'mus. Cretinism.

Kreuz (*G.*). 1. Cross, decussation. 2. Sacral region; — bänder, crucial ligaments; — bänder des Knies, crucial ligaments of knee; — beere, berry of buckthorn; — darmbeinfuge, sacro-iliac synchondrosis; — hüftbeinband, sacro-iliac ligament; — knoten, sacral ganglia; — nerv, sacral nerve; — pulsader or — schlagader, sacral artery; — schmerzen, pains in lumbar region; — schnitt, crucial incision; — sitzbeinband, sacro-sciatic ligament; — verschlag, lumbago; — weh, lumbar pain, — wirbel, sacral vertebræ.

Kreuzbein (*G.*). Sacrum; — blutadern, sacral veins; — drüsen, sacral glands; — gegend, sacral region; — hörner, sacral cornua; — kanal, sacral canal; — krümmung, sacral flexure; — nerven, sacral nerves; — parasiten, sacral parasites; — pulsadern, sacral arteries; — rauhigkeit, tuberosity of sacrum; — schlagadern, sacral arteries; — schlitz, hiatus sacralis; — wirbel, sacral vertebra.

Kreuzdorn (*G.*). Buckthorn; — beeren, buckthorn-berries; — beerensaft, buckthorn-juice; — beerensyrup, syrup of buckthorn.

Kreuzförmig, er, e, es (*G.*). Crucial, cruciform. K. Band, crucial ligament. K. Furche, triradiate sulcus.

Kreuzkraut (*G.*). Groundsel.

Kreuznach. Celebrated iodine and bromine mineral springs and baths in Prussia.

Kreuzung (*G.*). 1. Decussation. 2. Crossing, cross-breeding. In composition Kreuzungs, as, — commissur, commissure, especially that of cerebellum and spinal cord; — punkt der Richtungsstrahlen or — punkt der Richtungslinien: *see Lines of direction.*

Kribbel (*G.*). Formication, pruritus; — sucht, ergotism.

Kribbeln (*G.*). To itch.

Kriebelkrankheit (*G.*). Ergotism.

Kriebeln (*G.*). Formication, itching.

Kriebelsucht (*G.*). Epidemic disease due to ergot or diseased or poisonous grain.

Kriegsarzneikunde (*G.*). Military medicine.

Kriegschirurgie (*G.*). Military surgery.

Kriegshospital (*G.*). Military hospital.

Kriegspest or Kriegsseuche (*G.*). Epidemic in armies in war-time.

Kriegstyphus (*G.*). Typhus fever.

Krimm'sche Krankheit (*G.*). Crimean leprosy.

Krishaber's disease'. A neurosis described by Krishaber in 1873 under name of "neuropathie cérébro-cardiaque." It is characterized by hyperæsthesia and illusions of sense, vertigo, and great cardiac irritability.

Kristall (*G.*). Crystal.

Kristallisirung (*G.*). Crystallization.

Krithop'tes monunguiculo'sus. Name applied by Gerber to larva of a mite, *Acarus hordei*, found in barley-fields, where

it annoys harvesters, producing a disease like urticaria.

Kritisch (*G.*). Critical.

Kröpfig (*G.*). Strumous.

Kröpfigkeit (*G.*). Tendency to goitre.

Kröte (*G.*). Ranula.

Krötenkopf (*G.*). Anencephalus.

Krötenstein (*G.*). Toad-stone, ranula lapidea.

Kronbein (*G.*). Frontal bone.

Kronbohrer (*G.*). Trephine.

Kronchina (*G.*). Crown-bark.

Krone der Eichel (*G.*). Corona glandis.

Kronenband der Leber (*G.*). Coronary ligament of liver.

Kronenfortsatz (*G.*). Coronoid process of ulna.

Kronengeschwür (*G.*). Thrush.

Kronennaht or **Kronnaht** (*G.*). Coronal suture.

Kropf (*G.*). Craw, struma, goitre; — **ader**, varix; — **artig**, goitrous; — **bein**, hyoid bone; — **geschwulst**, bronchocele; — **krank**, goitrous; — **mittel**, remedy for goitre; — **wurz**, figwort.

Krotaph'ion [*κρόταφος*]. Point where spheno-occipital and spheno-temporal sutures meet; apex of great wing of sphenoid [v. Török].

Krotonöl (*G.*). Croton oil.

Krücke (*G.*). Crutch.

Krückenlähmung (*G.*). Paralysis due to pressure of crutch.

Krümelzucker (*G.*). Glucose.

Krümmung (*G.*). Curvature. In composition **Krümmungs**, as, — **halbmesser** or — **radius**, radius of curvature; — **hypermetropie**, hypermetropia from lessened refractive power of media of eye; — **myopie**, excessive refractive power of media of eye; — **winkel der Hinterhauptschuppe**, occipital angle (2); — **winkel des Scheitelbeins**, parietal angle of Lissauer; — **winkel des Stirnbeins**, frontal angle (3).

Krüschkrankheit (*G.*). Chronic disease of bones in horses, osteomalacia, due to excessive use of beans in food.

Krugathmen (*G.*). Amphoric respiration.

Krugstimme (*G.*). Amphoric voice.

Krumm (*G.*). Crooked, curved, bent; — **beinig** or — **füssig**, bow-legged; — **darm**, ileum; — **darmentzündung**, ileitis; — **darmgicht**, colic; — **holzöl**, oleum templinum.

Kruste (*G.*). Crust, scab. In composition **Krusten**, as. — **flechte**, impetigo; — **mann**, porcupine-man, one with ichthyosis cornea.

Kryptophan'ic ac'id. *G.* Krytophansäure. Supposed by Thudichum to be normal free acid of urine; probably a variable compound.

Kryptor'chia. Cryptorchia.

Kryptorchismus (*G.*). Cryptorchidism.

Krystallähnlich (*G.*). Crystalloid.

Krystallfeuchtigkeit (*G.*). Crystalline humor.

Krystallfriesel (*G.*). Miliary fever.

Krystallin (*G.*). Crystallin.

Krystalllinse (*G.*). Crystalline lens.

Krystalllinsenkapsel (*G.*). Capsule of lens.

Krystalloidsubstanzen (*G.*). Crystalloids.

Krystallstaar (*G.*). Lenticular cataract.

Krystallwulst (*G.*). Thickening of periphery of capsule after cataract operation.

Kubebe (*G.*). Cubeb. In composition **Kubeben**, as. — **extrakt**: see *Oleoresin of cubeb*; — **öl**, oil of cubeb.

Kuchen (*G.*). Placenta; — **haftfläche**, adherent surface of placenta; — **sitz**, position of placenta; — **trennung**, separation of placenta.

Kuckuksbein (*G.*). Coccyx.

Küchenmeister's scis'sors. Scissors for division of cervix; one blade is probe-pointed; the other, shorter, terminates in a sharp hook.

Küchenschelle (*G.*). Pulsatilla.

Kügelchen (*G.*). Globule.

Kühlmittel (*G.*). Refrigerant.

Kühlröhre (*G.*). Cooling tube.

Kühlschlange (*G.*). Cooling coil.

Kühlwasser (*G.*). Diluted solution of subacetate of lead.

Kümmel (*G.*). Cumin, caraway-seed; — **öl**, oil of caraway.

Küntslich, er, e, es (*G.*). Artificial. **K. Auge**, artificial eye. **K. Pupillenbildung**, iridectomy. **K. Skelet**, artificial skeleton.

Kürbissamen (*G.*). Pumpkin-seed.

Kürschnernaht (*G.*). Glover's suture.

Küss'maul's coma. Mode of death in diabetes described by Küssmaul in 1874: coma, with jactitation, groaning, rapid action of heart, and peculiar dyspnœa.

Küssmaul's disease'. Acute atrophic spinal paralysis.

Küstenseuche (*G.*). Radesyge.

Kugel (*G.*). Ball, bullet, globe; — **auszieher,** bullet-forceps, ball-extractor; — **bacterie,** globular bacteria, micrococcus; — **bohrer,** gimlet or tire-fond for extraction of bullets; — **gelenk,** ball-and-socket joint; — **kern,** spheroidal nucleus; — **löffel,** ball-scoop, bullet-scoop; — **sucher,** exploring instrument for bullets; — **zange,** ball-forceps; — **zieher,** bullet-forceps.

Kuhblatter (*G.*). Cowpox.

Kuhflecken (*G.*). Lentigo.

Kuhkrätze (*G.*). Cowhage.

Kuhpocken (*G.*). Vaccinia, cowpox; — **gift,** vaccine virus; — **impfung,** vaccination; — **materie** or — **stoff,** vaccine matter.

Kukui oil. Candlenut oil.

Kumbecephal'ic [*κυμβίς, κεφαλή*]. Having a boat-shaped head.

Kum'ree. Name applied in India to rheumatoid arthritis in horse.

Ku'myss. Koumyss.

Kun'dah oil. Tallicoonah oil; concrete oil expressed from seeds of *Curapa guianensis*; purgative and anthelmintic.

Kunkur: see *Bursattee*.

Kunstgeschwür (*G.*). Issue.

Kupfer (*G.*). Copper; — **acetat,** copper acetate; — **ausschlag,** acne rosacea; — **chlorid,** copper chloride; — **finne,** acne rosacea; — **lähmung,** paralysis produced by working in copper; — **nase,** copper nose, acne rosacea; — **oxyd,** copper oxide; — **rose,** acne rosacea; — **sulfat** or — **vitriol,** copper sulphate; — **wasser,** copperas, commercial ferrous sulphate.

Kupffer's ves'icle. Small globular cavity appearing at an early stage between posterior end of embryo and yolk in ova of teleostean fishes; it is supposed to represent primitive intestine of cyclostomi.

Kupfriges Gesicht (*G.*). Acne rosacea.

Kuppel (*G.*). Cupola; — **blindsack,** blind sac of cupola.

Kur (*G.*). Cure, method of treatment; — **arzt,** physician of watering-place; — **ort,** health resort.

Kurara (*G.*). Curare.

Kurz (*G.*). Short, brief; — **athmen,** short breathing; — **athmigkeit,** asthma, dyspnœa; — **köpfig,** brachycephalous; — **kopf,** brachycephalus; — **sichtigkeit,** short-sightedness.

Kus'so. Brayera.

Kut'era gum. Bassora gum.

Kutikularbildung (*G.*). Formation of surface-layer, especially of epithelium.

Kwass. Fermented liquor prepared from oatmeal.

Kwosein. Brayerin.

Kyanol. Aniline.

Kyanose (*G.*). Cyanosis.

Kyclopie (*G.*). Cyclops.

Kyes'tein [*κύησις*]. *F.* kyestéine; *G.* Kyestein; *I.* chiesteina. Substance forming the milky, opalescent pellicle which collects on the surface of certain urines after standing a few days, once supposed to be peculiar to the urine of pregnant women.

Kyklitis (*G.*). Cyclitis.

Kyllopodie (*F.*). Club-foot.

Kyllo'sis [*κυλλός*]. *F.* kyllose. Deformity of the foot.

Ky'mograph [*κῦμα, γράφω*]. *F.* kymographion; *I.* chimografo. A hæmadynamometer.

Kynu'ric ac'id. $C_{20}H_{11}N_3O_6 + H_2O$. *G.* Kynurensäure. Acid found in dog's urine.

Kyphoscoliose (*G.*). Posterior and lateral spinal curvature.

Kypho'sis [*κύφωσις*]. *F.* cyphose; *G.* Kyphose; *I.* cifosi. Curvature of spine with convexity backward; humpback.

Kyphoskolio'sis [*κυφός, σκολιός*]. Curvature of spine.

Kyphot'ic. *G.* Kyphotisch. Suffering from, affected with, or due to, kyphosis.

Kyste (*F.*). Cyst.

Kysteux, euse (*F.*). Containing or resembling cysts.

Kysthi'tis [*κύσθος*]. Vaginitis.

Kysthopto'sis [*κύσθος, πτῶσις*]. Prolapse of vagina.

Kystique (*F.*). Relating to cysts.

Kystitomie (*F.*). Cystitomy.

Kystofibrom (*G.*). Cystofibroma.

Kystoma (*G.*). Cystoma.

Kystom'eter or **Cystom'eter** [*κύστις, μέτρον*]. Instrument for measuring the bladder.

Kystoplegie (*G.*). Cystoplegia.

Kystoptose (*F.*). Spontaneous rupture of cysts.

Kystospasmus (*G.*). Spasm of the bladder.

Kys'totome [*κύστις, τομή*]. 1. Cystotome. 2. *F.* kystitome. Cystitome.

Kystot'omy. Cystotomy.

L.

L., abbv. for **Left.**

Laab or **Lab** (*G.*). Rennet; —**drüsen**, cardiac or peptic glands; —**essenz**, rennet wine; —**ferment**, the substance produced in the stomach which coagulates casein; rennet; —**magen**, abomasum or fourth stomach of ruminants; —**zelle**, peptic cell.

Labarraque's solu'tion. *F.* solution de Labarraque; *G.* Labarraque'sche Solution; *I.* acqua or liquore di Labarraque. Solution of chlorinated soda.

Labbra (*I.*). Lips. **L. (grandi)**, labia majora. **L. (piccole)**, nymphæ. **L. della vulva**, labia pudendi.

Labbro glenoideo (*I.*). Glenoid ligament.

Labbro leporino (*I.*). Hare-lip.

Labdacis'mus (*L.*). Lambdacismus.

Lab'danum (*L.*). A resinous exudation of *Cistus creticus*, L., and of other species of *C.*; used in plasters and fumigations.

Laben (*G.*). To curdle with rennet.

Laberintico (*I.*). Relating to the labyrinth.

Laberinto (*I.*). Labyrinth.

La'bes (*L.*). 1. Attack, pest. 2. Macula.

La'bia (*L.*), pl. of **Labium**, lips. **L. cer'ebri**, lower margins of gyri fornicati of the brain. **L. of kid'ney**, the two margins of the hilum. **L. majo'ra.** *L.* grandes lèvres; *G.* grosse Schamlippen; *I.* grandi labbra. Two folds of skin extending from mons veneris to perineum on either side the rima pudendi. **L. mino'ra**, nymphæ. **L. puden'di exter'na**, labia majora. **L. puden'di inter'na** or **mino'ra**, nymphæ. **L. of u'terus**, margins of os externum projecting into vagina.

La'bial. *L.* labialis; *I.* labiale. Pertaining to the lips; used substantively in *F.* for orbicularis oris and depressor alæ nasi [Chaussier]. **L. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ labiales; *G.* Unterlippenarterien; *I.* arterie labiali. Branches from facial to upper and lower lips. **L. glands**, racemose glands of inner surface of lips. **L. line.** *L.* linea labialis; *F.* trait labial; *G.* Lippenzug. A furrow commencing at angle of lips, and lost at lower part of face: see *Jaddot's lines*. **L. nerves, supe'rior.** *L.* nervi labiales superiores. Terminal branches of infraorbital nerve supplying upper lip. **L. veins**, tributaries of facial vein.

Labiale (*I.*). Labial.

Labia'lis (*L.*). Labial; orbicularis oris.

Labidom'eter or **Labim'eter** [*λαβίς, μέτρον*]. *F.* labimètre; *G.* Zangenmesser; *I.* labimetro. An instrument for measuring the distance between the handles of an obstetrical forceps, when applied, so as to

determine the dimensions of the child's head.

Labil'ity [labilis]. The property of being easily decomposed, as opposed to stability.

Labio fisso or **L. leporino** (*L.*). Hare-lip.

Labirintico (*I.*). Relating to the labyrinth.

Labirinto (*I.*). Labyrinth.

La'bis (*L.*) [λαβίς]. Forceps.

Lab'itome [τομή]. *I* labitomo. Cutting forceps used in destruction of the fetus.

La'bium (*L.*). pl. Labia, lip. **L. lepori'num**, hare-lip. **L. tympan'icum** and **L. vestibula're**, the lower and upper edges of the spiral groove of the cochlea; one next the scala tympani, the other next the scala vestibuli.

La'bor. *L.* partus; *F.* travail; *G.* Entbindung; *I* parto. The process of expulsion from the uterus of the child and its appendages. **L., dry**: see *Dry labor*; also form in which the sac ruptures prematurely; the parts are dry, and the process lingers in the later stages. **L., mis'sed**, retention of the fetus in the uterus beyond the usual term. **L.-pains**, pains produced by contractions of the gravid uterus. **L., sta'ges of**, periods of dilatation of os uteri, of expulsion of child, and of expulsion of after-birth.

Lab'oratory. *L.* laboratorium; *F.* laboratoire; *I.* laboratorio. A place fitted for scientific research.

Labo'rious. *L.* laboriosus; *F.* laborieux, euse; *G.* schwierig; *I.* laborioso. Difficult, accomplished with effort.

La Bourboule. Celebrated thermal springs, in the Département du Puy-de-Dome, France.

La'bra glenoi'dea (*L.*). Glenoid fossa.

Lab'rador tea. *Ledum latifolium*, Ait.

Labrisul'cium (*L.*). Fissure of the lip.

Labro leporino (*I.*). Hare-lip.

La'brum (*L.*). Brim. **L. acetab'uli**, cotyloid ligament. **L. glenoida'le** or **glenoi'deum**, glenoid ligament.

Labur'num (*L.*). *Cytisus Laburnum*, L.

Lab'yrinth. *L.* labyrinthus; *F.* labyrinthe; *I* laberinto. 1. The internal portion of the auditory apparatus, consisting of passages hollowed out within the thickest part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone (osseous l.) and the membranous tubes therein enclosed (membranous l.). The passages are distinguished as the semicircular canals, vestibule, and cochlea, which see. 2. Also applied to the lateral masses of the ethmoid and to certain venous plexuses. **L. of kid'ney**, that portion of cortex of kidney lying between the medullary rays, so called from the complicated arrangement of its tubules.

Labyrinth (*G.*). Labyrinth; **—anhang**, ductus endolymphaticus; **—bläschen**, auditory vesicle (2d def.); **—kapsel**, capsule from which internal ear is formed; **—wasser**, endolymph and perilymph.

Labyrin'thi ethmoida'les (*L.*). Lateral masses.

Labyrinthique (*F.*). Relating to the labyrinth.

Labyrin'thus os'sis ethmoi'dei (*L.*). Lateral mass of ethmoid.

Labyrinthus pu'bicus im'par, or **L. pudenda'lis, externus** and **internus**, or **L. pudendo-vesica'lis**, or **L. veno'sus Santorini** (*L.*). Pudendal plexus.

Lac [*Hind.* lakh]. *L.* lacca; *F.* laque; *G.* Lack; *I.* lacca. A resinous incrustation formed by a hymenopterous insect, *Coccus lacca*, Kerr, upon the twigs and young branches of various trees belonging to the orders *Euphorbiacea*, *Urticacea*, and *Leguminosa*: see also *American lac*, *Lac-dye*, *Seed-lac*, *Shell-lac*, and *Stick-lac*.

Lac (*L.*). 1. Milk. 2. Name applied to certain chemical substances or pharmaceutical preparations resembling milk. **L. ammoni'aci**, ammoniac mixture. **L. asafœ'tidæ**, asafetida mixture. **L. capri'num**, goat's milk. **L. femineum**, human milk. **L. fer'ri**, milk of iron. **L. ovil'lum**, sheep's milk. **L. scammo'nii**, scammony mixture. **L. sul'phuris**, precipitated sulphur. **L. vacci'num**, cow's milk.

Lac (*F.*). Lacus. **L. calleux**, cisterna corporis callosi. **L. central**, cisterna chiasmatis. **L. lacrymal**, lacus lachrymalis. **L. Syl'vien**, cisterna fossæ Sylvii.

Lac'ca (*L.*). Lac. **L. cœru'lea**, or **muf'fa**, or **mu'sica**, litmus.

Laccamuffa (*I.*). Litmus.

Laccio (*I.*). Lemniscus.

Lac-dye. *F.* laque-dye. The product obtained by washing stick-lac in hot or cold water, drying, and pressing the sediment which subsides from the washings.

Lace-tree. *Lagetta lintearia*, Lam.

Laceramento or **Lacerazione** (*I.*). Laceration.

Lac'erate. 1. To tear. 2. Jagged, torn. **L. fora'men.** *L.* foramen lacerum; *F.* trou déchiré. Term applied to several irregular apertures at the base of the cranium; but when used without qualification it refers to the interval between apex of petrous portion of temporal bone and the body and great wing of sphenoid, filled in with fibro-cartilage during life. In English works this is frequently called the foramen lacerum medium, but in both France and Germany the foramen lacerum anterius, a name which English anatomists apply to the sphenoidal fissure. The **poste'rior l. f.** is the jugular foramen.

Lacera'tion. *L.* laceratio; *F.* lacération; *G.* Zerreissung; *I.* lacerazione. 1. The act of tearing. 2. A torn or mangled wound.

Lacéré, ée (*F.*). Lacerated.

Laceriren (*G.*). To lacerate.

Lacero or **Lacerato** (*I.*). Lacerated.

Lacer'ti (*L.*), pl. of **Lacertus. L. adscitit'ii**, ligamenta superficialia carpi. **L. cor'dis**, columnæ carneæ.

Lacer'tous. *L.* lacertosus. Muscular.

Lacer'tus (*L.*). Muscular part of upper arm; also extended to signify any muscular fasciculus or thickened band. **L. fibro'sus**, bicipital fascia. **L. me'dius** or **L. rec'tus**, thickened median portion of anterior occipito-atlantal ligament.

Lac'erus, a, um (*L.*). Lacerate.

Lachenknoblauch (*G.*). Water germander.

Lachesis (*L.*). Venom of a poisonous South American serpent, as is alleged; a homœopathic remedy.

Lachgas (*G.*). Nitrogen monoxide.

Lachgrübchen (*G.*). Gelasina.

Lachkrampf (*G.*). Spasmodic laughing.

Lachmuskel (*G.*). Risorius.

Lachnan'thes tincto'ria, Ell. Redroot, Nat. Ord. *Hæmodoracea*; grows in the eastern U. S.; root astringent and tonic; a tincture of the whole herb is used as a cough remedy.

Lach'ryma (*L.*). A tear.

Lach'rymal. *L.* lachrymalis, lacrymalis; *F.* lacrymal; *I.* lagrimale. Pertaining to tears or to the lachrymal gland. **L. apara'tus**, the gland, puncta, canaliculi, sac, and nasal duct, taken collectively. **L. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria lachrymalis; *F.* artère lacrymale; *G.* Thränenarterie; *I.* arteria lagrimale. Branch from ophthalmic to lachrymal gland and adjacent region. **L. bone.** *L.* os lachrymale; *F.* unguis; *G.* Thränenbein; *I.* osso lagrimale. A thin, scale-like bone of the face, situated at the anterior part of the inner wall of the orbit. It is grooved for the lachrymal sac. **L. bone, les'ser**, a distinct bone sometimes found, said to be formed by separate ossification of the hamulus lacrymalis. **L. canal'**, lachrymal duct. **L. canalic'uli.** *L.* canaliculi lachrymales; *F.* conduits lacrymaux; *G.* Thränenkanälchen; *I.* canaletti lagrimali. Small tubes which convey the tears from the puncta lacrymalia of the eyelids to the lachrymal duct. **L. car'uncle.** *L.* caruncula lachrymalis; *F.* caroncule lacrymale; *G.* Thränenkarunkel; *I.* caruncola lagrimale. A small reddish elevation at inner angle of the eye, containing large sebaceous glands. **L. cells.** *L.* cellulæ lachrymales. Ethmoidal cells contiguous to the lachrymal bone. **L. crests.** *L.* cristæ lachrymales. Ridges bounding the lachrymal groove. The **ante'rior l. c.** is on the superior maxillary bone; the **poste'rior l. c.** on the lachrymal bone. **L. duct.** *L.* ductus lachrymalis; *G.* Thränengang; *I.* canale lagrimale. The canal which receives the tears from the lachrymal canaliculi, and conveys them to the inferior meatus of the nose. **L. fis'tula.** *F.* fistule lacrymale; *G.* Thränenfistel; *I.* fistola lagrimale. Fistula at inner corner of eye communicating with lachrymal sac. **L. fos'sa.** 1. *L.* fossa lachrymalis; *F.* fossette lacrymale; *G.* Thränendrüsengrube; *I.* fossa lagrimale. Depression in which the lachrymal gland is lodged, on lower surface of orbital plate of frontal bone, near external angular process. 2. *L.* fossa sacci lachrymalis; *G.* Thränensackgrube. The upper enlarged part of the lachrymal groove. **L. gland.** *L.* glandula lachrymalis; *F.* glande lacrymale; *G.* Thränendrüse. *I.* glandola lagrimale. A flattened body, about the size of an almond, situated at the superior external angle of the orbit. An upper, orbital portion is contained in the lachrymal fossa; a lower, palpebral portion impinges on the upper eyelid; secretes the tears. **L. groove.** *L.* sulcus lachrymalis; *F.* gouttière lacrymale; *G.* Thränenfurche; *I.* doccia lagrimale. 1. That part of superior maxillary bone behind nasal process which is grooved to re-

ceive the lachrymal duct. Also applied to a similar groove on the lachrymal bone. 2. Endermal groove marking the line along which the tear-duct is to be developed in the embryo. **L. mus'cle**, tensor tarsi. **L. nerve.** *L.* nervus lachrymalis; *F.* nerf lacrymal; *G.* Thränennerv; *I.* nervo lagrimale. Smallest branch of ophthalmic division of trifacial nerve; supplies lachrymal gland, and gives sensation to the conjunctiva and the skin over outer angle of eye. **L. notch.** *L.* incisura lachrymalis. That portion of orbital surface of superior maxillary bounding opening for the lachrymal duct. **L. papil'la.** *L.* papilla lachrymalis; *F.* tubercule lacrymal; *G.* Thränenpapille; *I.* papilla lagrimale. The elevation on either eyelid near inner canthus where a lachrymal canaliculus opens. **L. point:** see *Dacryon*, *Punctum lachrymale*. **L. point, infe'rior.** *G.* unterer Thränengrubenpunkt. Lowest point of inferior border of lachrymal sulcus [v. Török]. **L. point, poste'rior.** *F.* point lacrymal postérieur; *G.* hinterer Thränenbeinpunkt. That where posterior edge of lachrymal groove meets frontal bone. **L. point, poste'ro-supe'rior.** *G.* hinterer oberer Thränengrubenpunkt. Upper end of posterior lachrymal crest, at the fronto-lachrymal suture [v. Török]. **L. proc'ess.** *L.* processus lachrymalis; *F.* apophyse unguéale. 1. A projecting angle of superior border of inferior turbinate bone, which articulates with the lachrymal. 2. Nasal process. **L. punc'ta:** see *Punctum lachrymale*. **L. sac.** *L.* saccus lachrymalis; *F.* sac lacrymal; *G.* Thränensack; *I.* sacco lagrimale. The orbital portion of the lachrymal duct, ending above near inner angle of eye with a rounded extremity; below, continuous with nasal duct. **L. tu'bercle**, L. papilla. **L. veins**, tributaries of ophthalmic v., collecting blood from lachrymal gland.

Lachryma'lis poste'rior (*L.*). Tensor tarsi.

Lachryma'tion. *L.* lacrymatio; *F.* larmoiement; *G.* Thränenfluss; *I.* lagrimazione. An excessive flow of tears. Some cases of sanguineous lachrymation have been reported.

Lach'rymo-na'sal duct. Nasal duct.

Lacin'ia (*L.*). Fringe, fimbria.

Lacin'iæ tu'bæ Fallop'ii (*L.*). Fimbriæ of Fallopian tube.

Lacin'iated. *L.* laciniatus; *F.* laciné, ée; *G.* ausgezackt; *I.* laciniato. Jagged, fringed.

Laciniure (*F.*). 1. A small fissure. 2. A narrow strip of adhesive plaster or similar substance.

Lacis (*F.*). Plexus.

Lack (*G.*). Lac.

Lackmus (*G.*). Litmus.

Lac'mus (*L.*). Litmus.

Lacon'icum (*L.*). Sweating-room, vapor-bath.

Lac'rima, Lac'ryma, and derivatives: see under *Lachryma*, etc.

Lacrymal (*F.*). Lachrymal.

Lacryma'tio (*L.*). Lachrymation.

Lacrymine (*F.*). Dacryoline.

Lacs (*F.*). Subarachnoid confluents. **L. dérivatifs**, parasinoidal spaces.

Lactalbu'men [lac, albumen]. Casein.

Lac'tas (*L.*). Lactate. **L. cal'cicus** [Cod.], calcium lactate. **L. ferro'sus**, ferrous lactate. **L. magne'sicus** [P. Neer.], magnesium lactate. **L. quin'icus**, quinine lactate. **L. so'dæ** [P. Belg.], sodium lactate. **L. zin'cicus** [Cod.], zinc lactate.

Lac'tate. *L.* lactas; *G.* milchsaures Salz; *I.* lattato. A salt of lactic acid.

Lactate (*F.*). Lactate. **L. de calcium** or **L. de chaux**, calcium lactate. **L. de fer** or **L. ferreux**, ferrous lactate. **L. de magnésie**, magnesium lactate. **L. de quinine**, quinine lactate. **L. sodique**, sodium lactate. **L. de zinc**, zinc lactate.

Lacta'tion. *L.* lactatio; *I.* lattazione. The secretion of milk.

Lactationsirresein (*G.*). Insanity during lactation, due to anæmia.

Lacté, ée (*F.*). Relating to, or containing, milk; lacteal.

Lac'teal. *L.* lacteus; *F.* lacté, ée; *G.* milchig; *I.* latteo. 1. Milky. 2. Pertaining to the lacteals. **L. fis'tula**, an abnormal passage for milk through the walls of the mammary gland. **L. sac**, ampulla lactifera. **L. si'nus.** *G.* Milchsäckchen. A sinus-like dilatation of the lactiferous duct near its termination at the nipple.

Lac'teals. *L.* vasa lactea; *F.* vaisseaux chylifères; *G.* Chylusgefässe; *I.* vasi chiliferi, vasi lattei. The lymphatic vessels which collect chyle from the alimentary canal.

Lactes'cent. *L.* lactescens; *F.* lactescent, ente; *G.* milchartig. Milky, resembling milk.

Lac'teus, a, um (*L.*) [*γαλακτικός*]. Milky, pertaining to milk.

Lac'tic. *L.* lacticus; *F.* lactique; *G.* milchig; *I.* lattico. Pertaining to, or derived from, milk. **L. ac'id.** $HC_3H_5O_3$. *L.* acidum lacticum; *F.* acide lactique; *G.* Milchsäure; *I.* acido lattico. 1. The acid of sour milk; a colorless syrupy liquid, obtained for commercial purposes by the lactic fermentation of sugar. 2. A liquid composed of 75 per cent. of absolute lactic acid and 25 per cent. of water [U. S. P.]. **L. ac'id fer'ment,** *Bacillus acidi lactici.*

Lactif'erous [lac, ferre]. *F.* lactifère; *G.* milchführend; *I.* lattifero. Milk-conveying. **L. ducts.** *L.* ductus lactiferi; *F.* conduits lactifères; *G.* Milchgänge; *I.* condotti galattofori. Excretory ducts of mammary gland, ten to fourteen in number, opening on surface of nipple.

Lac'tiform. *F.* lactiforme. Having the appearance of milk.

Lactif'uga (*L.*). *F.* lactifuges. Antigalactics.

Lactigène (*F.*). Milk-producing.

Lacti'go (*L.*). Porrigo.

Lac'tin. *F.* lactine; *I.* lattina. Milk-sugar.

Lactisu'gium (*L.*). Breast-pump.

Lac'tocele. Galactocele.

Lactom'eter. *F.* lactomètre, galactomètre; *G.* Milchmesser; *I.* galattometro. An instrument for determining the quantity of cream in milk.

Lactophos'phas cal'cicus a'quâ solu'tus. *F.* lactophosphate de chaux en solution [Cod.]. Solution of lactophosphate of calcium.

Lactopro'tein [lac, proteine]. *F.* lactoprotéine; *I.* lattoproteina. The metalbumin of milk.

Lac'toscope [*σκωπεῖν*]. *G.* Milchmesser; *I.* lattoscopio. Instrument for determining the proportion of cream in a sample of milk.

Lac'tose. *G.* Milchzucker; *I.* lattosio. Milk-sugar.

Lactosu'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. Presence of milk-sugar in urine.

Lactosyn'togen. Hemialbumose.

Lactosyn'tonid. Acid albumin found in kefir.

Lactu'ca (*L.*). 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*, *Ligulifloræ*. 2. Lettuce. **L. altis'sima,** Bieb., native of the Caucasus; cultivated in France for the production of lactucarium. **L. capita'ta,** DC., a variety of garden lettuce, *Lactuca sativa*, L.; official in the Cod. **L. sati'va,** common garden lettuce; cultivated in many varieties as an article of diet. **L. scari'ola,** nearly allied to *L. virosa;* a source of lactucarium. **L. viro'sa.** *F.* laitue vireuse; *G.* Giftlattich; *I.* lattuga virosa. Prickly lettuce; a European species of *L.* officinal in the B. P. and Cod.; one of the sources of lactucarium.

Lactuca'rium (*L.*). *G.* Giftlattichsaft; *I.* lattugario. The concrete milk-juice of *Lactuca virosa*, L. [U. S. P.], obtained by incision and spontaneous evaporation. It is also a product of other species of *Lactuca*, as, *L. sativa*, L., *L. scariola*, L., and *L. altissima*, Bieb.; a feeble and uncertain hypnotic: see also *French, German,* etc. *lactucarium.* **L. gal'licum** [P. Helv.], lactucarium prepared from *Lactuca scariola*, L.

Lactu'cerin. $C_{16}H_{26}O$. *F.* lactucérine; *I.* lattucerina. A crystalline, odorless, tasteless substance, one of the principal constituents of lactucarium.

Lactucimi'na or **Lactu'mina** (*L.*). 1. Aphthæ. 2. Eczema capitis. 3. Crusta lactea.

Lac'tucin. $C_{11}H_{12}O_5.H_2O$. *F.* lactucine; *I.* lattucina. A crystallizable bitter principle found in lactucarium.

Lactumen (*F.*). Crusta lactea, impetigo larvalis.

Lactumineux, euse (*F.*). Relating to lactumen.

Lacu'na, pl. **æ** (*L.*). *F.* lacune; *G.* Lücke. A pit, hollow, or gap. **L-æ. of bone:** see *Bone lacunæ.* **L-æ. of How'ship.** *G.* Howship'sche Lakunen: see *Howship's lacunæ.* **L. la'bii superio'ris,** amabile. **L. latera'lis,** parasinoidal space. **L. mag'na,** one of the largest of Morgagni's lacunæ, situated on upper surface of fossa navicularis. **L-æ. Morgagni:** see *Morgagni, lacunæ of.* **L. musculo'rum,** that portion of the space beneath Poupart's ligament external to sheath of femoral vessels, and occupied by muscles and nerves. **L. pharyn'gis,** Rosenmuller's fossa. **L. vaso'rum,** space beneath Poupart's ligament through which the great vessels pass down, being upper end of femoral sheath. **L. veno'sa latera'lis,** parasinoidal space.

Lacuna della lingua (*I.*). Foramen cæcum.

Lacunaire (*F.*). Possessing lacunæ.

Lacu'nar (*L.*). A ceiling. **L. or'bitæ**, roof of orbit. **L. ventric'uli quar'ti**, valve of Vieussens.

Lacunare (*L.*). Having lacunæ.

Lacune (*F.*). Lacuna. **L. de la langue**, foramen cæcum.

La'cus (*L.*). Space for collection of fluid. **L. lacryma'lis.** *F.* lac lacrymal; *G.* Thranensee; *I.* lago lagrimale. Space in which the tears collect between lids and ball at inner angle of eye. **L. venæ cavæ inferio'ris**, enlargement into which the hepatic veins empty just below the diaphragm.

Ladano (*I.*). Labdanum.

Lada'num (*L.*): see *Labdanum*.

Ladenber'gia magnifo'lia, Kl. *Buena magnifolia*, Wedd.

La'dies' man'tle. *Alchemilla vulgaris*, L.

Ladies' slip'per. Cypripedium.

Ladre (*F.*). Relating to, or affected with, leprosy or measles.

Ladrerie (*F.*). 1. Leprosy. 2. Measles in the hog.

Lady Webster's pills. Pills of aloes and mastic.

Lady's thumb. *Polygonum Persicaria*, L.

Læ'dens (*L.*) Injurious, hurtful.

Lähme (*G.*). Lameness, paralysis. **Lähmen**, to make lame, to paralyze. **Lähmung**, paralysis.

Læmoparal'ysis (*L.*) [*λαιμός, παραλύω*]. Paralysis of œsophagus.

Læmosteno'sis (*L.*) [*στένωσις*]. Stricture of œsophagus.

Länge (*G.*). Length. In composition **Längen**, as, — **bruch**, longitudinal fracture; — **durchschnitt**, longitudinal section; — **höhenindex**, vertical index; — **schnitt**, longitudinal incision; — **spalt**, longitudinal fissure; — **wachsthum**, longitudinal growth.

Längs (*G.*). Along. In composition longitudinal; — **bänder**, ligaments of the colon; — **blutleiter**, longitudinal sinuses; — **bruch**, longitudinal fracture; — **bündel**, longitudinal bundle; — **disparates Punktpaar**, a pair of points lying on corresponding vertical lines of demarcation (Längsschnitte) on the retinas, but upon disparate horizontals (Querschnitte); — **ebene des Sehraumes, mittlere**, that plane of visual space upon which appears whatever is imaged on the two central vertical lines of demarcation of the eyes (mittlere Längsschnitte); it divides visual space into a right and a left half; — **ebenen** or — **schnittebenen**, planes passed through the vertical lines of demarcation (Längsschnitte), and through the crossing-point of lines of direction. **Mittlere Längsebene**, a vertical plane passed through the eye when it is directed horizontally forward toward distance; — **furche der Hohlhand**, line of fortune; — **horopter**: see *Horopter*; — **mittellinie des Sehfeldes**, the line of intersection of the Mittlere Längsebene des Sehraumes with the field of view. In it are seen all outer points which image themselves on the central vertical lines of demarcation of the two retinæ; — **riss**, longitudinal rupture; — **schnitte**: see *Lines of demarcation*; — **schnittebenen**, Längsebenen; — **spalte**, longitudinal fissure; — **streifen**, striæ longitudinales.

Laënnec's cirrho'sis. Chronic interstitial hepatitis.

Läppchen (*G.*). Lobule; — **bronchien**, lobular tubes.

Lärchenschwamm (*G.*). White agaric.

Læ'sio (*L.*). Lesion, injury.

Läusekörner (*G.*). Cevadilla.

Läusekrankheit or **Läusesucht** (*G.*). Pediculosis.

Läusesamen (*G.*). Staphisagria.

Læviga'tio (*L.*). Levigation.

Læ'vitas intestino'rum (*L.*). Lientery.

Læ'vogyre [lævus, *γυρός*]. *I.* levogiro. Causing rotation of the plane of polarization to the left.

Læ'vulose: see *Levulose*.

Lævulosu'ria (*L.*). The presence of a substance in the urine which has all the properties of glycogen, with the exception that it turns the polarized ray to the left. The symptoms are those of diabetes.

La Fayette Springs. Saline, sulphuretted waters. La Fayette Springs, La Fayette Co., Mississippi.

La'gam bal'sam. The product of an unknown tree of Sumatra; resembles gurjun balsam.

Lage (*G.*). Position, attitude, layer, stratum; — **anomalie**, abnormal position; — **veränderung**, change of place, ectopia; — **verkehrung**, situs transversus; — **wechsel**, change of position or presentation.

Lage'na (*L.*). Blind sac of the cupola.

Lagena'ria vulga'ris, Seringe. Gourd; native of tropical Asia and Africa; the seeds are said to be diuretic, the root a drastic purgative.

Lager (*G.*). 1. Bed, couch. 2. Layer, stratum; — **fieber** or — **sucht,** camp fever, typhus; — **haft,** bed-ridden.

Laget'ta lintea'ria, Lam. Lace-tree; grows in the West India islands. The inner bark—lace-bark—is said to resemble mezereon in medical properties.

Lagne'sis, or **Lag'nia,** or **Lagno'sis** (*L.*) [*λάγνος*]. Excessive venereal desire.

Lag'nic. *L.* lagnicus. Lustful.

Lago lagrimale (*L.*). Lacus lacrymalis.

Lagochei'lus (*L.*) [*λαγώς, χεῖλος*]. Hare-lip.

Lagoftalmo (*I.*). Lagophthalmus.

Lagonop'onus (*L.*) [*λαγών, πόνος*]. Pain in the flank or side.

Lagophthal'mia (*L.*) [*λαγώς, ὀφθαλμός*]. Inability to close the eyelids.

Lagophthal'mus [*λαγώς, ὀφθαλμός*]. *F.* lagophthalmie; *G.* Hasenauge; *I.* lagoftalmo. A defect in the upper lid which prevents its covering the eyeball.

Lagos'toma (*L.*) [*στόμα*]. Hare-lip.

Lagottalmo (*I.*). Lagophthalmus.

Lagrima (*I.*). Tear. **Lagrimale,** lachrymal. **Lagrimazione,** lachrymation. **Lagrimina,** dacryoline.

Lahm (*G.*). Lame. **Lahmen,** to become lame. **Lahmheit,** lameness.

Lahore sore: see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Laiche (*F.*). *Carex arenaria,* L.

Laimosteno'sis (*L.*). Læmostenosis.

Laine (*F.*). Wool. **L. antiseptique,** antiseptic wool. **L. phéniquée,** carbolized wool.

Lait (*F.*). Milk. **L. d'amandes,** almond mixture. **L. de beurre** or **Petit-lait,** buttermilk. **L. bleu,** blue milk. **L. caillé,** curds, curdled milk. **L. de chaux,** milk of lime, solution of hydrated lime. **L. concentré,** condensed milk. **L. de poule,** emulsion of yolk of egg. **L. de soufre,** precipitated sulphur.

Laiteux, euse (*F.*). Milky.

Laitue (*F.*). Lettuce. **L. cultivée,** *Lactuca sativa,* L. **L. fétide,** *Lactuca virosa,* L. **L. gigantesque,** *Lactuca altissima,* L. **L. pommée,** *Lactuca capitata,* L. **L. vireuse,** *Lactuca virosa,* L.

La'ity [*λαός*]. Those who do not belong to the profession spoken of.

Lake Auburn Min'eral Spring. Alkaline water, North Auburn, Androscoggin Co., Maine.

Lakritze (*G.*). Extract of glycyrrhiza. In composition **Lakritzen,** as, — **saft,** extract of glycyrrhiza; — **wurzel,** glycyrrhiza.

Lalaregolo. Narcolepsy.

Lal'ia (*L.*) [*λαλέω*]. Speech.

Lalla'tion or **Lal'ling.** *L.* lallatio; *G.* Lallen; *I.* lallazione. Defective, infantile speech; substitution of *l* for *r*.

Laloneuro'sis (*L.*) [*λαλέω, νεῦρον*]. Disorder of speech of nervous origin.

Lalopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. *G.* Lalopathie. A disorder or disturbance of speech.

Lalople'gia (*L.*) [*πληγή*]. Paralysis of the tongue.

Lamb'da [Gr. letter Λ]. *I.* lamda. Point where sagittal and lambdoid sutures meet. Used in craniometry.

Lambdacis'mus (*L.*). *F.* lambdacisme. Difficult or defective pronunciation of the letter *l*.

Lambdanaht (*G.*). Lambdoid suture.

Lamb'doid [Λ, *εἶδος*]. Resembling the Greek letter Λ; secondarily, relating to the lambdoid suture. **L. bone.** *F.* os lambdoïdien. A large Wormian bone often found in the lambdoid suture. **L. mar'gin.** *L.* margo lambdoideus. Border assisting to form the lambdoid suture. **L. su'ture.** *L.* sutura lambdoidea; *F.* suture lambdoïde; *G.* Lambdanaht. That between occipital and parietal bones.

Lambeau (*F.*). Flap.

Lamb'kill. *Kalmia angustifolia,* L.

Lamb-let'tuce. *Fedia olitoria,* Vahl.; leaves used as salad.

Lamb's quar'ters. *Chenopodium album,* L.

Lamda (*I.*). Lambda.

Lame, lām [*A. S.* lam]. *F.* boiteux, euse; *G.* lahm; *I.* zoppo. Disabled, particularly in lower limbs; crippled.

Lame, pl. **Lames** (*F.*). 1. Lamina or lamella. 2. Blade, as of a knife. **L. annulaire,** annulus fibrosus. **L. cornée,** stria terminalis. **L. criblée,** lamina cribrosa. **L. criblée spiroïde,** spiral tract. **L. descendante,** uncinate process. **L-s. dorsales,** medullary ridges. **L. fibro-cutanée,** somatopleure. **L. fibro-intestinale**

or L. intestinale, splanchnopleure. L. médullaire, medullary plate of embryo. L. musculaire, muscle plate of embryo. L. oblique, uncinate process. L. prévertébrale, protovertebral plate. L. Ruyschienne, tunica Ruyschiana. L. somatique, somatopleure. L. spirale, spiral lamina. L. unciforme, uncinate process. L-s. ventrales, ventral laminæ of the embryo. L. vertébrale, lamina of vertebra. L. vitrée, vitreous table.

Lamel'la, pl. æ (*L.*). *F.* lamelle; *G.* Plättchen. A thin layer or plate. **L-æ. of bone.** *L.* lamina ossium; *G.* Knochenlamellen. Concentric rings surrounding an Haversian canal. **L. ir'idis ante'rior.** *L.* membrana Zinnii; *G.* Wasserhaut der Iris. Anterior layer of iris, composed of connective tissue similar to that of lymphoid organs.

Lamel'læ (*L.*). Discs. **L. atropi'næ**, discs of atropine. **L. cocai'næ**, discs of cocaine. **L. physostig'minæ**, discs of physostigmine.

Lam'ellar. *L.* lamellaris; *F.* lamelleux, euse; *G.* blatterig; *I.* lamellare. Composed of lamellæ.

Lam'ellated. *L.* lamellatus; *F.* lamellé, ée; *G.* blattrig; *I.* lamellato. Having lamellæ or layers.

Lamelle triangulaire (*F.*). Lamina terminalis.

Lamellen (*G.*). Lamellæ.

Lamelles à noyaux multiples (*F.*). Myeloplaxes.

Lamelleux, euse (*F.*). Lamellar.

Lamellule (*F.*). A small lamella.

Lam'ina (*L.*), pl. æ. *F.* lame; *G.* Platte. A thin sheet or plate. **L-æ. arcua'tæ gyro'rum**, fibres connecting neighboring convolutions either in cerebrum or cerebellum. **L. ascen'dens**, vertical plate. **L. audito'ria**, auditory plate. **L. basila'ris**, basilar membrane. **L. cacu'minis**, folium cacuminis. **L. cartilag'inis cricoi'deæ.** *G.* Ringknorpelplatte. The posterior higher portion of the cricoid cartilage. **L-æ. cartilag'inis thyroi'deæ**, ala of thyroid cartilage. **L. centra'lis**, perpendicular plate. **L-æ. of cerebel'lum.** *L.* laminæ cerebelli. Narrow folds of the cortical layer. **L. cilia'ris**, ciliary zone. **L. cine'rea, fourth ven'tricle**, stratum cinereum. **L. cine'rea, third ven'tricle**, lamina terminalis. **L. compac'ta inter'na**, thick, compact tissue found at the lower border of the neck of the femur. **L. cona'rii**, pineal lamina. **L-æ. concha'rum**, turbinate bones. **L. cor'nea**, stria terminalis. **L. cortica'lis posterio'ris pedun'culi**, temporo-occipital tract of crusta. **L. cribrifor'mis**, cribriform plate. **L. cribro'sa.** *F.* lame criblée; *G.* Siebplatte. 1. Cribriform plate of ethmoid bone. 2. Bony partition at bottom of internal auditory meatus, pierced with holes for transmission of filaments of auditory nerve. 3. Part of sclerotic perforated by auditory nerve, presenting an appearance of pores through which the filaments pass. 4. Cribriform fascia of saphenous opening. 5. Perforated spaces at base of brain. **L. cribro'sa fas'ciæ transversa'lis**, septum crurale. **L. denticula'ta**, limbus of spiral lamina. **L-æ. dorsa'les.** *F.* lames dorsales. Medullary ridges. **L. elas'tica poste'rior**, membrane of Descemet. **L. exter'na perito'nei**, transversalis fascia. **L. femora'lis inter'na**, femoral crest, internal. **L. fos'sæ Syl'vii**, capsula extrema. **L. fus'ca**, pigmented connective tissue on inner surface of sclerotic coat of eye. **L. ganglio'sa hypogas'trica**, hypogastric plexus. **L. ge'nu**, commissura baseos alba. **L. gris'ea**, gray column: see *Columns of spinal cord*. **L. horizonta'lis.** 1. Cribriform plate of ethmoid. 2. Horizontal plate of palate-bone. **L. interme'dia** or **L. media'na**, narrow flattened portion of anterior angle of thyroid cartilage. **L. medias'tini**, mediastinal pleura. **L. medulla'ris circumvolu'ta**, lamina medullaris involuta. **L. medulla'ris exter'na**, medullary layer, external. **L. medulla'ris inter'na**, medullary layer, internal. **L. medulla'ris involu'ta.** *G.* Kernblatt. Superficial medullary layer of cortex of brain, continued within hippocampus major and turned inward around dentate fissure. **L. medulla'ris transver'sa**, smooth, flat portion of roof of aqueduct of Sylvius, near trochlearis nucleus. **L. modi'oli.** *G.* Spindelblatt. Partition between second turn and third half turn of cochlea, appearing as a continuation of the modiolus. **L. nasa'lis**, vertical plate of palate-bone. **L. nerv'ea invol'vens**, thin layer of nerve-substance separating the ependyma from the organs appearing within ventricles of brain. **L. orbita'lis.** 1. Orbital plate of ethmoid. 2. Orbital process of malar bone. **L. os'sium**, lamella of bone. **L. palati'na.** 1. Horizontal plate of palate-bone. 2. Palate process of superior maxillary. **L. papyra'cea**, orbital

plate of ethmoid bone. **L. parieta'lis,** parietal layer of a serous membrane. **L. pedunculo'rum,** peduncular lamina. **L. perfora'ta ante'rior** and **poste'rior,** perforated spaces. **L. perpendicula'ris,** perpendicular plate of ethmoid bone and of palate-bone. **L. profun'da fas'ciæ perine'i** [Lesshaft]: see *Perineal fascia, middle layer.* **L. quadrigem'ina.** *G.* Vierhügelplatte. That part of mesencephalon sustaining the corpora quadrigemina. **L. reticula'ris,** reticular lamina. **L. Ruysch'ii,** tunica Ruyschiana. **L. semicircula'ris,** stria terminalis. **L-æ. sep'ti lu'cidi** or **pellu'cidi,** thin walls separating 5th ventricle from lateral ventricles on either side. **L. spheno-petro'sa,** thin horizontal plate of bone extending backward from great wing of sphenoid, and forming upper part of wall of passage for Eustachian tube. **L. spira'lis coch'leæ.** *F.* lame spirale. Spiral lamina. **L. spira'lis membrana'cea** or **L. spira'lis mol'lis.** membranous spiral lamina. **L. spira'lis os'sea,** spiral lamina. **L. spira'lis secunda'ria,** narrower portion at commencement of lamina spiralis, which is continued around to opposite side of the cochlear canal. **L-æ. spongio'sæ na'si,** turbinate bones. **L. suprachoroi'dea.** *G.* Suprachorioidea. Outer layer of choroid of eye, composed of elastic fibres covered with epithelioid and pigment-cells. **L. tecto'ria,** membrana tectoria. **L. termina'lis.** *F.* lamelle triangulaire; *G.* Schlussplatte. Thin layer of gray matter closing third ventricle in front. Extends from optic commissure to anterior commissure of brain, and represents anterior end of primitive medullary tube. **L. triangula'ris,** posterior portion of great wing of sphenoid. **L. tympan'ica,** tympanic bone. **L. of a ver'tebra.** *L.* lamina vertebralis; *F.* lame vertébrale; *G.* Platte des Wirbelbogens; *I.* lamina vertebrale. Posterior flattened part of arch of a vertebra. **L. vit'rea,** vitreous table.

Lamina della sommità (*I.*). Folium cacuminis.

Laminaire or **Lamineux** (*F.*). Laminated.

Lamina'ria (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Algæ.* 2. The stems of *Laminaria Clonstoni,* Edm. **L. Clous'toni,** Edm., sea-tangle; a deep-water seaweed of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; the dried cylindrical stalks readily absorb moisture, and are used as a substitute for compressed sponge in the preparation of surgical tents. **L. digita'ta,** L. 1. *L. Clonstoni,* Edm. 2. *L. flexicaulis,* Le Jolis. **L. esculen'ta,** Lamour., an edible species; the ash is used as a source of iodine. **L. sacchari'na,** Lamour., used for obtaining iodine. **L. tents.** *G.* Laminariastifte: see *Tents, uterine.*

Lam'inated. *L.* laminatus; *F.* laminaire; *G.* laminirt; *I.* lamellato or lamellare. Composed of thin layers lamellated. **L. tu'bercle,** nodule of cerebellum.

Lamina'tion. *L.* laminatio. Formation of laminæ, splitting into plates or layers.

Lamine turbinati (*I.*). Turbinate bones.

Laminirt (*G.*). Laminated.

Lamini'tis. Inflammation of sensitive laminæ of the horse's foot.

Lam'ium al'bum, L. Dead nettle. a European labiate plant, introduced into the U. S.; flowers official in the Cod.; mild astringent.

Lam'pas. *G.* Frosch; *I.* lampasso. Swelling of the bars of the mouth of the horse.

Lamp'black. Finely-divided carbon obtained by the incomplete combustion of resinous matter.

Lam'pers. Lampas.

Lampone (*I.*). Raspberry.

Lampropho'nia (*L.*) [λαμπρός, φωνή]. A clear, audible voice.

Lamp'sana (*L.*). *F.* lampsane. A genus of *Compositæ.* **L. commu'nis,** L., a European herb, naturalized in the U. S.; used as a salad herb, externally as an emollient.

La'na (*L.*). Wool. **L. collo'dii,** pyroxylin, soluble gun-cotton. **L. gossyp'ii,** cotton-wool. **L. philosoph'ica,** flowers of zinc.

Lan'caster black drop. Vinegar of opium.

Lan'cet [*Arm.* lanza]. *F.* lancette; *G.* Lanzette; *I.* lancetta. A small sharp-pointed knife used in venesection, opening abscesses, etc. The two sides of the handle are attached only by one rivet, passing through the base of the blade: see *Spring-lancet.*

Lancettier (*F.*). Lancet-case.

Lan'cinating. *L.* lancinans; *F.* lancinant, ante; *G.* stechend; *I.* lancinante. Term applied to acute, darting, or shooting pain.

Lan'cing. Opening with a lancet.

Lanci'si, nerves of. Striæ longitudinales.

Landarzt (*G.*). Country physician.

Landeskrankheit (*G.*). Endemic disease.

Landfieber (*G.*). Endemic fever.

Landol'fi's caus'tic. *F.* caustique de Landolfi. A mixture of equal parts of powdered bromine chloride, zinc chloride, gold chloride, and antimony chloride.

Lan'dry's paral'ysis. Acute ascending spinal paralysis.

Land-scur'vy. Purpura hæmorrhagica.

Landseuche (*G.*). Disease prevailing in the country; epidemic.

Landskorbut (*G.*). Purpura hæmorrhagica.

Land'zert, an'gle of. Angle of the clivus.

Lan'franc's collyr'ium. *L.* mistura cathæretica [Cod.]; *F.* collyre de Lanfranc; *I.* collirio di Lanfranc. Aloes 5, myrrh 5, copper acetate 10, arsenic trisulphide 15, rose-water 380, white wine 1000, triturate the powdered solids with the wine, and add the rose-water [Cod.]; used as a stimulant application to ulcers.

Lan'genbeck's meth'od. Amputation of forearm by double flaps cut from without inward.

Langerhans' cells. Stellate cells found in deeper layer of epidermis, apparently related to nerve-terminations.

Langfüssigkeit (*G.*). Macropodia.

Langkopf (*G.*). Dolichocephalus.

Langlebigkeit (*G.*). Macrobiosis.

Langsichtigkeit (*G.*). Farsightedness.

Langue (*F.*). Tongue. **L. de carpe** or **de trivelin,** form of dental forceps.

Lan'guor [λαγγάζω] *F.* langueur; *G.* Mattigkeit, *I.* languidezza. Lassitude, listlessness.

Langwierig (*G.*). Tedious, protracted.

Laniaire (*F.*). Canine tooth.

Lania'rii den'tes (*L.*). Canine teeth.

Lan'olin [lana]. *F.* lanoline; *I.* lanolina. A yellowish or light-brown, solid, unctuous, rather tough fat, prepared from sheep's wool; it takes up its own weight of water without becoming soapy; is unirritating and readily absorbed by the skin; used as an excipient for various ointments.

Lan'termann's not'ches. Oblique grooves in the medullary sheath of a nerve-fibre.

Lan'thopine. $C_{23}H_{23}NO_4$. A crystallizable alkaloid found in opium.

Lanu'ginous. *L.* lanuginosus; *F.* lanugineux, euse; *G.* flaumig; *I.* lanuginoso. Covered with lanugo, downy.

Lanu'go (*L.*). *F.* duvet; *G.* Flaum; *I.* lanugine. Soft, fine rudimentary hair, found on many parts of the body, especially that which covers the fœtus. **L. gossyp'ii,** cotton, cotton-wool.

Lanzenmesser (*G.*). Lance-shaped knife.

Lanzette (*G.*). Lancet. In composition **Lanzetten,** as, **— besteck** or **— futteral,** lancet-case.

Lapac'ticus (*L.*) [λαπάσσω]. *F.* lapactique. Evacuant.

Lapag'ma (*L.*). *F.* lapagme. Evacuation, dejection.

La'para (*L.*) [λαπαρα]. The flank or loin; the hypochondriac region.

Laparec'tomy [ἐκτέμνω]. Enterectomy, colectomy.

Lap'arocele (*L.*) [κήλη]. *F.* laparocèle; *G.* Bauchbruch. Hernia in the flank or loins; lumbar hernia.

Laparocolot'omy [κόλον, τέμνω]. *G.* Laparocolotomie. Abdominal section and division of the colon low down to form an artificial anus.

Laparocolpot'omy [κόλπος, τομή]. Laparo-clytrotomy.

Laparo-cystec'tomy [κύστις, ἐκτέμνω]. Complete removal, by abdominal section, of the encysted fœtus with its cyst in extra-uterine pregnancy.

Laparo-cystot'omy [κύστις, τομή]. 1. Suprapubic cystotomy. 2. The extraction, in extra-uterine pregnancy, of the fœtus by opening its cyst through an incision in the anterior abdominal walls.

Laparo-elytrot'omy [ἔλυτρον, τομή]. Opening the vagina by abdominal section; gastro-elytrotomy. A substitute for the Cæsarean section.

Laparo-enterot'omy [ἔντερον, τομή]. *G.* Laparoenterotomie. Enterotomy by incision in the loins.

Laparo-hysterec'tomy [ὑστέρα, ἐκτέμνω]. *L.* laparohysterectomia. Hysterectomy by abdominal incision.

Laparo-hystero-oöphorec'tomy. Removal of uterus and ovaries by abdominal section: see *Porro's operation.*

Laparo-hysterot'omy [ὑστέρα, τομή]. *G.* Laparohysterotomie. Opening the uterus by abdominal section. When performed to extract the fœtus, it is the Cæsarean section.

Laparo-ileot'omy. *G.* Laparoileotomie. The operation of cutting into the ileum through an incision made in the abdominal wall.

Laparo-isterotomia (*L.*). Laparo-hysterotomy.

Laparo-kolpot'omy [κόλπος, τομή]. Laparo-elytrotomy.

Laparo-monodid'ymus (*L.*) [μόνος, δίδυμος]. Double monster adherent at the loins.

Laparomyi'tis [μῦς]. Abdominal myitis.

Laparomyomec'tomy. Myomectomy.

Laparomyomot'omy. Myomotomy.

Laparo-nephrec'tomy [νεφρός, ἐκτέμνω]. Nephrectomy.

Laparo-nephrot'omy. Nephrotomy.

Laparo-salpingot'omy [σάλπιγξ, τομή]. Removal of Fallopian tubes by abdominal incision.

Laparos'copy [σκοπέω]. *L.* laparoscopia; *F.* laparoscopie. Examination of the abdomen.

Laparosplenot'omy. Splenotomy.

Laparot'omy [λαπάρα, τομή]. *F.*, *G.* Laparotomie; *I.* laparotomia. 1. The operation of opening the abdominal cavity by incision in the loin. 2. Abdominal section.

Laparotyphlot'omy [τυφλός, τομή]. *G.* Laparotyphlotomie. The operation of exposing or cutting into the cæcum or appendix vermiformis.

Laparozos'ter (*L.*) [ζωστήρ]. Herpes zoster of the trunk or abdomen.

Laparysterot'omy. Laparo-hysterotomy.

Lapathine (*F.*). Bitter resin obtained from root of *Rumex obtusifolius*.

Lap'athum (*L.*). Rumex.

Lapax'is (*L.*) [λαπάσσω]. *F.* lapaxie. Evacuation.

Lap'ides cancro'rum (*L.*). Crabs' eyes.

Lapidifica'tion. *L.* lapidificatio. Calcification, petrifaction.

Lapil'li (*L.*), pl. of **Lapillus.** Gravel. **L. cancro'rum,** crabs' eyes.

La'pis (*L.*) [λᾶας]. A stone. **L. anima'lis,** blood. **L. calamina'ris,** calamine. **L. calamina'ris præpara'ta,** prepared calamine. **L. caus'ticus chirurgo'rum,** potassa. **L. divi'nus,** aluminated copper. **L. hæmati'tes** [P. Dan.], native red oxide of iron; ferric oxide (Fe_2O_3). **L. inferna'lis,** moulded nitrate of silver. **L. inferna'lis mitiga'tus,** diluted nitrate of silver. **L. pum'icis,** pumice. **L. smyr'idis,** emery.

Lap'pa (*L.*). *F.* bardane; *G.* Klettenwurzel; *I.* bardana. 1. The root of *Lappa officinalis*, All. (*Arctium lappa*, L.); said to be alterative, diuretic, and diaphoretic. 2. A genus of plants. Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*. **L. ma'jor,** Gærtn., or **L. mi'nor,** DC., *Lappa officinalis*, All. **L. officina'lis,** All., burdock; a European plant naturalized in North America; includes the three forms *L. major*, Gærtn., *L. tomentosa*, Lam., and *L. minor*, DC. **L. tomento'sa,** Lam., *Lappa officinalis*, All.

Lappen (*G.*). Flap, lobe; —**elephantiasis,** pendulous fibroma of the skin; —**extraction,** cataract extraction by cutting a corneal flap; —**schnitt,** the cutting a flap; flap amputation; —**wunde,** a wound in which a flap or mass of tissue is nearly separated from the body.

Lap'sana: see *Lampsana*.

Lap'sus (*L.*). A fall or falling. **L. pilo'rum,** alopecia.

Laque (*F.*). Lac. **L. bleue,** litmus. **L. en bâtons,** stick-lac. **L. en écailles,** shellac. **L. en grains,** seed-lac.

La'quear vagi'næ (*L.*). Fundus vaginæ.

La'queus (*L.*). Lemniscus.

Larch. *L.* larix; *F.* mélèze; *G.* Lärche; *I.* larice. The common name for trees of the genus *Larix*, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*: see also *American* and *European larch*. **L.-bark.** *L.* laricis cortex. The bark, deprived of its outer layer, of *Larix europæa*, DC. [B. P.]; a stimulant expectorant.

Lard [laridum, lardum]. *L.* adeps; *F.* axonge; *G.* Schweineschmalz; *I.* adipe porcino. 1. The prepared internal fat of the abdomen of the hog, *Sus scrofa*, L., purified by washing with water, melting and straining [P. S. P.]; emollient; used in pharmacy as an ingredient of ointments and cerates. 2. In commerce the fat from any part of the hog: see also *Benzoinated*, etc. **L. oil.** *L.* oleum adipis; *G.* Schmalzöl. A fixed oil expressed from lard at a low temperature.

Larda'cein. Amyloid matter.

Larda'ceous. *F.* lardacé, ée; *G.* speckig; *I.* lardaceo. Amyloid.

Large du cou (*F.*). Platysma.

Large du dos (*F.*). Latissimus dorsi.

Largeur maximum du crâne (*F.*). Transverse diameter of skull.

Larghissimo del dorso (*I.*). Latissimus dorsi.

Largo del collo (*I.*). Platysma myoides.

Larice (*I.*). Larch.

Lar'icin. $C_{11}H_8O_2$. An amorphous bitter principle found in white agaric.

Lari'cis cor'tex (*L.*). Larch-bark.

Laringe (*I.*). Larynx. **Laringeo,** laryngeal. **Laringismo,** laryngismus. **Laringite,** laryngitis. **Laringografia,** laryngography. **Laringologia,** laryngology. **Laringoscopia,** laryngoscopy. **Laringoscopio,** laryngoscope. **Laringotifo,** laryngotyphus. **Laringotomia,** laryngotomy.

Lar'inoid [*λαρυγξ*]. *F.* larinoïde. Lardaceous.

La'rix (*L.*). Larch. **L. america'na,** Michx., the American larch. **L. decid'ua,** Mnl., *Larix Europæa*, DC. **L. europæ'a,** DC., European larch, of central and southern Europe; yields larch-bark and Venice turpentine.

Lark'spur. *Delphinium Consolida*, L.

Larme (*F.*). Tear.

Larmoiement (*F.*). Epiphora.

Lar'rea glutino'sa, Engl. *L. mexicana*, Moricand.

Lar'rea mexica'na, Moricand. Creasote-bush, stinkweed; a shrub, Nat. Ord. *Zygophyllea*, growing in Texas, Arizona, and Mexico; the botanical source of American lac.

Lartigue's pills. Said to contain compound extract of colocynth 20 parts, extract of colchicum-seeds and extract of digitalis, of each 1 part.

Lar'val. *L.* larvalis; *F.* larvé, ée; *G.* verlarvt; *I.* larvato. Masked.

Laryngalgie (*F.*). Laryngeal neuralgia.

Larynge'al [*λαρυγξ*]. *L.* laryngeus, *F.* laryngé, ée; *I.* laringeo. Relating to, proceeding from, or connected with the larynx. **L. ar'teries,** *L.* arteriæ laryngeæ; *F.* artères laryngiennes; *G.* Kehlkopfarterien; *I.* arterie laringee. Those supplying the larynx, two in number—the superior l. a. from the superior thyroid, penetrating the cricothyroid membrane; and the inferior l. a., from the inferior thyroid, passing up with the recurrent laryngeal nerve. **L. cav'ity.** *L.* cavum laryngis; *F.* cavité du larynx; *G.* Kehlkopfhöhle. The space within the larynx extending from superior aperture above to trachea below, divided into an upper l. c., above the false vocal cords, a middle l. c., between the false and true cords, and a lower l. c., below the true cords. **L. cham'ber,** laryngeal cavity. **L. nerves.** *L.* nervi laryngei; *F.* nerfs laryngiens; *G.* Kehlkopfnerven; *I.* nervi laringei. Branches of pneumogastric. The superior l. n. arises from the ganglion of the trunk, and divides into external and internal laryngeal; the former passing to inferior constrictor of pharynx and cricothyroid muscle of pharynx, the latter to mucous membrane of larynx. The inferior or recurrent l. n. arises at root of neck, turns backward under arch of aorta (left side) or subclavian artery (right side) and, ascending along the trachea to the larynx, supplies most of its intrinsic muscles. **L. phthis'is.** *G.* Kehlkopfschwindsucht. Tubercular deposit and ulceration in the larynx. **L. pouch.** *L.* sacculus cæcalis. A recess leading upward from the anterior part of either ventricle of the larynx. **L. veins.** *L.* venæ laryngeæ; *F.* veines laryngiennes; *G.* Kehlkopfvenen; *I.* vene laringee. Veins collecting blood from larynx, and discharging into superior and inferior thyroid veins.

Laryngec'tomy [*λαρυγξ, ἐκτέμνω*]. *F.* laryngectomie. Excision of the larynx.

Laryngemphrax'is (*L.*) [*ἐμφράσσω*]. Obstruction of the larynx.

Laryngien, enne (*F.*). Laryngeal.

Laryngis'mus (*L.*) [*λαρυγγίζω*]. *F.* laryngisme; *I.* laringismo. 1. Spasm of the muscles of the larynx. 2. Hoarseness. **L. paralyt'ica,** disease of the horse, producing "roaring," due to paralysis or atrophy of dilator muscles of larynx. **L. strid'ulus,** spasm of the glottis; false croup.

Laryngi'tis. *F.* laryngite; *G.* Kehlkopfbräune; *I.* laringite. Inflammation of the larynx.

Laryngog'raphy [*γράφω*]. *F.* laryngographie; *I.* laringografia. Description of the larynx.

Laryngol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *F.* laryngologie;

I. laringologia. The branch of medicine which treats of the larynx and its diseases.

Laryngop'athy [πάθος]. *L.* laryngopathia; *F.* laryngopathie. Laryngeal disease.

Laryn'go-pharynge'us (*L.*). *F.* laryngo-pharyngien. Inferior constrictor: see *Constrictors of the pharynx.*

Laryngoph'ony [φωνή]. Sound of the voice heard in the larynx by aid of the stethoscope.

Laryngophthi'sis (*L.*) [φθίσις]. Laryngeal phthisis.

Laryngorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. *F.* laryngorrhagie. Hæmorrhage from the larynx.

Laryngorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. Chronic laryngeal catarrh.

Laryn'goscope [σκοπέω]. *G.* Laryngoskop; *I.* laringoscopio. An instrument for inspecting the interior of the larynx. It consists of two mirrors, one small and long-handled that can be held behind the fauces, so as to reflect the image of the larynx; the second concave, and so placed as to throw light upon the first.

Laryngoscop'ic. *F.* laryngoscopique; *G.* laryngoskopisch; *I.* laringoscopico. Relating to the laryngoscope or to laryngoscopy.

Laryngos'copy. *F.* laryngoscopie; *G.* Laryngoskopie; *I.* laringoscopia. The use of the laryngoscope.

Laryngospas'mus (*L.*) [σπασμός]. *I.* laringospasmo. Spasm of the larynx.

Laryngospastisch, er, e, es (*G.*). Pertaining to laryngeal spasm.

Laryngosteno'sis (*L.*) [στένωσις]. Contraction or narrowing of the larynx.

Laryngot'omy [τομή]. *F.* laryngotomie; *G.* Kehlkopfschnitt; *I.* laringotomia. The operation of opening the larynx.

Laryngotrachei'tis [τραχεῖα]. *F.* laryngo-trachéite. Inflammation of the larynx and trachea.

Laryngo - tracheot'omy [τραχεῖα, τέμνω]. *F.* laryngo-trachéotomie; *I.* laringotracheotomia. Cutting through the cricothyroid membrane, the cricoid cartilage, the crico-tracheal membrane, and one or more rings of the trachea.

Laryngoty'phus (*L.*, *F.*). *I.* laringotifo. Disease of the larynx as a sequel of typhus or enteric fever.

Lar'ynx [λάρυγξ]. *F.* larynx; *G.* Kehlkopf; *I.* laringe. The essential organ of voice, situated at the median and anterior part of the neck, above the trachea, and composed of a box-like framework of cartilages united by ligaments and lined with mucous membrane, of which two folds, the vocal cords, stretch across the cavity and by their vibration produce sound.

Las, Lasse (*F.*). Weak, weary.

Laser'pitin. *F.* laserpitine. Glucoside obtained from laserpitium.

Laserpi'tium (*L.*). A genus of *Umbellifera*. L. latifo'lium, L., white gentian, a European plant with a bitter tonic root.

Las'sar's paste. Acidi salicylici gr. x., vaseline ʒss., zinci oxid. ʒij., pulv. amyli ʒij. M. Used in eczema in dry stage.

Lassativo (*I.*). Laxative.

Las'situde. *L.* lassitudo; *G.* Abspannung; *I.* lassezza, lassitudine. Sensation of weakness and weariness, with or without previous exertion.

Lasskopf (*G.*). Cupping-glass.

Las Vegas Min'eral and Hot Springs. Alkaline, saline, thermal waters, 75°–110° F., near Las Vegas, San Miguel Co., New Mexico.

Lata. Malay name of religious hysteria in Java [Hirsch].

Latah. Miryachit.

Lat'ebra (*L.*). Term applied by Purkinje to the central mass of fine yolk-granules found in birds' ova; it is connected by a cord of similar substance with the white yelk of the germ-disc.

La'tent. *L.* latens; *F.* latent, ente; *I.* latente. Lying hid; present, but not apparent. L. pe'riod. 1. Time elapsing between moment of stimulation and response given by an active tissue. 2. Time between exposure to cause of a disease and the manifestation of symptoms.

Latenz (*G.*). The existence of a disease without the production of characteristic symptoms; latency.

Lat'erad. Used to indicate motion or direction toward the lateral aspect [Barclay].

Lat'eral. *L.* lateralis. Relating to the side. In anatomy it ordinarily indicates a reference to the right and left sides of the body, in contradistinction to mesial. L. an'gle: see *Angle of lateral displacement.* L. as'pect, that toward the right or left side. L. disk of En'gelmann, Engel-

mann's accessory disk. **L. gin'glymus,** pivot-joint. **L. lig'aments of an'kle.** *L.* ligamenta lateralia articulationis pedis. The internal l. l. is the deltoid l., which see. The external l. l. is composed of three separate bundles, which pass from the external malleus in a radiating manner to the astragalus and calcaneum; see *Tibio-fibular ligaments, Calcaneo-fibular ligament.* **L. lig'aments of el'bow,** the external l. l. arises from the epitrochlea, and blends below with the annular ligament of the radius; the internal l. l. is composed of two parts—the ligamentum humero-coronoideum and the ligamentum olecrano humerale. **L. lig'aments of knee,** the external l. ls. pass from outer condyle of femur to head of the fibula. They are two in number—the long, a rounded cord lying close to the tendon of the popliteus; the short, farther back, and intimately connected with the fibres of origin of same muscle. The internal l. ls. pass from the inner condyle of the femur to the tibia; the long, over the tendon of the semimembranosus; the short, adheres to the internal semilunar cartilage. They are closely united, and are by many considered as a single ligament. **L. lig'aments of liv'er,** triangular ligaments of liver. **L. lig'aments of wrist,** the internal l. l. is the ligamentum carpi ulnare; the external l. l., the ligamentum carpi radiale. **L. mas'ses.** *L.* massæ laterales, *F.* masses latérales, *G.* Seitenmassen; *I.* masse laterali. 1. Enlarged sides of atlas supporting superior articular processes. 2. Lateral portions of sacrum representing coalesced transverse processes and costal elements. 3. Two separately ossified spongy masses which constitute the sides of the ethmoid bone. **L. na'sal ar'tery.** *L.* arteria nasalis lateralis, *G.* seitliche Nasenarterie. Branch from facial a. to side of nose. **L. opera'tion,** perineal lithotomy on the left side. **L. recess'.** *L.* recessus lateralis; *G.* seitlicher Ausläufer. A triangular pocket at either side of the fourth ventricle. **L. semicir'cular canal',** external semicircular canal. **L. si'nuses.** *L.* sinus laterales, *F.* sinus latéraux, *G.* Querblutleiter, *I.* seni trasversali. Venous channels in the dura mater which extend outward and downward from the torcular Herophili upon the inner surface of the occipital bone and discharge at the jugular foramen into the bulb of the jugular vein. **L. tract of medul'la,** continuation of lateral columa of spinal cord upward to medulla, where it is limited by the antero-lateral and postero-lateral sulci. **L. ven'tricle.** *L.* ventriculus lateralis; *F.* ventricule latéral; *G.* Seitenventrikel; *I.* ventricolo laterale. That irregularly-shaped portion of central cavity of brain contained within either of the hemispheres. It communicates with its fellow and with the third ventricle by means of the foramen of Monro, being elsewhere closed.

Lateralsclerosis (*G.*). Sclerosis of the pyramidal tracts in the spinal cord, with atrophy of certain nuclei in the medulla.

Lat'eri-rec'tus (*L.*). Rectus capitis lateralis [Cones].

Lateri'tious. *L.* lateritius. Like brick-dust.

Lat'ero-flex'ion. *F.* latéroflexion; *G.* Seitenbeugung; *I.* lateroflessione. A tending laterally, as of the uterus.

Lateroposition (*G.*). Term applied to a lateral displacement of a normal uterus, so that its axis is parallel to that which it would have in proper place.

Latéropulsion (*F.*). *I.* lateropulsione. Impulsion to the right or left side.

Laterover'sion. Term applied to a lateral tilting of the uterus, the cervix being carried to one side and the fundus to the other.

La'tex (*L.*, *F.*). *I.* latice. A milky juice. **L. niv'eus,** milk. **L. pi'ni** [P. Port.], turpentine.

Lathyris'mus (*L.*). *F.* lathyrisme; *I.* latirismo. Chronic poisoning from the use of *Lathyrus Cicera*, producing a peculiar form of paraplegia.

Lath'yrus Cic'era. *F.* gesse chiche. Species of *Leguminosæ*, cultivated for its edible beans, which are sometimes, however, very unwholesome.

Latis'simo-condyloi'deus (*L.*). Dorso-epitrochlearis [Bischoff].

Latis'simus col'li (*L.*). Platysma myoides.

Latis'simus dor'si (*L.*). *F.* grand dorsal; *I.* gran dorsale. A broad, flat muscle covering the loins and side of the thorax, arising from spines of lower six or seven dorsal vertebræ, the lumbar aponeurosis, the iliac crest, and the last three or four ribs, and inserted into bottom of bicipital groove of humerus.

Lat'itancy. *F.* latitance. The condition of lying in wait, of waiting for development under favorable circumstances.

Lat'itude. The vertical angle of displacement of the line of regard in the motions of the eye. The name has analogy to terrestrial latitude when the vertical axis of the eye is taken as the polar diameter.

Lato'nia Springs. Sulphuretted, saline waters, four miles from Covington, Kenton Co., Kentucky.

Latrines (*F.*). *L.*, *I.* latrina. A privy, more especially that form in which there is a long pit or trough receiving discharges from a number of stalls or openings. The term is also applied to a form of water-closet in which the common receptacle is a long trough which is flushed at stated intervals. **L. à terre sèche**, earth-closet.

Latschenöl (*G.*). Oleum templinum.

Lattare (*I.*). To suckle, to nourish.

Lattato (*I.*). Lactate. **L. di calce**, calcium lactate. **L. di ferro**, ferrous lactate. **L. di magnesia**, magnesium lactate. **L. di zinco**, zinc lactate.

Lattazione (*I.*). Lactation.

Latte (*I.*). Milk. **L. concentrato**, condensed milk. **L. di gallina**: see *Lait de poule*. **L. di solfo**, precipitated sulphur.

Latteo, a (*I.*). Milky.

Latteruolo (*I.*). Curd.

Lattescente (*I.*). Lactescent.

Lat'ticed lay'er. *L.* stratum reticulatum; *G.* Gitterschicht. A layer of reticulated white fibres interspersed with gray matter on the external (attached) surface of the optic thalamus.

Lattich or **Lattig** (*G.*). Lettuce; — **bitter**, lactucarium; — **extrakt**, thridace.

Lattico (*I.*). Lactic. **Lattifero**, lactiferous. **Lattigeno**, milk-producing. **Lattime**, crusta lactea. **Lattina**, lactose; sugar of milk. **Lattometro**, lactometer. **Lattoscopio**, lactoscope.

Lattovario, or **Lattuario**, or **Lattuaro** (*I.*). Electuary.

Lattucina (*I.*). Lactucine.

Lattuga (*I.*). Lettuce.

Lattugario (*I.*). Lactucarium.

Latwerge (*G.*). Confection, electuary.

Laubfleck (*G.*). Pimple; little swelling or pustule.

Lauch (*G.*). Leek.

Laud'able pus. *F.* pus louable or crémeux; *G.* laudabeler Eiter; *I.* pus laudabile or buono. Creamy, sweet, inoffensive pus.

Lau'danine. $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$. A crystallizable alkaloid found in opium.

Laudanisé, ée (*F.*). *I.* laudanizzato. Mixed with, or containing, laudanum.

Laudano (*I.*). Laudanum. **L. liquido del Sydenham**, Sydenham's laudanum.

Laudan'osine. $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$. A crystallizable alkaloid found in opium.

Lau'danum. Tincture of opium. **L. ex Rousseau** [Cod.], Rousseau's laudanum.

Laudanum de Sydenham (*F.*). Sydenham's laudanum.

Laufknoten (*G.*) [Nothnagel]. Running centre. Region near middle of ventricular surface of caudate nucleus, which when stimulated causes running movements in an animal.

Laufkrampf (*G.*). Runners' cramp.

Lauge (*G.*). Lye.

Laugenvergiftung (*G.*). Poisoning by lye.

Laugh'ing gas. *F.* gaz hilarant; *G.* Lachgas; *I.* gaz esilarante. Nitrogen monoxide.

Laugier's her'nia. Femoral hernia perforating Gimbernat's ligament.

Laumonier's gan'glion. Carotid ganglion, superior.

Lau'rel. *L.* laurus; *F.* laurier; *G.* Lorbeer; *I.* lauro. 1. *Laurus nobilis*, L. 2. The common name of several species of *Kalmia*, *Prunus*, and other genera of plants. Game-birds, such as the common grouse of this country, which have fed upon laurel (*Kalmia*), have been poisonous to persons who have eaten them: see also *Cherry*, *Mountain*, *Sheep*, and *Swamp laurel*. **L. ber'ries.** *L.* fructus lauri; *F.* baies de laurier; *G.* Lorbeeren; *I.* frutti or bacche di lauro. Bay-berries, the fruit of *Laurus nobilis*, L.; yield by expression a fixed oil, oil of laurel. **L. fruit.** *L.* fructus lauri; *F.* fruit de laurier; *G.* Lorbeeren; *I.* frutto di lauro. Bay-berries, the fruit of *Laurus nobilis*, L.; stimulant and narcotic. **L.-leaves.** *L.* folia lauri; *F.* feuilles de laurier; *G.* Lorbeerblätter; *I.* foglie di lauro. Bay-leaves, the leaves of *Laurus nobilis*, L.; used internally as a stomachic and febrifuge, and externally in ointment or decoction for skin diseases and insect-bites.

Lau'ric ac'id. $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$. *F.* acide laurique; *I.* acido laurico. An acid discovered by Marston (1842) in oil of laurel; since found in other vegetable and animal fats.

Laurier (*F.*) Laurel. **L. benjoin,** spice-bush. **L.-cerise,** cherry-laurel, *Prunus laurocerasus*, L. **L. commun,** *Laurus nobilis*, L.

Laurique (*F.*). Relating to laurel or lauric acid.

Laurocer'asi fo'lia (*L.*) [B. P.]. Cherry laurel leaves.

Laurocer'asus (*L.*). Cherry-laurel.

Lau'rose. Oleander.

Lau'rus (*L.*). Laurel; a genus of *Lauriuea*. **L. ben'zoin,** L., *Benzoin odoriferum*, Nees. **L. Camph'ora,** L., *Cinnamomum Camphora*, F. Nees et Eberm. **L. Cas'sia,** Ait., *Cinnamomum aromaticum*, Nees. **L. Cinnamo'mum,** L., *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, Breyne. **L. no'bilis,** L., bay-tree, a large shrub or small tree, native of the Levant; the leaves, fruit, and expressed oil are official: see *Laurel-leaves*, *Laurel-fruit*, and *Oil of laurel*. **L. Pichu'rim,** Rich., *Ocotea Pichurim*, Kunth. **L. Sas'safras,** L., *Sassafras officinalis*, Nees.

Laus, pl. **Läuse** (*G.*). Louse.

Laut (*G.*). Sound; —**lehre,** doctrine of speech.

Lauterstall (*G.*). Polyuria in the horse.

Lava'crum (*L.*). Lotion, bath.

Lavage (*F.*). Irrigation; cleansing.

Lavamen'tum (*L.*). *I.* lavamento. Enema.

Lavande (*F.*). Lavender. **L. officinale** [Cod.], *Lavandula vera*. **L. stœchas,** *Lavandula stachas*.

Lavandola (*I.*). Lavender.

Lavan'dula (*L.*). 1. Lavender. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*. **L. angustifo'lia,** Ehrh., *L. vera*, DC. **L. latifo'lia,** Ehrh., *L. spica*, Chaix. **L. officina'lis,** Chaix, *L. vera*, DC. **L. spi'ca,** DC., spike lavender; a broad-leaved species, the flowers of which are official in the Cod. **L. stœ'chas,** L., French or Arabian lavender; also official in the Cod., having similar properties to the preceding. **L. ve'ra,** DC., a small European shrub, extensively cultivated for its flowers: see *Lavender*.

Lavater, an'gle of. Formed by lines drawn from point of nose to external angle of eye, and to that part of face corresponding to first molar tooth.

Lavativo (*I.*). Enema.

Lavement (*F.*). Enema, clyster. **L. médicamenteux,** medicated clyster. **L. purgatif,** purgative enema.

Lavendel (*G.*). Lavender; —**blüthen,** lavender-flowers; —**öl** [P. G.], oil of lavender-flowers; —**spiritus,** spirit of lavender.

Lav'ender. *L.* lavendula; *F.* lavande; *G.* Lavendel; *I.* lavandola. The flowers of *Lavandula vera*, DC. [U. S. P.], and *L. spica*, DC. [Cod.]; an aromatic stimulant: see also *French*, *Sea*, etc. *lavender*. **L. drops,** compound tincture of lavender. **L.-flowers:** see *Lavender*.

Laville's liq'uid. *F.* liqueur antigoutteuse du D. Laville. Said to contain colocynthin 2.5, quinine and cinchonine 5, coloring matter 3, calcium salts 4.5, alcohol 100, sherry wine 800 [L'Officine].

Lavipe'dium (*L.*). Foot-bath.

Law of eccentric'ity of sensa'tion. The general principle that sensations are not localized in the centres of sensation, but in the extremities or beyond.

Law of e'qual innerva'tion of both eyes. *G.* Gesetz der gleichmässigen Innervation beider Augen. The general principle that the two eyes are equally innervated, whether they move through parallel positions or in convergence, symmetrical or asymmetrical.

Law of iden'tical vis'ual direc'tion. *G.* Gesetz der identischen Sehrichtungen. The principle that an object seen with both eyes, or either eye singly, appears in the same direction; that is, visual direction is not normally estimated from each eye, but from a common point between them.

Law of projec'tion or **Law of vis'ible direc'tion.** *F.* théorie de la projection; *G.* Projectionsgesetz. The principle that the sensations of each stimulated retinal point are referred outward or projected into space along certain lines. The lines of direction, or visir-lines, or on lines passing through the centre of curvature of the retina, etc.

Lawn-ten'nis arm. A condition produced by playing lawn tennis; characterized mainly by displacement of the tendon, and sometimes of the body, of the pronator radii teres.

Lawn-ten'nis leg. Rupture of some portion of the muscular or tendinous structure of the calf of the leg.

Lawso'nia (*L.*). A genus of *Lythraricæ*. **L. al'ba,** Lam., *Lawsonia inermis*, L. **L. iner'mis,** L., a shrub, native of In-

dia, cultivated throughout the East. The leaves furnish henna, and are used as a fomentation.

Laxanz (*G.*). A laxative.

Lax'ative. *L.* laxativus; *F.* laxatif; *G.* Laxirmittel; *I.* lassativo. 1. A mild cathartic, increasing slightly the action of the bowels and the frequency of the evacuations, without causing irritation. 2. *G.* laxirend. Having the properties of a laxative.

Laxa'tor au'ris inter'nus (*L.*). Laxator tympani.

Laxa'tor tym'pani or **L. tympani major** (*L.*). Anterior ligament of malleus, once thought to be muscular.

Laxa'tor tym'pani mi'nor (*L.*). *G.* Cutisstrang. External ligament of malleus, once thought to be muscular.

Lax'itas (*L.*). Looseness. **L. al'vi,** diarrhœa.

Lax'ity. *L.* laxitas; *F.* laxité; *G.* Laxiren; *I.* rilassamento. Looseness, softness, want of tone.

Lay'er of gang'lion ret'inæ. Outer stratum of inner nuclear layer of retina.

Lay'er of nerve-fibres. *G.* Nervenfaserschicht. Inner sheet of cerebral layer of retina, composed of an expansion of fibres of the optic nerve.

Layer of olfac'tory nerve-fibres. *G.* Olfactoriusschicht. Layer in olfactory bulb lying immediately upon the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, composed of non-medullated nerve-fibres and giving origin to the filaments of olfactory nerves.

Layer of rods and cones. *F.* couche des bâtonnets; *G.* Stäbchen und Zapfenschicht. External stratum of visual cell-layer of retina.

Layer of spon'gioblasts. *G.* Schicht der Spongioblasten. Inner stratum of inner nuclear layer of retina containing spongioblasts and cell-processes.

Layers of ret'ina. *F.* couches de la rétine; *G.* Netzhautschichten. Strata seen on microscopical examination to embrace different structural elements. The inner portion, resembling the brain-cortex, is known as the cerebral layer; the remainder, embracing structures corresponding to epithelium and nerve-endings, being the epithelial layer. These are again subdivided: see *Layer of nerve-fibres, Ganglionic layer, Molecular layers, Nuclear layers.* The epithelial layer is subdivided into the visual-cell layer, pigmentary layer, layer of rods and cones.

Lazaret (*F.*). Lazaretto.

Lazaret fe'ver. Typhus fever.

Lazareth (*G.*). Hospital, lazaretto; — fieber, typhus fever; — zug, hospital train.

Lazaret'to [Lazarus]. *F.* lazaret; *G.* Lazareth; *I.* lazzaretto. 1. A house or station isolated from all habitations for the reception of persons or merchandise under quarantine, or for the treatment of cases of imported epidemic disease. 2 (nearly obsolete). A pest-house. 3 (obsolete). Hospital for the reception of cases of plague.

La'zar-house. Lazaretto.

Lazzero (*I.*). Leper.

Lb., abbv. for **Libra** (*L.*), a pound.

Leach [*Dut.* lekken]. To percolate.

Lead. Pb. [*A. S.* led]. *L.* plumbum; *F.* plomb; *G.* Blei; *I.* piombo. A soft bluish-white, lustrous metal, quickly tarnished when exposed to the air, malleable, ductile, of feeble tenacity, spec. grav. 11.4, fusible at 325° C., volatile at a white heat; found native principally as sulphide (galena) or carbonate; largely used in the arts; in medicine only in saline combinations. Lead and its salts are active poisons, producing the phenomena known as lead colic, lead palsy, etc. Sulphuretted hydrogen throws down from solutions of lead the black sulphide: see *Table of antidotes.* **L. ac'etate.** $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2.3H_2O$. *L.* plumbi acetas; *F.* acétate de plomb; *G.* essigsaures Bleioxyd; *I.* acetato di piombo. Sugar of lead; a crystalline, colorless, shining, transparent, prismatic, slightly efflorescent salt, having an acetous odor and a sweet astringent and metallic taste; soluble in water or alcohol; prepared by dissolving lead oxide in acetic acid, evaporating and crystallizing; astringent, sedative. **L. car'bonate.** $2PbCO_3.Pb(HO)_2$. *L.* plumbi carbonas; *F.* carbonate de plomb; *G.* Bleiweiss; *I.* carbonato di piombo. White lead; a basic lead carbonate in the form of heavy white powder or pulverulent mass, odorless, tasteless, insoluble in water or alcohol; prepared by exposing lead to carbon dioxide gas mixed with the vapors of vinegar; astringent and sedative; used only externally. **L. chlor'ide.** $PbCl_2$. *L.* plumbi chloridum. A white crystalline powder, obtained by precipitating a solution of lead salt with hydrochloric acid or sodium chloride. **L. chro'mate.** $PbCrO_4$. Chrome-yellow, lemon chrome; the pigment

obtained by precipitating the solution of a lead salt with potassium chromate. **L. col'ic.** *L.* colica pictonum; *F.* colique de plomb or saturnine; *G.* Bleikolik; *I.* colica di piombo or saturnina. Painters' colic. **L. diox'ide.** PbO_2. Pure oxide of lead, lead peroxide; a dark-brown powder, readily giving off oxygen on exposure to heat or light; prepared by acting upon red lead with dilute nitric acid or by other methods; used as a reagent. **L. i'odide.** PbI_2. *L.* plumbi iodidum; *F.* iodure de plomb; *G.* Jodblei; *I.* ioduro di piombo. An odorless, tasteless, neutral, bright-yellow salt, soluble in about 2000 parts of water at 15° C., and in about 200 parts of boiling water, nearly insoluble in alcohol; obtained by double decomposition of lead nitrate with potassium iodide; resolvent, for external use. **L. line,** a bluish line at the margin of the gums; one of the signs of lead-poisoning. **L. monox'ide.** PbO. *L.* plumbi oxidum; *F.* protoxyde de plomb; *G.* Bleiglätte; *I.* ossido di piombo giallo. Litharge; a heavy, yellowish, or reddish-yellow, odorless, tasteless, more or less crystalline substance in powder or minute scales, insoluble in water or alcohol; prepared by heating lead in contact with the air to its point of volatilization; used principally for making lead plaster. **L. nail,** an instrument used to keep a natural or artificial opening patent and to secure drainage. **L. ni'trate.** $Pb(NO_3)_2$. *L.* plumbi nitras; *F.* azotate de plomb; *G.* salpetersaures Bleioxyd; *I.* nitrato di piombo. A colorless and transparent, or white and nearly opaque, crystalline salt, having a sweetish, astringent, metallic taste, freely soluble in water, almost insoluble in alcohol, obtained by evaporating and crystallizing a solution of metallic lead, its oxide or carbonate, in nitric acid; astringent, sedative, deodorant. **L. nitrosac'charate,** name given by Hoskins (1843) to a crystalline compound prepared by dissolving lead saccharate in cold dilute nitric acid, and gradually evaporating; used in aqueous solution, by injection into the bladder, for dissolving urinary calculi. **L. ox'ide:** see *Lead dioxide*, *Lead monoxide*, and *Minium*. **L. pal'sy.** *L.* paralysis ex plumbo; *F.* paralysie saturnine; *G.* Bleilähmung; *I.* paralisi saturnina. Paralysis of certain muscles, especially the extensors of the forearm, due to lead-poisoning. **L. perox'ide:** see *Lead dioxide*. **L. plas'ter.** *L.* emplastrum plumbi; *F.* emplatre simple; *G.* Bleipflaster; *I.* empiastro diachilon. Diachylon plaster; a mixture of oleate and palmitate [and stearate, P. G., Cod.] of lead with a little glycerin; prepared by boiling together litharge, olive oil [and lard, P. G., Cod.], and water; protective and soothing; used as the basis of many other plasters. **L. sac'charate.** $C_6H_8O_7Pb$. A white powder, sparingly soluble in water, prepared by saturating an aqueous solution of saccharic acid with lead carbonate or by other chemical processes. **L. tan'nate.** *L.* plumbi tannas; *F.* tannate de plomb. A white salt, turning gradually brown, obtained by precipitating a solution of lead acetate with tannic acid; used as an external application. **L. wa'ter,** diluted solution of subacetate of lead.

Lead'wort. *Plumbago scandens*, L.; root vesicant.

Leaf gum. Flake tragacanth.

Leaf-cup. *Polymnia Uvedalia*, L.

Leap'ery. Lepra.

Leap'ing ague. An hysterical neurosis, essentially the same as miryachit, *q. v.*

Leather-flower. *Clematis Virona*, L.

Leath'er-wood. *Direa palustris*, L.

Leaves [A. S. leaf]. *L.* folia; *F.* feuilles; *G.* Blätter; *I.* foglie. 1. Appendicular organs of vascular plants, usually of green color and deciduous, which serve to increase the surface exposed to light and air. 2. Indicating the form of certain substances, as gold-leaf.

Leb'anon man'na. *F.* manne du Liban. A saccharine exudation from *Cedrus libanotica*, Link.; used in Syria as a remedy in phthisis.

Leb'anon Springs. Warm alkaline springs, in Columbia Co., New York; temperature 73° F.

Lebbra (*I.*). Leprosy.

Leben (*G.*). Life. In composition **Lebens,** as, — **alter,** period of life, age; — **baum,** arbor vitæ; — **dauer,** duration of life; — **elixir,** compound tincture of aloes; — **fähig,** viable; — **fähigkeit,** viability; — **feuer,** vital energy; — **gang,** vital functions; — **kraft,** vital force; — **lehre,** biology; — **linie,** sulcus pollicis; — **ordnung,** regimen; — **prozess,** vital process; — **saft,** vital humor; — **schwäche,** defective vitality, debility; — **theile,** vital parts; — **wärme,** vital heat; — **weise,** regimen.

Lebend (*G.*). Living.

Leber (*G.*). Liver; — **abscess**, abscess of liver; — **anschwellung**, enlargement of the liver; — **arterie**, hepatic artery; — **atrophie**, liver atrophy; — **band, rundes**, round ligament of liver; — **beschauung**, hepatoscopy; — **beschwerde**, liver complaint, liver disease; — **blutadern**, hepatic veins; — **bruch**, hernia of the liver, hepatocele; — **circulationsstörung**, disorder of hepatic circulation; — **cirrhose**, cirrhosis of liver; — **cylinder**, solid cylinders of formative cells branching from entoderm to mesoderm, constituting the hepatic parenchyma in the embryo; — **dämpfung**, dulness of the liver; — **dickdarmband**, hepatico-duodenal ligament; — **drüsen**, lymphatic glands in the hepato-duodenal ligament; — **egel**, *Distoma hepaticum*; — **eiterung**, suppuration or abscess of the liver; — **entzündung**, hepatitis; — **flecken**, chloasma hepaticum; — **fluss**, hepatic flux; — **galle**, bile found in hepatic duct, less concentrated than that in gall-bladder; — **gang**, hepatic duct; — **geflecht**, hepatic plexus; — **gegend**, hepatic region; — **geschwür**, ulceration of the liver; — **haut**, Glisson, capsule of; — **hyperämie**, hyperæmia of liver; — **hypertrophie**, hypertrophy of the liver; — **inseln** or — **inselchen**, hepatic lobules; — **kapsel**, connective-tissue envelope of liver; — **kolik**, hepatic colic; — **krank**, having a diseased liver; — **krankheit**, hepatic disease; — **kraut**, liverwort; — **krebs**, cancer of liver; — **kreislauf**, hepatic circulation; — **krümmung**, hepatic flexure; — **läppchen** or — **lappen**, hepatic lobules; see *Lobes of liver*; — **mittel**, remedy for liver complaint; — **nabelbruch**, hepatomphalocele; — **pforte**, transverse fissure of liver; — **probe**, examination of the liver; — **puls**, pulsation in inferior vena cava in tricuspid insufficiency; — **pulsader** or — **schlagader**, hepatic artery; — **rinne**, hepatic sulcus; — **schall**, hepatic sound; — **schlauch**, diverticulum from duodenum, around which the liver is formed in the embryo; — **schmerz**, pain in the liver; hepatalgia; — **schwindsucht**, emaciation caused by liver disease; — **schwund**, atrophy of liver; — **stein**, concretion of the liver, biliary calculus; — **sucht**, disease of the liver; — **syphilis**, syphilis of liver; — **venen**, hepatic veins; — **verhärtung**, induration of the liver; — **verstopfung**, obstruction of the liver; — **wulst**, the mass of cells from which the liver is formed in the embryo; — **wurm**, liver-worm, *Distoma hepaticum*; — **zelle**, hepatic cell; — **zellenbälkchen**, trabeculæ about the hepatic cells; — **zellenschlauch**, hepatic cell-tube.

Leber's disease'. Hereditary optic atrophy.

Leberthran (*G.*). Cod-liver oil.

Leblos (*G.*). Inanimate.

Lecano'ra tartar'ea, Ach. A species of lichen yielding litmus and orchil.

Lech'erous [*A. S.* liccian]. Lustful, lewd.

Lechopy'ra (*L.*) [λέχος, πῦρ]. Puerperal fever.

Lec'ithin [λέκιθος]. $C_{44}H_{90}NPO_9$. *F.* lécithine; *I.* lecitina. A glycero-phosphate of neurin, found in blood-corpuscles, brain, yelk, and seminal fluid.

Lec'ithos. Yelk of egg.

Leckerwuth (*G.*). Morbid fastidiousness as to food.

Lecksaft (*G.*). Linctus.

Lecksucht (*G.*). Disease of cattle characterized by morbid desire to lick or gnaw, especially foul surfaces, with disordered digestion and marasmus.

Lec'tulus un'guis (*L.*). Nail-bed.

Lederhaut (*G.*). Corium; — **entzündung**, chorionitis.

Leditan'nic ac'id. $C_{14}H_6O_6$. *F.* acide léditannique. The tannin of *Ledum palustre*.

Lédon (*F.*). *Ledum palustre*, L.

Ledoyen's disinfec'ting fluid. An aqueous solution of lead nitrate, 1 to 8.

Ledran's su'ture or **meth'od of Ledran.** Used in wounds of the intestine. There is a separate thread and needle for each point of suture. The sutures are transverse and about ½ inch apart. The threads are tied together on each side separately, forming two bundles, which are then united into one and fixed externally. This puckers the intestinal wound.

Le'dum (*L.*). A genus of *Ericaceæ*. L. latifo'lium, Ait., Labrador tea, James' tea; indigenous to northern U. S. and Canada; tonic, astringent, and slightly narcotic. L. palus'tre, L., marsh tea, marsh cistus, wild rosemary, a small evergreen shrub of northern Europe, Asia, and America; astringent and narcotic.

Le'dum cam'phor. A stearopten from the volatile oil of *Ledum palustre*.

Leech [*A. S.* læce]. *L.* hirudo; *F.* sangsue; *G.* Blutegel; *I.* mignatta. An

aquatic worm, *Sanguisuga*, common in fresh-water marshes and streams. The living animal placed upon the naked skin adheres firmly by its discs or suckers, and by means of its serrated jaws makes a triangular incision through the skin, and gorges itself with blood from the wound; used for the local abstraction of blood. see also *African*, *German*, *Green*, *Hungarian*, *Speckled*, and *Swedish leech*.

Leech'craft. Art of medicine.

Leek. *F.* poireau, porreau; *G.* Lauch; *I.* porro. The bulb of *Allium Porrum*, L.; used as a condiment and aliment.

Leerdarm (*G.*). Jejunum.

Leere (*G.*). Vacuum.

Leeren (*G.*). To evacuate.

Lee's amputa'tion. Resembles Teale's a., but the longer flap is taken from the back of the leg, and embraces only the superficial muscles. The deep muscles are divided transversely on a level with the bases of the flaps.

Le Fort's amputa'tion. A modification of Pirogoff's a., in which the os calcis is kept in a comparatively normal position, and the patient is enabled to walk on the thick tissues of the heel instead of the thin skin behind the heel, which comes lowest in Pirogoff's original operation.

Le Fort's opera'tion. For procidentia uteri, consists in denuding the anterior and posterior walls of the vagina longitudinally, thus forming a median septum upon which the uterus rests.

Leg. *L.* crus; *F.* jambe; *G.* Bein; *I.* gamba. 1. The shank. 2. The entire free portion of the pelvic limb.

Lega (*I.*). Alloy.

Legal's disease'. *I.* morbo di Legal. Headache due to pharyngo-tympanic disturbance.

Legamento, pl. i (*I.*). Ligament. **L. alare**, alar ligament. **L. arterioso**, chorda ductus arteriosi. **L-i. atloido-assoidei**, atlo axoid ligaments. **L. caudale**, filum terminale. **L. cervicale posteriore**, ligamentum nuchae. **L. coccigeo**, filum terminale. **L. coraco-omerale**, coraco-humeral ligament. **L. cotiloideo**, cotyloid ligament. **L. crico-tiroideo**, crico-thyroid ligament, middle. **L. dentato** or **denticolato**, denticulate ligament. **L. epatocolico**, hepato-colic ligament. **L. epatoduodenale**, hepato-duodenal ligament. **L. epato-renale**, hepato-renal ligament. **L. di Falloppio**, Poupart's ligament. **L. freno-gastrico**, gastro-phrenic ligament. **L. freno-splenico**, spleno-phrenic ligament. **L-i. gialli**, ligamenta subflava. **L. jugale**, semilunar cartilage of knee. **L-i. occipito-assoidei**, occipito-axial ligaments. **L. palpebrale esterno**, ligamentum palpebrale externum. **L. palpebrale interno**, ligamentum palpebrale internum. **L. di Poupart**, Poupart's ligament. **L. raggiato**, conoid ligament. **L. rotondo dell' utero**, round ligament of uterus. **L. stilo-ioideo**, stylo-hyoid ligament. **L-i. tiro-aritenoidei**, vocal cords. **L. tiro-epiglottico**, thyro-epiglottic ligament. **L-i. tiro-ioidei**, thyro-hyoid ligaments. **L. di Weitbrecht**, or **L. interosseo superiore**, or **L. rotondo del cubito**, oblique ligament. **L. del Zinn**, ligament of Zinn.

Legatura (*I.*). Ligature. **L. elastica**, elastic ligature.

Legirung (*G.*). Alloy.

Legit'imate. *L.* legitimus; *F.* légitime; *G.* legitim, rechtmässig; *I.* legittimo. According to law; regular; begotten in wedlock.

Legno (*I.*). Wood. **L. d'aloe**, aloes-wood. **L. amaro**, quassia. **L. di Campeggio**, haematoxylon. **L. di guaiaco**, guaiacum-wood. **L. di quassia**, quassia. **L. santo**, guaiacum.

Légumes (*F.*). Vegetables.

Legu'min. *F.* légumine; *I.* legumina. A kind of vegetable casein found in seeds of leguminous plants.

Leib (*G.*). Body, abdomen, womb; — **arzt**, personal physician; — **binde**, a belt, a body-bandage, an abdominal-bandage; — **fluss**, looseness of bowels, diarrhoea; — **medicus**, personal physician; — **schaden**, defect of body; — **schmerz**, stomach-ache; pain in the bowels; — **schüssel**, bed-pan; — **stuhl**, close-stool; — **wasser**, serum of dropsy; — **wassersucht**, dropsy; — **weh**, pain in the abdomen; — **zwang**, constipation, tenesmus. Also in composition **Leibes**, as, — **beschaffenheit**, condition of body, constitution; — **beschwerde**, disease of the body; — **bewegung**, bodily exercise; — **bürde**, fœtus, burden of womb; — **dicke**, corpulence; — **fehler**, defect of the body; deformity; — **frucht**, embryo, fœtus; — **grösse**, size of body, stature; — **gürtel**, abdominal bandage; — **höhe**, height of body, stature; — **höhle**, cavity of the trunk; — **kraft**, physical vigor; — **öffnung**, defecation; — **schwäche**, bodily weakness or infirmity; — **stärke**, bodily

strength; —**stellung**, attitude of the body; —**übungskunst**, gymnastics; —**verstopfung**, constipation; —**wand**, body-wall.

Leibigkeit (*G.*). Corpulence.

Leichdorn (*G.*). Clavus; —**schneider**, chiropodist.

Leiche (*G.*). Cadaver. In composition **Leichen**, as, —**alkaloide**, ptomaïnes; —**artig**, cadaverous; —**ausgrabung**, exhumation; —**befund**, post-mortem appearance; —**blässe**, post-mortem pallor; —**dunst**, cadaverous smell; —**erscheinung**, cadaveric appearance; —**farbe**, cadaveric color; —**fett**, adipocere; —**fleck**, suggillation; —**geruch**, cadaveric odor; —**gift**, cadaver-poison; ptomaïne; —**haft**, cadaverous; —**haus**, dead-house; —**hypostase**, post-mortem hypostasis; —**infectionspustel**, verruca necrogenica; —**kammer**, dead-room; —**material**, specimens from an autopsy; —**öffnung**, autopsy; —**pusteln**, pustules due to cadaveric poison; —**räuber**, body-snatcher; —**schändung**, coitus with a corpse; —**schau**, exposure of a corpse; coroner's inquest; —**starre**, rigor mortis; —**tisch**, autopsy-table; —**tuberkel**, tubercle due to inoculation from the fluids of a corpse; —**untersuchung**, examination of a corpse; coroner's inquest; —**verbrennung**, burning of a corpse; cremation; —**verkäufer**, one who deals in dead bodies; —**wachs**, adipocere.

Leichnam (*G.*). Cadaver.

Leiden (*G.*). Disease, suffering, pain.

Leier (*G.*). Lyra.

Leim (*G.*). Glue.

Leimend (*G.*). Agglutinative.

Leimzucker (*G.*). Glycocoll.

Lein (*G.*). Linseed, flaxseed; —**öl**, oil of flaxseed.

Leindotter (*G.*). *Camelina sativa*, Crtz.

Leinsamen (*G.*). Flaxseed, linseed; —**mehl**, linseed meal; —**umschlag**, linseed poultice.

Léïogomme (*F.*). British gum.

Leiomyo'ma (*L.*) [*λεῖος*, *μυών*]. *F.* leiomiome. *G.* Muskelgeschwulst. A tumor composed chiefly of unstriated muscular fibre.

Leiot'richus [*θρίξ*]. *F.* liotrique; *G.* glatthaarig. Having smooth, straight hair.

Leiphæ'mia (*L.*) [*λείπω*, *αἷμα*]. Anæmia.

Leipoder'mia (*L.*) [*δέρμα*]. Defect of skin, especially of the prepuce.

Leipopsy'chia (*L.*) [*ψυχή*]. *F.* lipopsychie; *G.* Ohnmacht. Fainting, the state of being faint.

Leipothym'ia (*L.*) [*θυμός*]. Lipothymia.

Leiste (*G.*). 1. Band or border. 2. Ring-bone. 3. Groin. In composition **Leisten**, as, —**abscess**, inguinal abscess; —**band**, äusseres, Poupart's ligament; —**band des Wolff'schen Körpers**, gubernaculum testis; —**bein**, pubo-ischiatic bone; —**beule**, bubo; —**bruch** or —**hernie**, inguinal hernia; —**drüsen**, inguinal glands; —**drüsengeschwulst**, inguinal swelling or bubo; —**furche**, inguinal furrow; —**gegend**, inguinal region; —**geschwulst**, inguinal tumor; —**grube**, inguinal fossa; —**hode**, testicle retained in inguinal canal; —**kanal**, inguinal canal; **muskel, grosser**, helicis major; —**muskel, kleiner**, helicis minor; —**nerv**, äusserer, genito-crural nerve; —**pulsadern** or **schlagadern**, inguinal arteries; —**ring**, abdominal ring; —**schamlippenbruch**, inguino-labial hernia in the female.

Leitband des Hodens (*G.*). Gubernaculum testis.

Leiter (*G.*). Guide, conductor, ladder.

Lei'ter's coil or **tube**. A coil of flexible metal tube through which a stream of water, of the desired temperature, is passed, to heat or cool a part.

Leitsonde (*G.*). Conductor.

Leitungsanæsthesia (*G.*). Anæsthesia due to loss in peripheral nerves of power of conducting impressions.

Leitungsbahnen (*G.*). Nerve-tracts.

Leitungslähmung (*G.*). Paralysis.

Leitungssonde (*G.*). Grooved sound or staff.

Leitzelle (*G.*). Conducting cell.

Le'ma (**palpebra'le**) (*L.*) [*λῆμη*]. *G.* Augenschleim. Secretion of Meibomian glands.

Lem'bert's sut'ure. A form of intestinal suture which includes the peritoneum only. The needle takes up a fold of peritoneum one line in width and three lines from the edge, on each side of the wound. If an inner row of sutures, including the mucous membrane only, be added, it is called the Czerny-Lembert suture.

Lembo (*L.*). Flap.

Lemnis'cus (*L.*). *F.* ruban de Reil; *G.* Schleife; *I.* lemnisco. The fillet, a bundle of fibres in the pons and crus cere-

bri, appearing superficially as a triangular band winding obliquely around the superior peduncles from the funiculus olivarius to the corpora quadrigemina. Sections show it arising from the interolivary layer (probably derived from posterior columns of cord), passing up between crustal and tegmental portions of pons, ventrally from the reticular formation, then moving outward, becoming enlarged by taking on fibres from superior olive and nucleus lemnisci, separating into **lemniscus lateralis** or **inferior**, passing to posterior corpora quadrigemina, and **lemniscus medialis** or **superior**, passing to anterior corpora quadrigemina, optic thalamus, ansa lenticularis, and cortex.

Lem'on [*Ar.* laimun]. *L.* fructus citri; *F.* citron; *G.* Citrone; *I.* limone. The fruit of *Citrus Limonum*, Risso; the rind and the juice are official. **L. balm**, melissa. **L.-grass**, *Andropogon citriodorus*, Link. **L.-juice**. *L.* limonis succus; *F.* jus de citron; *G.* Citronensaft; *I.* succo di limone. The freshly-expressed juice of the ripe fruit of *Citrus Limonum*, Risso [U. S. P.]; contains about 7 per cent. of citric acid, with gum, sugar, and inorganic salts; refrigerant and antiscorbutic. **L.-peel**. *L.* limonis cortex; *F.* ecorce de citron; *G.* Citronenschale; *I.* corteccia or scorza di limone. The rind, or the outer part of the rind, of the fresh fruit of *Citrus Limonum*, Risso; rubefacient, carminative; chiefly used for flavoring. **L. thyme**, *Thymus citriodorus*, Schreb. **L. walnut**, butternut, *Juglans cinerea*, L.

Lem'on Springs. Chalybeate, etc. waters. Lemon Springs, Moore Co., North Carolina.

Lemonade'. *F.*, *G.* Limonade, *I.* limonea. A refreshing drink made with lemon-juice diluted with water and sweetened. The term is also applied to other saccharated, acid drinks.

Lende (*G.*). Loin, haunch. In composition **Lenden**, as, — **abscess**, abscess in the lumbar region; — **anschwellung**, lumbar enlargement; — **ausbiegung**, lumbar curve; — **bauchgebärmutterschnitt**, laparo-elytrotomy; — **bauchbruch**, laparocele; — **bauchdarmschnitt**, laparo-enterotomy; — **bauchschnitt**, laparotomy; — **behälter** or — **cysterne**, receptaculum chyli; — **bruch**, lumbar hernia; — **darmbeinband**, ilio-lumbar ligament, superior; — **drüsen**, lumbar glands; — **geflecht**, lumbar plexus; — **gegend**, lumbar region; — **gicht**, lumbago; — **knoten**, lumbar ganglia; — **krankheit**, sciatica; — **kreuzgeflecht**, lumbo-sacral plexus; — **leistennerv**, lumbo-inguinal nerve; — **mark**, lumbar portion of spinal cord; — **muskel, grosser**, psoas magnus; see *Ilio-psoas*; — **muskelentzündung**, psoitis; — **nerv**, lumbar nerve; — **pulsadern** or — **schlagadern**, lumbar arteries; — **rippen**, lumbar ribs; — **rippenband**, external arcuate ligament; — **rückenmuskel**, ilio-costalis; — **schenkel**, crura of the diaphragm; — **stamm**, lumbar lymphatic trunk; — **stein**, renal calculus; — **vene, aufsteigende**, ascending lumbar vein; — **weh**, pain in the lumbar region, lumbago; — **wirbel**, lumbar vertebra.

Lenhos'sek, bundle of. Ascending root of pneumogastric and glosso-pharyngeal nerves.

Len'iceps (*L.*). Obstetric forceps, with a horizontal handle in which the blades may be fixed immovably when applied.

Len'itive. *L.* lenitivus; *F.* lénitif; *G.* Linderungsmittel; *I.* lenitivo. 1. An emollient. The term is also applied to certain laxative medicines. 2. *G.* lindernd. Soothing.

Lens (*L.*). *F.* lentille; *G.* Linse; *I.* lente. A disc of glass or other transparent material so constructed as to refract rays of light in a certain determined manner. In optics two kinds are used: Those which act in a dispersing manner, called concave, negative, or dispersing, and those which tend to collect the rays at one point, called convex, positive, or collecting. The forms and varieties of these are: The **plano-convex**, one side plane, the other convex; the **double convex**, both sides convex; the **positive meniscus**, one side convex, the other concave, the convex predominating; the **plano-concave**, the **double concave**, and **negative meniscus**, the inverse of the above. **Cylin'drical l.** is a lens formed by the section of a cylinder parallel to its axis, and curved in only one direction, at right angles to its axis. **L., crys'talline**: see *Crystalline lens*.

Lens (*L.*). *Ervum Lens*, L.; lentil.

Lente (*I.*). Lens. **L. cristallina**, crystalline lens.

Len'te's cup. A small cup used for fusing nitrate of silver.

Lenticchia (*I.*). Lentil. **L. d'acqua** or **lenticola**, *Lemna minor*, L.; used as an emollient.

Lenticolare (*I.*). Lenticular, used substantively for the os orbiculare.

Lentico'nus (*L.*). A conical protrusion of the lens at one of its poles.

Lentic'ula (*L.*). A freckle.

Lenticulaire (*F.*). Lenticular.

Lentic'ular. *L.* lenticularis; *F.* lenticulaire; *G.* linsenförmig, lenticulär; *I.* lenticolare. Pertaining to, or having the form of a lens. **L. bone,** orbicular bone. **L. fe'ver,** miliary fever. **L. gan'glion,** ophthalmic ganglion. **L. nu'cleus.** *L.* nucleus lenticularis; *F.* noyau lenticulaire; *G.* Linsenkern. The extraventricular portion of the corpus striatum, a lentiform mass of gray matter mingled with white, imbedded in the substance of the cerebral hemispheres centrally from the island of Reil. **L. papil'læ.** *L.* papillæ lenticulares. Fungiform papillæ of the tongue that have a slightly concave upper surface, without eminences.

Lentic'ulo-op'tic ar'teries. *F.* artères lenticulo-optiques. Those striate arteries that, after supplying the lenticular nucleus, pass through the internal capsule and supply the outer side of the optic thalamus [Duret].

Lentic'ulo-stri'ate ar'teries. *F.* artères lenticulo-striées. Those striate arteries that supply the lenticular nucleus, and afterward cross the internal capsule to the caudate nucleus.

Lentic'ulo-stri'ate re'gion. Includes anterior portions of lenticular and caudate nuclei, with intervening portion of internal capsule.

Lentic'ulo-thal'amic re'gion. Includes the posterior portion of the lenticular nucleus, the optic thalamus, and the intervening portion of the internal capsule.

Lentic'ulus (*L.*). Orbicular bone.

Len'tiform. *L.* lentiformis; *F.*, *I.* lentiforme; *G.* linsenförmig. Having the form of a double convex lens.

Lentiggine (*I.*). Freckles.

Lentig'ines (*L.*), pl. of **Lenti'go.** Freckles. **L. ab ig'ne,** freckles produced by exposure to fire. **L. æsti'væ,** freckles from exposure to the sun. **L. lepro'sæ.** *G.* Aussatzflecken. Freckles supposed to be due to leprous diathesis. **L. næ'vus,** congenital lentigo.

Lenti'go (*L.*), pl. **Lentig'ines.** *G.* Sommersprosse; *I.* lentiggine. An excessive localized deposit of pigment in the skin; a freckle. **L. eph'elis,** lentigo, the *ϕακός* of Celsus. **L. per'stans,** lentigo.

Len'til. *L.* lens [F. Esp.]; *F.* lentille; *G.* Linse; *I.* lenticchia. The seed of *Ervum Lens*, L.; used as an article of diet, medicinally in the form of cataplasm as a resolvent, and in the preparation of certain kinds of invalids' food, so called, such as "Revalenta."

Lentille (*F.*). 1. Lens. 2. Lentil. **L. d'eau,** *Lemna minor*, L. **L. métrique,** meter-lens.

Lenti'tis. *F.*, *I.* lentite. Inflammation of the crystalline lens (theoretical).

Lenz's law. In all cases of electromagnetic induction the induced currents have such a direction that their reaction tends to stop the motion which produces them (1834).

Leoder'mia (*L.*) [*λέων*, *δέρμα*]. Glossy skin.

Leonti'asis (*L.*) [*λεοντιάω*]. *F.* léontiasis; *I.* leontiasi. Leprosy of face. **L. os'sea,** hypertrophy of bones of face and skull.

Leon'tice thalictroi'des, L. *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, Michx.

Leon'todon tarax'acum, L. *Taraxacum Dens-leonis*, Desf.

Leonu'rus (*L.*). A genus of *Labiatæ*. **L. cardi'aca,** L., motherwort, a European herb naturalized in the U. S.; tonic, nervestimulant, and emmenagogue. **L. lana'tus,** Spreng. *F.* ballote cotonneuse. An aromatic Siberian herb, cultivated in gardens; diuretic and diaphoretic; used in decoction in treatment of gout and rheumatism.

Leop'ard's bane. *Arnica montana*, L.

Lep'er. *L.* leprosus; *F.* lépreux, euse; *G.* Aussätziger; *I.* leproso. One suffering from leprosy.

Lepid'ium (*L.*). A genus of *Cruciferæ*. **L. latifo'lium,** L., broad-leaved pepper-grass, a European herb, official in the P. Port. **L. rudera'le,** L., grows in Mexico; used in treatment of diarrhœa [F. Mex.]. **L. sati'vum,** L., garden cress, pepper-grass; an Asiatic plant, cultivated for salad. **L. virgin'icum,** L., wild pepper-grass; indigenous.

Lepido'sis (*L.*) [*λεπίς*]. Squamous disease of the skin. **L. pityri'asis,** pityriasis.

Lépocytode (*F.*). A cell with its proper envelope distinct from its contents.

Lepori'num la'bium (*L.*). Hare-lip.

Lep'ra (*L.*) [*λέπρα*]. 1. Leprosy. 2.

Psoriasis. **L. al'ba**, lepra. **L. alope'cia**, lepra mutilans. **L. alphoï'des**, white leprosy. **L. al'phos**, psoriasis. **L. anæsthet'ica**, leprosy. **L. ar'abum**, elephantiasis. **L. astu'rica** or **asturien'sis**, pellagra. **L. in car'ne**, elephantiasis. **L. crusta'cea**, impetigo. **L. crusto'sa**, ophiasis sordida. **L. cu'tis** [Fuchs], ophiasis. **L. elephan'tia**, elephantiasis. **L. excorticati'va**, ophiasis. **L. extre'ma**, elephantiasis. **L. fongif'era** or **fungif'era**, yaws. **L. græco'rum**, leprosy. **L. hebra'ica**, leprosy. **L. holsat'ica**, yaws. **L. ichthyo'sis**, ichthyosis. **L. juda'ica**, leprosy. **L. junctura'rum**, lepra mutilans. **L. leu'ce**, leprosy. **L. lombar'dica**, pellagra. **L. maculo'sa**, generally the first form of leprosy, with smooth, glistening, slightly-infiltrated patches, reddish-brownish dark stains. **L. malaba'rica**, elephantiasis. **L. mediolanen'sis**, pellagra. **L. mosa'ica**, leprosy. **L. mu'tilans**, an advanced stage of leprosy in which joints are opened and parts drop off. **L. nervo'rum**, lepra anæsthetica. **L. nig'ricans**, black leprosy. **L. nodo'sa**, tuberculated leprosy. **L. septentriona'lis**, yaws. **L. squamo'sa**, ophiasis. **L. tuberculo'sa**, lepra tuberosa. **L. tubero'sa**, leprosy beginning as reddish tubercles or circumscribed tuberculated masses in the skin. **L. tyr'ia**, lepra. **L. umbro'sa**, ophiasis sordida. **L. vulga'ris**, lepra. **L. Willa'ni**, psoriasis.

Lepra (*L.*). Leprosy. **L. mercuriale**, hydrargyria. **L. tubercolare**, lepra tuberculosa.

Leprabacille (*G.*). *Bacillus lepræ*.

Lèpre (*F.*). Leprosy. **L. anesthésique**, anæsthetic leprosy. **L. croûteuse**, ophiasis sordida. **L. éléphantique**, elephantiasis. **L. des Grecs**, psoriasis. **L. humide**, impetigo. **L. mutilante**, lepra mutilans. **L. squameuse**, ophiasis. **L. tuberculeuse**, lepra tuberosa.

Leprelco'sis (*L.*) [λέπρα, ἕλκωσις]. Lepra mutilans.

Lépreux, euse (*F.*). 1. Leper. 2. Relating to leprosy, leprous.

Lepri'asis (*L.*) [λεπρός]. Leprosy. **L. canes'cens**, lepra.

Leprös (*G.*). Leprous.

Leprosa'rium (*L.*). *F.* léproserie. A hospital for lepers.

Lepro'sis (*L.*) [λέπρα]. Development of leprosy.

Lepros'itas (*L.*). Lepra.

Leproso (*I.*). 1. Leper. 2. Relating to leprosy, leprous.

Lep'rosy [λέπρα]. *L.*, *I.* lepra; *F.* lèpre; *G.* Aussatz. A chronic infectious disease characterized by inflammatory new growths in the skin, connective tissue, and internal organs; by areas of anæsthesia, and the production of fatal cachexia. **L., black**, ophiasis sordida. **L., squa'mous**, ophiasis.

Leprot'ic. Pertaining to leprosis.

Lep'rous [λέπρα]. *F.* lépreux, euse; *G.* aussatzig; *I.* leproso. Pertaining to, or affected with, leprosy.

Leptan'dra. *F.* leptandre. 1. Culver's root; the rhizome and rootlets of *Leptandra virginica*, Nutt.; cathartic. 2. A genus of *Scrophularinea*. **L. virgin'ica**, Nutt., Culver's physic, black-root, Culver's root; an indigenous herb.

Leptan'drin. 1. A crystalline glucoside, the active principle of leptandra. 2. Commercially, an impure resin prepared by precipitating a tincture of leptandra with water.

Leptoceph'alic [λεπτός, κεφαλή]. *F.* leptocéphale. Having a small head.

Leptoceph'alus (*L.*). Congenital smallness of the head, due to early synostosis of the frontal and sphenoid bones.

Leptochas'mus (*L.*) [χάσμα]. Term applied to skulls having a sector for the cavum naso-pharyngeum of from 114° to 94° [Lissauer].

Leptoder'mic. Thin-skinned.

Leptomeningi'tis [λεπτός, μῆνιγξ]. *F.* leptoméningite. Acute (non-tubercular) inflammation of the pia mater.

Leptome'ninx (*L.*). The combined arachnoid membrane and pia mater.

Leptomi'tus vagi'næ (*L.*). Mycelial threads found in the vagina.

Leptopho'nia (*G.*) [φωνή]. *F.* leptophonie. Thin, weak voice.

Leptoprosope (*F.*, *G.*). Dolichofacial.

Leptoprosope Obergesichter (*G.*). Individuals having a superior facial index above 50.

Leptoprosopie (*G.*). Dolichofacial condition.

Leptoproso'pous [πρόσωπον]. Dolichofacial.

Lep'torrhine [λεπτός, ῥίς]. Having a nasal index of 47.9 and below [Broca]; of 47 to 42 [Kollmann, Frankfort agreement].

Lep'tothrix (*L.*) [θρίξ]. *I.* leptotrice. A genus of schizomycetous fungi. **L. bucca'lis**, fine threads and rods found about the roots of the teeth, a general term covering several species of schizomycetes.

Lep'tus [λεπτός]. A genus of minute insects of the family *Acaridæ*, mites. **L. america'nus**, American harvest-mite. **L. autumna'lis**, the European harvest-mite. **L. ir'ritans**, irritating harvest-mite.

Leptys'mus or **Leptyn'sis** (*L.*) [λεπτυσμός]. Thinning, emaciation.

Lere'ma or **Lere'sis** (*L.*) [λήρημα]. Dotage, second childhood.

Lerp. A sweet, manna-like substance found on the leaves of *Eucalyptus dumosa*, in Australia; said to be the secretion of an insect.

Les'bian love. Tribadism.

Lesescheu or **Lesestörung** (*G.*). Dyslexia.

Le'sion. *L.* læsio; *F.* lésion; *G.* Verletzung, Läsion; *I.* lesione. Derangement or morbid change in function or structure of an organ or tissue.

Les'ser circula'tion. Pulmonic circulation.

Les'ser inter'nal cuta'neous nerve: see *Cutaneous nerve of arm.*

Les'ser petro'sal nerve. Small superficial petrosal nerve: see *Petrosal nerves.*

Lessive (*F.*). Lye. **L. caustique**, solution of potassa. **L. des savonniers**, solution of caustic soda.

Letale (*I.*). Lethal.

Letalität (*G.*). Deadliness, mortality.

Letargia or **Letargo** (*I.*). Lethargy.

Le'thal. *L.* lethalis; *F.* mortel, elle; *G.* tödtlich; *I.* letale. Deadly, mortal.

Lethal'ity. *L.* lethalitas; *F.* léthalité; *G.* Letalität, Tödtlichkeit; *I.* letalità. The quality of being fatal or deadly.

Lethar'gic [λήθη]. *L.* lethargicus; *F.* léthargique; *G.* lethargisch; *I.* letargico. Pertaining to, or affected with, lethargy.

Leth'argy [λήθη]. *L.* lethargia; *F.* léthargie; *G.* Lethargie; *I.* letargia. Deep and prolonged sleep or stupor.

Letheoma'nia (*L.*) [μανία]. Morbid desire for anæsthetics or narcotics.

Leth'eon. Ether.

Lethif'erous [φέρω]. *F.* léthifère; *G.* tödtlich; *I.* letifero. Deadly.

Letto (*I.*). Bed. **L. d'acqua** or **idrostatico**, water-bed. **L. di lavoro**, labor-chair.

Let'tuce. *L.* lactuca; *F.* laitue; *G.* Lattich or Lattig; *I.* lattuga. 1. The genus *Lactuca*. 2. The flowering herb of *Lactuca virosa*, L. [B. P.]; a feeble anodyne and soporific. **L.-wa'ter.** *L.* hydrolatum lactucæ; *F.* eau distillée de laitue. Prepared by the distillation of *Lactuca sativa* with water [Cod.].

Leucæ'mia (*L.*) [λευκός, αἷμα]. Leucocythæmia.

Leucæthio'pia (*L.*) [αἰθίοψ]. Albinism.

Leucæ'thiops (*L.*). Albino; an African albino.

Leucan'themum vulgare, Lam. Oxeye daisy, white-weed: a troublesome weed, naturalized from Europe; used as a substitute for chamomile.

Leucas'mus (*L.*). Albinism.

Leu'ce [λευκός]. White leprosy.

Leucemia (*I.*). Leucocythæmia.

Leucéthiopie (*F.*). Albinism.

Leuchæ'mia (*L.*). *F.* leuchémie. Leucocythæmia.

Leuchtgasvergiftung (*G.*). Poisoning by illuminating gas.

Leu'cin [λευκός]. $C_6H_{13}NO_2$. *F.* leucine; *I.* leucina. A crystallizable fatty amide, product of the decomposition of nitrogenous animal matter; a pathological constituent of urine in acute atrophy of the liver, typhoid fever, and smallpox.

Leucindigine (*F.*). White indigo.

Leucino'sis (*L.*). 1. Abnormal production of leucin. 2. Acute atrophy of the liver.

Leucis'mus (*L.*) [λευκός]. Albinism.

Leuci'tis. *F.* leucite. Sclerotitis.

Leu'coblasts [βλαστός]. The cells which develop into white blood-corpuscles.

Leucocitemia (*I.*). Leucocythæmia. **L. lienale**, splenic leucocythæmia. **L. linfatica**, lymphatic leucocythæmia. **L. splenica**, splenic leucocythæmia.

Leucocito (*I.*). Leucocyte.

Leucocitosi (*I.*). Leucocytosis.

Leu'cocytes [λευκός, κύτος]. Colorless cell-like masses of protoplasm, the lymph-corpuscles and white corpuscles of the blood, having amœboid movements, but usually spherical in form.

Leucocythæ'mia [λευκος, αἷμα]. *F.* leucocythémie; *G.* Leukämie; *I.* leucocitemia. A disease characterized by a permanent increase of leucocytes and a decrease of red corpuscles in the blood. When accompanied with enlargement of the spleen, it is called splenic leucocythæmia.

Leucocythémie (*F.*). Leucocythæmia. **L. intestinale**, form with special involvement of the lymph-follicles of the intestine. **L. splénique**, splenic leucocythæmia.

Leucocythémique (*F.*). Relating to, or affected with, leucocythæmia.

Leucocytogen'esis (*L.*) [γεννάω]. *F.* leucocytose. The formation of leucocytes.

Leucocytog'enous. *F.* leucocytogène. Capable of forming leucocytes.

Leucocyto'ma (*L.*). A tumor composed of cells resembling leucocytes.

Leucocyto'sis (*L.*). *F.*, *G.* Leucocytose; *I.* leucocitosi. The production of leucocytes. Also used by Virchow to denote a temporary increase in the number of leucocytes in the proportions of 1–100 or 1–50 of red corpuscles.

Leucocytot'ic. *F.* leucocytique. Pertaining to leucocytes or to leucocythæmia.

Leucoder'ma [δέρμα]. Achroma. **L., congen'ital,** albinism. **L., syphilit'ic,** deficiency of pigment in the skin, due to syphilis.

Leucoder'mia (*L.*). Albinism.

Leucoflemmasia (*I.*). Leucophlegmatia.

Leu'cogene. Sodium bisulphite.

Leucoi'on lu'teum [P. Port.]. Wallflower.

Leu'col. The name originally given by Runge (1834) to the base chinoline as obtained from coal-tar.

Leu'coline. Chinoline.

Leuco'ma [λευκός]. *F.* leucome; *G.* Hornhautfleck; *I.* albugine. 1. As applied to the eye, an opacity of the cornea. **L. adhe'rens,** a corneal opacity associated with an adhesion of the iris to the scar. 2. Leucoplasia.

Leu'comaines [λευκός]. Class of animal alkaloids, analogous to ptomaines, developed in the body during life.

Leucomatorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. A white continued discharge.

Leucom'ma (*L.*). Leucoma.

Leucomyeli'tis [μυελός]. Inflammation of the white matter of the spinal cord. **L., chron'ic poste'rior,** locomotor ataxia.

Leucomyelop'athy [μυελός, πάθη]. Disease of white substance of spinal cord.

Leuconecro'sis (*L.*) [νέκρωσις]. White gangrene.

Leucopath'ia [πάθος]. *F.* leucopathie; *G.* Albinismus; *I.* leucopatia. Albinism. **L. acquis'ita,** vitiligo. **L. congenita'lis,** albinism. **L. partia'lis,** achroma.

Leucophlegma'sia (*L.*) [φλέγμα]. A pale, flabby condition of the skin, with tendency to œdema.

Leucophlegma'tia (*L.*) [λευκός, φλέγμα]. *F.* leucophlegmasie; *I.* leucoflemmasia. Anasarca. **L. palpebra'rum,** serous infiltration of the cellular tissue of the lids; chemosis of the lids.

Leucophlegmat'ic [λευκός, φλέγμα]. Pertaining to, or affected with, leucophlegmasia.

Leucopla'sia (*L.*) or **Leucopla'kia** [λευκός, πλάξ]. *F.* leucoplasie. Formation of white patches on skin or mucous membrane. **L. bucca'lis,** a disease of the mucous membrane of the lips and mouth characterized by grayish-white, almost silver-white, spots [Spitz]. **L. lingua'lis,** formation of a permanent white patch on the tongue, in which destruction of the papillary structure is brought about with more or less infiltration of granulation-cells. It may develop into epithelioma.

Leu'coplasts [πλάσσω]. Leucoblasts.

Leucorragia (*I.*). Leucorrhœa.

Leucorrhœ'a (*L.*) [λευκός, ῥέω]. *F.* leucorrhée; *G.* weisser Fluss; *I.* leucorrea. A white discharge, especially one from the female genitals.

Leucorrhœ'al [λευκός, ῥέω]. *F.* leucorrhéique; *I.* leucorreico. Pertaining to, or affected with, leucorrhœa.

Leuco'sis (*L.*). *F.* leucose. Making white; formation of leucoma.

Leucot'ic. *L.* leucoticus. Pertaining to leucosis.

Leu'cotin. $C_{21}H_{30}O_6$. A proximate principle of paracoto-bark.

Leucure'sis or **Leucu'ria** (*L.*) [οὖρον]. Passage of white urine.

Leuk-. For words thus beginning, not found here, see corresponding words beginning **Leuc-**.

Leukämie (*G.*). Leucocythæmia.

Leukäthiopes (*G.*). Albino negroes.

Leukas'mos. Albinism.

Leu'koline. Chinoline.

Leukom (*G.*). Leucoma.

Leukophlegmatisch (*G.*). Leucophlegmatic.

Leukopla'sia. Leucoplasia.

Leukorrhöe (*G.*). Leucorrhœa.

Leu'kosin. Name proposed by J. C. White for certain elongated rhombic octahedral crystals found by him in leukæmic blood.

Leuko'sis cani'ties. Canities.

Leusi'num (*L.*). Syphilinum.

Leva (*I.*). Lever. **L. chirurgica,** lever for raising depressed bone. **L. degli ostetrici** or **ostetrica,** vectis.

Levain (*F.*). 1. Leaven. 2. Any substance having the power of causing fermentation. **L. de bière,** yeast.

Levandière (*F.*). Midwife.

Levant' soap'root. The root of *Gypsophila struthium*, L.; in composition and properties resembles saponaria.

Levant' worm'seed. Santonica.

Levare (*I.*). To deliver.

Leva'tor, pl. **Levato'res** (*L.*). Elevator; in anatomy applied to those muscles which raise the parts to which they are attached. **L. a'læ na'rium anterior** or **minor,** L. nasi proprius. **L. alæ narium major,** L. alæ nasi. **L. alæ narium posterior,** L. alæ nasi. **L. alæ na'si,** that part of L. labii superioris alæque nasi inserted on nose. **L. an'guli o'ris.** *F.* muscle canin; *G.* Mundwinkelheber; *I.* canino. Small muscle of the face, arising from the canine fossa and inserted into angle of the mouth. **L. an'guli scap'ulæ.** *F.* angulaire de l'omoplate; *G.* Schulterheber; *I.* angolare della scapola. A muscle of the side of the neck, arising by separate slips from posterior tubercles of transverse processes of four upper cervical vertebræ, and inserted into base of scapula near the upper angle. It is considered as a continuation upward of the serratus magnus. **L. a'ni.** *F.* releveur de l'anus. *G.* Afterheber; *I.* elevatore dell' ano. A broad muscle which, with its fellow, closes in the greater part of the pelvic outlet, arising from the spine of the ischium, white line of pelvic fascia, and visceral surface of pubis, and passing downward to an insertion upon the coccyx, the ano-coccygeal raphé, the rectum, and the fascia behind the prostate. **L. auric'ulæ** or **L. au'ris,** attollens aurem. **L. clavic'ulæ,** cleido-transversarius. **L. coccy'gis,** coccygeus. **L-s. costa'rum.** *F.* surcostaux; *G.* Rippenheber; *I.* trasverso-costali. Small muscles arising from tips of transverse processes, from 7th cervical to 11th dorsal vertebra, and inserted into the rib below. In some cases fibres pass to the second rib below (L-s. c. longiores). **L. epiglot'tidis,** glosso-epiglottieus. **L. glan'dulæ thyroi'deæ latera'lis,** bundles of inferior constrictor muscle of pharynx inserted upon lateral lobes of thyroid gland. **L. glandulæ thyroideæ profun'dus,** bundles of crico-thyroid muscle inserted upon thyroid gland. **L. glandulæ thyroideæ superficia'lis brevis,** detached slips from sterno-thyroid muscle inserted upon the capsule of thyroid gland. **L. glan'dulæ thyroi'deæ superficialis longus,** slips from thyro-hyoid muscle, arising from body of hyoid bone and inserted into thyroid gland. **L. glandulæ thyroideæ superficia'lis medius,** bundles of thyro-hyoid muscle, passing from outer surface of thyroid cartilage to thyroid gland. **L. hu'meri,** deltoid muscle. **L. hu'meri inter'nus,** coraco-brachialis. **L. intesti'ni recti,** L. ani. **L. la'bii inferio'ris.** *F.* muscle de la houppe du menton; *I.* depressore del fiocco del mento. Muscle arising from incisive fossa of lower jaw, and passing downward to be inserted into the skin. **L. la'bii superio'ris alæ'que na'si.** *F.* élévateur commun superficiel; *G.* Aufheber der Oberlippe und des Nasenflügels; *I.* elevatore del labbro superiore e della pinna. Elevator of the nose and upper lip, a muscle arising from nasal process of superior maxillary, and inserted by two slips into ala of nose and skin of upper lip. **L. la'bii superio'ris ma'jor,** levator labii superioris proprius. **L. labii superioris mi'nor,** that part of L. labii superioris alæque nasi inserted upon the lip. **L. la'bii superio'ris pro'prius.** *F.* élévateur commun profond; *G.* Oberlippenheber; *I.* elevatore del labbro superiore. Small muscle of the face, arising below lower margin of orbit and inserted into skin of upper lip. **L. labio'rum commu'nis,** levator anguli oris. **L. men'ti,** levator labii inferioris. **L. na'si pro'prius,** small inconstant muscle descending vertically at anterior end of cartilage of nose beneath the depressor nasi. **L. oc'uli,** rectus superior. **L. œsoph'agi,** muscular bundles passing from cricoid cartilage to upper end of œsophagus. **L. pala'ti.** *F.* péristaphylin interne; *G.*

Gaumenheber; *I.* peristafilino interno. Rounded muscle arising from petrous portion of temporal bone and cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and inserted into wall of pharynx and soft palate. **L. pala'ti mollis anterior** or **minor**, pterygo-palatine muscle. **L. pal'pebræ superio'ris.** *F.* élévateur de la paupière supérieure; *G.* Augenlidheber; *I.* elevatore della palpebra superiore. Elevator of upper eyelid, a small muscle arising above optic foramen, passing along roof of orbit, and inserted into the tarsus. **L. pe'nis**, pubo-cavernosus. **L. pharyn'gis exter'nus**, stylo-pharyngeus. **L. pharyn'gis inter'nus.** 1. Palato-pharyngeus. 2. Salpingo-pharyngeus. **L. pharyngo-laryngeus**, palato-pharyngeus and stylo-pharyngeus, considered as a single muscle. **L-s. pro'prii a'læ na'si**, dilatores naris. **L. pro'prius scap'ulæ**, levator anguli scapulæ. **L. prosta'tæ** [Santorini] *F.* pubio-prostatique [Dumas]. The deepest part of anterior fibres of levator ani, inserted behind the prostate gland and its capsule. Many authors describe the fibres as continuous across the median line, but recent observers [Henle, Holl] have shown that this is not the case. **L. pupil'læ**, rectus superior muscle of the eye. **L. scap'ulæ**, levator anguli scapulæ. **L. ten'dinis mus'culi latis'simi dor'si**, a muscular fascicle extending from tendon of latissimus dorsi either to lesser tuberosity of humerus, capsule of shoulder-joint, or coracoid process [Gruber]. **L. ure'thræ** [Krause], levator prostatæ, transverse perineal muscle [Santorini]. **L. u'vulæ**, azygos uvulæ [Meyer]. **L. ve'li pala'ti**, levator palati.

Levatore (*I.*). Obstetrician. **Levatrice**, female accoucheur, midwife.

Levatorwulst (*G.*). Eminence caused by levator palati on side of pharynx, running from lower border of opening of Eustachian tube to soft palate.

Le'ver. *F.* levier; *G.* Hebel. An instrument used in obstetrics to assist the expulsion of the fœtal head.

Lever-wood. *Ostrya virginica.*

Leviga'tion [*L.* levis] *F.* levigation; *G.* Zerreiben; *I.* levigazione. The process of reducing substances to the state of very fine mechanical division; see also *Elutriation*.

Levistico (*I.*). Lovage.

Levis'ticum officina'le, Koch. Lovage, an umbelliferous plant native of Europe, cultivated in gardens; the root and fruit are official; carminative, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue.

Lèvres (*F.*). Lips. **L. (grandes)**, labia majora. **L. de la vulve**, labia pudendi.

Levret's hook. Decapitating hook.

Lev'ulin. $C_6H_{10}O_5$. *F.* lévuline. An amorphous substance resembling dextrin, obtained from the tubers of the Jerusalem artichoke.

Lev'ulosan. $C_6H_{10}O_5$. *F.* lévulosane; *I.* levulosana. A product of the action of heat upon levulose.

Lev'ulose. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Chylariose, fruit-sugar; a sugar found in fruits and honey and in invert-sugar, taking its name from its action upon polarized light, which it rotates to the left.

Levûre (*F.*). Yeast. **L. basse**, bottom yeast. **L. de bière**, beer yeast. **L. haute**, top yeast.

Lew'inin. A semifluid resinous extract having local anæsthetic properties; obtained from the root of *Piper methysticum*.

Lexiphar'macus (*L.*) [λέξις, φάρμακον]. Alexipharmic.

Lexipyret'icus (*L.*) [πῦρ]. Febrifuge.

Ley. Lye.

Ley'den's crys'tals. *G.* Asthmakrystalle. Pointed octahedral crystals found with Curschmann's spirals in certain cases of bronchial asthma. They are probably identical with Charcot's crystals, *q. v.*

Leyer (*G.*). Lyra fornicis.

Liana da regolizia (*I.*). *Abrus precatorius.*

Liane réglisse (*F.*). *Abrus precatorius.*

Lia'tris (*L.*). A genus of herbs, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*. **L. odoratis'sima**, Willd., vanilla-plant, deer's tongue, grows in the southern U. S.; used to flavor tobacco. **L. spica'ta**, Willd., button snake-root, devil's bit, colic-root. **L. scario'sa**, Willd., and **L. squar'rosa**, Willd., rattlesnake's master, are also indigenous species, said to be diaphoretic and diuretic; the roots of the last two species, bruised and applied to the wound, are reputed antidotes to the poison of snake-bites.

Lib., abbv. for **Liber** (*L.*), a book.

Liba'num (*L.*). Olibanum, styrax.

Li'ber. Bark, bast.

Lib'erty Hot Springs. Saline, thermal waters, 140°–150° F., Wagon Wheel Gap, Rio Grande Co., Colorado.

Libid'inous. *L.* libidinosus; *F.* libidineux, euse; *G.* geil, wollüstig; *I.* libidinoso. Lustful, lewd.

Libi'do (*L.*). Venereal desire, lust.

Licantropia (*I.*). Lycanthropy.

Lich'en. *G.* Flechte; *I.* lichene. A cryptogamous plant of the Nat. Ord. *Lichenes*. L. **islan'dicus**, cetraria. L. **pulmona'rius**, *Sticta pulmonaria*, Ach.

Li'chen (*L.*) [λειχήν]. *F.* dartre; *G.* Knötchenflechte. The generic term for cutaneous disorders characterized by umbilicated papules. L. **acumina'tus**, form with conical hard red papules. L. **a'grius**, papules in clusters or patches surrounded by a red halo. L. **circina'tus**, small pointed papules of a dull-red color, grouped in arcs or circles, upon the tips of which are usually found yellowish- or grayish-brown crusts. L. **circumscrip'tus**, clusters or patches of papules having well-defined margins and of irregularly circular form. L. **confer'tus**, eczema papulosum, in which the lesions are grouped together. L. **cor'neus**, a variety of lichen planus (lichen planus acuminatus). L. **diffu'sus**, lichen acuminatus. L. **exudati'vus ru'ber**, lichen planus. L. **fe'rus**, lichen agrius. L. **figura'tus**, patches few, well defined, and of regular forms. L. **gyra'tus**, lichen circumscriptus. L. **liv'idus**, form in which the lesions are of a purplish or livid hue. L. **margina'tus**, tinea circinata cruris. L. **men'ti**, sycosis non-parasitica. L. **pila'ris**, keratosis pilaris. L. **pla'nus**, discrete or aggregated, dull, red, roundish or angular, elevated, smooth, shining, umbilicated papules, usually affecting the anterior surface of the forearms, and on subsidence leaving pigmentation. L. **ru'ber**, discrete or confluent, scaly red papules about the size of a millet-seed. L. **ru'ber acumina'tus**, form of lichen ruber usually seen on the trunk, in which the lesions are acuminated. L. **ru'ber monilifor'mis**, form of lichen described by Kaposi, in which the papules were arranged in longitudinal lines, and much larger than the lesions of the other varieties. The ridges produced by them resemble a string of coral beads or nodules of keloid. L. **ru'ber pla'nus**, form of L. ruber appearing in rows or bands, usually upon the extremities. L. **scrofulo'sus** or **scrofuloso'rum**, chronic form, affecting the hair-follicles and perifollicular papillæ, the lesions being small, pale, reddish, slightly elevated and scaly, non-itching papules. L. **sim'plex**, eczema papulosum. L. **stroph'ulus**, miliaria. L. **syphilit'icus**, syphiloderm, small papulæ. L. **trop'icus**, miliaria. L. **ur'ticans** or **urtica'tus**, urticaria papulosa.

Lichen (*F.*). Lichen. L. **acnéique**, lichen circinatus. L. **acuminé**, lichen acuminatus. L. **livide**, purpura. L. **scrofuleux**, lichen scrofulosus.

Lichen d'Islande (*F.*). Cetraria.

Lich'en starch. Lichenin.

Lichene (*I.*). Lichen. L. **agrio**, lichen agrius. L. **girato**, lichen circumscriptus. L. **livido**, lichen lividus. L. **roseo**, lichen ruber. L. **scrofolo**, lichen scrofulosus. L. **semplice**, eczema papulosum.

Lichene (*I.*). Lichen. L. **irlandico**, Irish moss. L. **d'Islanda**, cetraria.

Lich'enin. $C_{36}H_{60}O_{30}$. *F.* lichénine. A substance resembling starch, and isomeric with it, found in several species of lichens and mosses.

Lichen-stear'ic ac'id. $C_{14}H_{34}O_2$. *F.* acide lichénostéarique. A fat acid contained in Iceland moss.

Licht (*G.*). Light; — **empfindung**, perception of light; — **kegel**, cone of light reflected from the membrana tympani when it is viewed from the external auditory meatus, showing a triangular bright spot; — **messer**, photometer; — **messung**, photometry; — **richtungen**, lines of direction; — **richtungsknoten**: see *Lines of direction*; — **scheu**, photophobia; — **sinn**, light-sense; acuteness of vision in relation to amount of illumination; — **zellen**, visual-cells of the retina.

Licopodio (*I.*). Lycopodium.

Licoressia (*I.*). Lycorexia.

Lic'orice-root. Glycyrrhiza.

Lid (*G.*), pl. **Lider**. Eyelid; — **bändchen**, tarsal ligaments of eyelid; — **klemme**, eyelid-clamp; — **knorpel**, tarsal cartilage; — **knorpelband**, tarsal ligament; — **krampf**, blepharospasm; — **randdrüsen**, Moll's glands; — **randmuskel**, ciliary muscle of Riolanus; — **rinne**, groove from which the eyelids are formed in fœtal life; — **spalte**, fissura palpebrarum; — **spaltenenge**, blepharophimosis; — **spaltenfleck**, pinguecula.

Lie de vin (*F.*). Lees of wine.

Lie'berkühn, crypts of. *G.* Lieberkühn'sche Drüsen. Crypts of Lieberkühn.

Liebesapfel (*G.*). Tomato.

Liebesblüthen (*G.*). Venus-blossoms, corona Veneris.

Liebestrank (*G.*). Philter.

Liebeswahnsinn or **Liebeswuth** (*G.*). Erotomania.

Liebstöckel (*G.*). *Levisticum officinale*; lovage.

Liège (*F.*). Cork.

Li'en (*L.*). Spleen. **L. accesso'rius**, supplementary spleen. **L. am'bulans**, floating or movable spleen. **L. succenturia'tus**, accessory spleen.

Lien (*F.*). Band, ligature.

Liènal, ale (*F.*). Splenic.

Lienceph'alous [λεῖος, ἐγκέφαλος]. *F.* hencephale. Smooth-brained—*i. e.* having hemispheres comparatively destitute of convolutions.

Lien'culus (*L.*). Supplementary spleen.

Lieni'tis. *F.* lienite; *I.* lienite. Splenitis.

Lienomala'cia (*L.*) [μαλακία] Softening of the spleen.

Lienter'ic. *L.* lientericus; *F.* lienterique; *G.* lienterisch; *I.* lienterico. Pertaining to or resembling lientery.

Li'entery [λεῖος, ἔντερον]. *L.* lienteria; *F.* lienterie; *G.* Lienterie. Diarrhœa; the stools containing excess of mucus and partially-digested food.

Lier'nur sys'tem: *see Suerage.*

Lierre (*F.*) Ivy. **L. du Canada**, *Rhus toxicodendron*. L. **L. terrestre**, *Glechoma hederacea*. L.

Lieu d'élection (*F.*). Preferable place, place of election for a surgical operation.

Lieu de nécessité (*F.*). The region or spot where an operation must be performed.

Lievito (*I.*). Leaven. **L. di birra**, yeast.

Life [*Saxon* lyf] *L.* *I.* vita; *F.* vie; *G.* Leben. That state of protoplasm, or of an animal or plant, in which it is capable of metabolism when placed under proper conditions.

Life-everlas'ting. Common name of the plants of the genus *Antennaria*.

Life-root. *Senecio aureus*, L.

Life-tables. Tables showing for a given locality the successive annual decrease in numbers of a certain number, usually a million of infants supposed to be born at the same time and to remain in that locality, whence may be computed the mortality of each year of age and the expectation of life at any given age.

Lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum; *G.* Band; *I.* legamento. A confining band or sheet; especially used for the fibrous structures which invest joints, limit their motion, and strengthen them in the direction of greatest stress. Also applied to certain processes of fascia and folds of the peritoneum. For ligaments named after special persons see under name of person: see *Accessory, Acromio-clavicular, Arcuate, Ary-Santorinian, Atlanto-axial, Calcaneo-cuboid, Calcaneo-fibular, Calcaneo-navicular, Capsular, Ciliary, Coraco-acromial, Coraco-clavicular, Coracoid, Corniculo-pharyngeal, Costo-central, Costo-clavicular, Costo-pericardiac, Costo-transverse, Costo-xiphoid, Cotyloid, Crico-arytenoid, Crico-pharyngeal, Crico-Santorinian, Crico-thyro-arytenoid, Crico-thyroid, Crico-tracheal, Deltoid, Denticulate, Duodeno-renal, Gastro-pancreatic, Gleno-humeral, Glenoid, Hepato-colic, Hepato-renal, Hyo-epiglottic, Ilio-femoral, Ilio-lumbar, Ilio-pectineal, Interclavicular, Interclinoid, Intercostal, Intercuneiform, Intermetatarsal, Interspinous, Intertransverse, Ischio-femoral, Ischio-prostatic, Lumbo-costal, Lumbo-sacral, Mucous, Naviculo-cuboid, Navicular-cuneiform, Occipito-atlantal, Occipito-axial, Petro-sphenoid, Phreno-colic, Pterygo-maxillary, Pubic, Pubo-femoral, Pubo-prostatic, Radiate, Sacro-coccygeal, Sacro-iliac, Sterno-pericardiac, Sterno-xiphoid, Stylo-hyoid, Stylo-maxillary, Supraspinous, Suspensory l. of diaphragm, Tarso-metatarsal, Thyro-arytenoid, Thyro-epiglottic, Thyro-hyoid, Tibio-fibular, Transverse, Trapezoid, Triangular,* and *Vesico-umbilical ligaments*: also *Ligaments*. **L. of ov'ary.** *L.* ligamentum ovarii proprium; *F.* ligament de l'ovaire; *G.* Eierstocksband; *I.* legamento dell' ovario. A fibrous cord, containing some muscular fibres, extending from either cornu of the uterus to the ovary. **L. of rec'tum.** 1. A process of the recto-vesical fascia which passes to the side of the rectum. 2. Also either of two bands of longitudinal muscular fibres similar to those on the colon [Otis].

Ligament (*F.*). Ligament. **L. adipeux**, mucous ligament. **L. annulaire**, annular ligament of radius. **L. artériel**, chorda ductus arteriosi. **L. caudal** or **L. coccygien**, filum terminale. **L. cératohyoïdien**, stylo-hyoid ligament. **L. cervical élastique**, ligamentum nuchæ. **L. ciliaire**, ciliary muscle. **L. cintré**, external arcuate ligament. **L. costo-péri-**

cardique, costo-pericardial ligament. **L. croisé**, cruciform ligament. **L. cruciforme**, cruciform ligament of atlas; also cruciate ligament of fingers. **L. dentelé**, denticulate ligament. **L-s. inférieurs de la glotte**, vocal cords. **L. interosseux supérieur**, oblique ligament. **L-s. jaunes**, ligamenta subflava. **L-s. larges des tarses**, palpebral fasciæ. **L. obturateur**, obturator membrane. **L. périnéal**, triangular ligament of urethra. **L. phrénogastrique**, gastro-phrenic ligament. **L. phrénosplénique**, splenophrenic ligament. **L. des poumons**, ligamentum latum pulmonis. **L. ptérygomaxillaire**, pterygo-maxillary ligament. **L. du pubis**, triangular ligament of urethra. **L-s. rayonnés**, costo-central ligaments. **L. rond**, ligamentum teres; oblique ligament of forearm; round ligament of uterus. **L. rotulien**, ligamentum patellæ. **L. sous-pubien**, triangular ligament of urethra. **L. surépineux**, supraspinous ligament. **L. suspenseur du péricarde**, costo-pericardiac ligament. **L. suspenseur de l'urèthre**, triangular ligament of urethra. **L. sus-pubien**, adminiculum lineæ albæ. **L. du testicule**, gubernaculum testis. **L. tubo-ovarien**, infundibulo-ovarian ligament. **L. en Y**, interosseous l. of calcaneo-cuboid articulation. It bifurcates anteriorly, and is attached to both cuboid and scaphoid bones.

Ligamen'ta (*L.*), pl. of **Ligamentum**. Ligaments. **L. accesso'ria**, lateral ligaments of joints. **L. accesso'ria acromioclavicula'ria**, acromio-clavicular ligaments. **L. accesso'ria latera'lia ge'nu**, lateral ligaments of knee. **L. accesso'ria vaga**, sacro-iliac ligaments, posterior. **L. ala'ria den'tis**, or **L. ala'ria Mauchar'ti**, or **L. alaria majora**, or **L. alaria superiora**, alar odontoid ligaments. **L. ala'ria ge'nu**, alar ligaments of knee. **L. ala'ria mino'ra**, processes of connective tissue separating synovial sacs of odontotransversal articulation from that of the odonto-atlantal [Meyer]. **L. annula'ria car'pi**, annular ligaments of wrist. **L. annula'ria digito'rum**, transverse bands of the sheath of the flexor tendons of the phalanges. **L. annula'ria pe'dis**, annular ligaments of ankle. **L. ar'cuum**, L. subflava. **L. articulatio'nis pe'dis an'ticum et pos'ticum**, tibio-tarsal ligaments. **L. atlanto-occipita'lia**, occipito-atlantal ligaments. **L. auxilia'ria**, accessory ligaments. **L. bas'eos metacar'pi**, bundles uniting the bases of metacarpal bones, four dorsal, three palmar. **L. baseos metata'rsi**, intermetatarsal ligaments, basal. **L. basi'um transversa'ria**, intermetatarsal ligaments. **L. calcaneo-tibia'le**, bundle of the deltoid ligaments passing to the calcaneum. **L. capit'uli fib'ulæ**, anterior and posterior superior tibio-fibular ligaments. **L. capitulo'rum planta'ria** or **L. c. vola'ria**, digital fibro-cartilages. **L. collatera'lia**, lateral ligaments of joints. **L. col'li cos'tæ**, costo-transverse ligaments. **L. commu'nia vertebra'lia**, common vertebral ligaments. **L. coruscan'tia**, anterior intercostal ligaments. **L. costo-sterna'lia radia'ta**, costo-sternal ligaments. **L. crucia'ta digito'rum**, cruciate ligaments of fingers. **L. crucia'ta ge'nu**, crucial ligaments of knee. **L. cuboideo-cuneifor'mia** or **L. cu'neo-cuboi'dea**, cubo-cuneiform ligaments. **L. cuboi'deonavicula'ria**, navieulo-cuboid ligaments. **L. cubo-navicularia**, bands uniting the cuboid and scaphoid bones. **L. cuneo-navicula'ria**, bands connecting scaphoid and cuneiform bones. **L. cuta'nea digito'rum manus**, cutaneophalangeal ligaments. **L. flabellifor'mia**, fibres from fascia lata passing downward and looping across the median line in front of patella and its ligament [Meyer]. **L. fla'va**, L. subflava. **L. glan'dulæ lacryma'lis**, L. suspensorium glandulæ lacrymalis. **L. glan'dulæ thyroi'deæ**, bundles of connective tissue passing from capsule of thyroid gland to cricoid cartilage and upper ring of trachea. **L. glos'so-epiglot'tica**, glossoepiglottic folds. **L. hyo-thyreoi'dea**, thyro-hyoid ligaments. **L. il'io-sacra'lia**, sacro-iliac ligaments. **L. interannula'ria**, membranous intervals between the rings of the trachea and bronchi. **L. interbas'ica**, intermetatarsal ligaments. **L. intercar'pea**, interosseous ligaments uniting scaphoid, semilunar, and cuneiform bones near their upper articular surfaces [Luschka]. **L. intercartilagin'ea**, anterior intercostal ligaments. **L. intercosta'lia anterio'ra inter'na**, bands uniting sternal ends of two contiguous ribs internally. **L. intercura'lia**, L. subflava. **L. interlobula'ria**, bands of the pleura pulmonalis which in the interlobular fissures of the lungs pass from one lobe to the other [Luschka]. **L. interme'dium ge'nu**, bands passing from anterior end of inner semilunar cartilage of knee-joint to anterior crucial ligament; rare. **L. intermuscula'ria bra'chii**, thick septa of fascia attached to the supracondy-

lar ridges of the humerus, and separating the flexor from the extensor muscles. **L. interos'sea ge'nu**, crucial ligaments of knee. **L. intervertebra'lia**, intervertebral discs. **L. is'chio-sacra'lia**, sacro-sciatic ligaments. **L. kerato-cricoi'dea anterio'ra**, crico-thyroid ligaments, anterior. **L. kerato-cricoi'dea posterio'ra superiora**, crico-thyroid ligaments, posterior. **L. labyrin'thi**, delicate bands of fibrous tissue uniting the membranous labyrinth of inner ear with periosteum of the osseous wall. **L. labyrinthi canaliculo'rum** [Rudinger], bands of connective tissue passing from membranous semicircular canals to the osseous labyrinth. **L. labyrinthi sacculo'rum** [Rudinger], similar bands connecting the saccule with the bony wall. **L. lacer'ti adscitit'ii**, ligamenta superficialia carpi. **L. lacinia'ti tar'si**, external and internal annular ligaments of ankle. **L. latera'lia articulatio'nis pe'dis**, lateral ligaments of ankle. **L. latera'lia cu'biti**, lateral ligaments of elbow. **L. latera'lia den'tis** or **L. lateralia dentis epistroph'ei**, alar-odontoid ligaments. **L. latera'lia pos'tica**, posterior sacro-iliac ligaments. **L. lateralia subten'sa**, L. unguicularia. **L. longitudina'lia colum'næ**, common vertebral ligaments. **L. malle'oli exter'ni** or **L. m. fib'ulæ**, anterior and posterior inferior tibio-fibular ligaments. **L. Maucharti**, alar-odontoid l. **L. maxilla'ria**, temporo-maxillary ligaments. **L. metatar'si anterio'ra planta'ria**, transverse metatarsal ligaments. **L. muco'sa**, synovial ligaments. **L. niten'tia**, anterior intercostal ligaments. **L. obli'qua digito'rum**, obliquely-directed bands of the sheath of the flexor tendons of the phalanges. **L. obliq'ua ge'nu**, crucial ligaments of knee. **L. obturato'ria**, occipito-atlantal ligaments. **L. odontoi'dea latera'lia**, alar odontoid ligaments. **L. palpebra'lia**, processes of palpebral fascia, *q. v.* **L. pharynge'a**, cranio-pharyngeal ligaments. **L. pharynge'a latera'lia**, processes of the pharyngeal aponeuroses that are attached to the edge of the carotid openings of the temporal bone [Tourtual]. **L. pu'bo-ischiad'ica prosta'tæ** [Santorini], combined pubo-prostatic and ischio-prostatic ligaments. **L. pu'bo-vesica'lia**, pubo-prostatic ligaments. **L. ret'rahens tubæ**, L. salpingo-pharyngeus. **L. sacro-ili'aca va'ga**, posterior sacro-iliac ligaments. **L. sacro-il'iaca va'ga anterio'ra**, anterior sacro-iliac ligaments. **L. sacro-ischiad'ica**, sacro-sciatic ligaments. **L. sacro-uteri'na**, recto-uterine folds. **L. salpingo-pharynge'a**, bundles passing from cartilaginous portion of Eustachian tube backward to constrictors of the pharynx. **L. sterno-clavicula'ria**, sterno-clavicular ligaments. **L. sterno-costa'lia radia'ta**, costo-sternal ligaments. **L. subfla'va**, *F.* ligaments jaunes; *G.* gelbe Bander. Short bands containing yellow elastic tissue, connecting the vertebral laminæ in the neck and back. **L. superficia'lia car'pi**, thin bundles of fibres continued down to ligaments of wrist from the fascia covering pronator quadratus. **L. suspenso'ria latera'lia pe'nis**, processes from tunica albuginea of penis, uniting with periosteum of pubis. **L. ta'lo-calca'nea**, astragalo-calcaneal ligaments. **L. talo-fibula'ria (an'ticum et pos'ticum)**, talo-fibular ligaments. **L. tarsa'lia transver'sa**, bands uniting distal row of tarsal bones. **L. tarso-calca'nea**, bands connecting the calcaneum and the cuboid bones. **L. tarso-navicula'ria**, bands connecting scaphoid with distal row of tarsal bones. **L. transversa'ria anterio'ra**, transverse metatarsal ligaments. **L. triangula're vesi'cæ**, triangular l. of urethra. **L. triangula'ria hep'atis**, triangular ligaments of liver. **L. tuber'culi cos'tæ**, costo-transverse ligaments, posterior. **L. tuberosita'tum vertebra'lium**, intertransverse ligaments. **L. unguicula'ria**, *G.* Nagelbänder. Thin tendinous bands passing from sides of third phalanx of fingers to the skin. **L. un'guium**, L. unguicularia. **L. u'teri la'ta**, broad ligaments of uterus. **L. vagina'lia digito'rum ma'nus**, collection of bands forming sheath for flexor tendons as they pass over the phalanges. **L. vertebro-pulmona'lia**, that part of suspensory ligament of diaphragm passing to roots of lungs. **L. vesi'cæ suspenso'ria**, vesico-umbilical ligaments. **L. vesica'lia ve'ra anterio'ra**, pubo-prostatic ligaments. **L. voca'lia**, vocal cords. **L. voca'lia posterio'ra**, corniculo-pharyngeal ligaments.

Ligamen'tous. *L.* ligamentosus; *F.* ligamenteux, -euse; *G.* ligamentös; *I.* legamentoso. Pertaining to, resembling, or constructed of, ligaments. **L. cord of Weit'brecht**, oblique ligament. **L. glot'tis**, vocal glottis.

Lig'aments. **L. of an'kle**: see *Calcaneofibular ligament*, *Calcaneo-tibial l.*, *Deltoid l.*, *Lateral l. of ankle*, *Ligamentum Weitbrechti*, *Talo-fibular l.*, *Talo-tibial l.*, *Tibio-navic-*

ular l., *Tibio-tarsal l.* L. of blad'der, the true ligaments are processes of the recto-vesical fascia, two anterior (see *Pubo-prostatic ligaments*); two lateral, passing from the sides of the pelvis. The false ligaments are duplications of the peritoneum (see *Urachal fold*, *Hypogastric folds*, *Recto-vesical folds*). The urachal and hypogastric folds are often described together as the superior false ligament. L. of car'pus: see *L. of wrist*. L. of co'lon. *L.* ligamenta coli; *G.* Längsbänder. Three longitudinal bands of muscle-fibres extending along the large intestine from cæcum to rectum; distinguished as posterior, anterior, and inner or lateral. L. of el'bow, those that relate to the elbow-joint: see *Annular ligaments of radius*, *Lateral ligaments of elbow*, *Ligamentum cubiti anticum*, *Ligamentum cubiti posticum*, *Ligamentum humero-conoideum*, *Ligamentum olecrano-humerale*, *Ligamentum quadratum*. L. of hip, those that relate to the hip-joint: see *Cotyloid ligament*, *Ilio-femoral ligament*, *Ischio-femoral ligament*, *Ligamentum teres*, *Pubo-femoral ligament*, *Transverse ligament*, *Zona orbicularis*. L. of in'cus, a poste'rior l. consists of fibres connecting short process with posterior wall of tympanum. A supe'rior l. is described by many as a few fibres near the suspensory ligament of the malleus, which connect the body of the incus with the roof of the tympanum: see also *Ligamentum corporis incudis*. L. of jaw: see *Temporo-maxillary ligaments*. L. of knee, those which relate to the knee-joint. Besides the capsular ligament, there are a number of accessory bands: see *Alar l-s.*, *Crucial l-s. of knee*, *Lateral l-s. of knee*, *Ligamenta flabelliformia*, *Ligamentum patellæ*, *Ligamentum popliteum arcuatum*, *Ligamentum posticum Winslowii*, *Mucous ligament*, and *Transverse ligament of knee*. L. of lar'ynx: see *Ary-Santorinian l-s.*, *Ary-epiglottic fold*, *Cornículo-pharyngeal l.*, *Crico-arytenoid l.*, *Crico-pharyngeal l.*, *Crico-Santorinian l-s.*, *Crico-thyro-arytenoid l-s.*, *Crico-thyroid l-s.*, *Crico-thyroid membrane*, *Crico-tracheal l.*, *Glosso-epiglottic l-s.*, *Hyo-epiglottic l.*, *Ligamentum arcuatum laryngis*, *Ligamentum arytenoideum transversum*, *Ligamentum petioli epiglottidis*, *Thyro-arytenoid l-s.*, *Thyro-epiglottic l-s.*, *Thyro-hyoid l-s.*, *Thyro-hyoid membrane*, and *Vocal cords*. L. of liv'er: see *Hepatic ligaments*. L. of mal'leus, those which unite the bone to neighboring structures. The supe'rior or suspen'sory l. unites the head of the malleus to roof of tympanum; the ante'rior l. is a band passing from the neck of the bone to spina tympanica major (Helmholtz's ligament), and also through the Glaserian fissure to the spine of the sphenoid (Meckel's ligament); the exter'nal or poste'rior l. passes from neck of the bone out through the notch of Rivinus to the wall of the external auditory meatus. L. of spleen: see *Gastro-splenic ligament*, *Pancreatic l.*, *Phreno-colic l.*, *Spleno-colic l.* and *Spleno-phrenic l.* L. of u'terus, bands of fascia or folds of peritoneum that help to sustain it in position. For the former see *Round ligament of uterus*; for the latter, *Broad ligament of uterus*, *Recto-uterine folds*, and *Vesico-uterine folds*. L. of wrist, those uniting the carpus with structures belonging to the forearm: see *Arcuate l. of wrist*, *Ligamentum carpi radiale*, *Ligamentum carpi ulnare*, *Ligamentum carpi rectum*, *Ligamenta superficialia carpi*, *Radio-carpal l-s.*, and *Rhomboid l. of wrist*.

Ligamen'tum (*L.*). Ligament. For those named after special persons see under names of persons. L. accesso'rium an'ticum, L. rectum atlantis. L. accesso'rium cu'biti exter'num or latera'le, lateral ligament of elbow, external. L. accesso'rium cu'biti inter'num or media'le, lateral ligament of elbow, internal. L. accesso'rium exter'num articulatio'nis pe'dis, lateral ligament of ankle, external. L. accesso'rium ge'nu inter'num or media'le, lateral ligament of knee, internal. L. accesso'rium hu'meri, coraco-humeral ligament. L. accesso'rium obli'quum, arcuate ligament of wrist. L. accesso'rium rec'tum, L. rectum atlantis. L. accesso'rium rec'tum car'pi, L. carpi rectum. L. accesso'rium rec'tum Weitbrech'tii, L. rectum atlantis. L. acromia'le clavic'ulæ, unusually thickened superior ligament of acromio-clavicular joint. L. acro'mio-coracoi'deum, coraco-acromial ligament. L. adipo'sum, mucous ligament. L. ala're, left triangular ligament of liver. L. annula're ba'seos stape'dis, annular ligament of stapes. L. annula're fem'oris, zona orbicularis. L. annula're pu'bis, interpubic disc. L. annula're ra'dii, annular ligament of radius. L. ano-coccyge'um, ano-coccygeal raphé. L. ap'icis coc'cygis. 1. Ano-coccygeal raphé. 2. Ligamentum caudale. L. ap'icis den'tis, suspensory ligament of odontoid process. L. ap'icis incu'dis, ligament of incus, posterior. L. ap'icum, supraspinous ligament. L. arcua'tum, arcuate ligament. L. ar-

cua'tum infe'rius pu'bis, subpubic ligament. L. arcua'tum laryn'gis, fibres of superior thyro-arytenoid ligament curving around posterior angle of ventricle of larynx [Tourtual]. L. arcua'tum supe'rius, superior pubic ligament. L. armilla're, annular ligament of wrist. L. arterio'sum, chorda ductus arteriosi. L. aryepiglot'ticum, aryteno-epiglottic fold. L. ary-Santorinian'um, L. aryteno-Santorinianum. L. arytenoi'deum transver'sum, fibres from superior thyro-arytenoid ligament attached to crista arcuata of arytenoid cartilage [Tourtual]. L. aryteno-Santorinian'um, bundle of connective tissue uniting cornicula laryngis and arytenoid cartilages. L. atlan'tico-occipita'le an'ticum profun'dum, occipito-atlantal ligament, anterior. L. atlan'to-epistroph'icum ante'rius, L. obturatorium atlanto-axiale anticum. L. atlan'to-occipita'le superficia'le, L. rectum atlantis. L. auricula're, ligament of Valsalva. L. bas'ium os'sis metatar'si juga'le or L. basium ossis metatarsi commu'ne lon'gum, L. basium ossis metatarsi plantare longum. L. basium ossis metatarsi planta're longum, band sometimes found passing from base of first metatarsal bone to fifth, on plantar surface. L. bifurca'tum subli'mе, L. tarso-metatarsium plantare, mediale. L. brachio-cubita'le, lateral ligament of elbow, internal. L. brachio-radia'le, lateral ligament of elbow, external. L. bre've dig'iti, vincula tendinum, uniting tendon of flexor sublimis digitorum to finger-joint just above its insertion. L. calca'neo metatar'seum, thick process of plantar fascia, passing over the abductor of the little toe to be inserted into tuberosity of metatarsale [E. Weber]. L. canaliculo'rum labyrin'thi, L. labyrinthi canaliculorum. L. capitatohama'tum, small bone uniting os magnum and unciform bone of wrist. L. capit'uli cos'tæ ante'rius, costo-central ligament. L. capit'uli cos'tæ interarticula're, interarticular fibro cartilage of a costo-vertebral articulation. L. capituli costæ poste'rius, that part of middle costo-transverse ligament lying near head of rib. L. capituli costæ radia'tum, costo central ligament. L. capituli costæ transver'sum, L. capituli costæ interarticulare. L. capsula're cub'iti, capsular ligament of elbow-joint. L. capsula're hu'meri, capsular ligament of shoulder joint. L. capsulare inter'num cox'æ, L. teres. L. capsula're saccifor'me, capsular ligament of inferior radio-ulnar articulation, so called from its looseness. L. car'pi armilla're, posterior annular ligament of wrist. L. carpi dorsa'le commu'ne, posterior annular ligament of wrist. L. carpi dorsale longum, bundle extending from cuneiform bone to uniform, thence to fifth metacarpal. L. car'pi dorsa'le profun'dum, posterior radio-carpal ligament. L. car'pi dorsa'le radia'tum, a series of short bands radiating from os magnum on back of wrist. L. carpi juga'lia or L. carpi obli'qua, radiate ligament of wrist. L. carpi obliquum, arcuate ligament of wrist. L. car'pi radia'le, external lateral ligament of wrist, passing from styloid process of radius to scaphoid bone. L. carpi radia'tum, radial ligament of wrist. L. car'pi rec'tum, rounded fasciculus of anterior radio-carpal ligament, passing from styloid process of ulna to semilunar and cuneiform bones. L. carpi rhomboi'deum, rhomboid ligament of wrist. L. car'pi transver'sum, ligamentum carpi volare proprium: see *Annular ligaments of wrist*. L. car'pi ulna're, band extending from styloid process of ulna to cuneiform and pisiform bones. L. car'pi vola're commu'ne: see *Annular ligaments of wrist*. L. car'pi vola're profun'dum, radio-carpal ligaments, anterior. L. car'pi vola're profun'dum arcua'tum, arcuate ligament of wrist. L. car'pi vola're profun'dum transver'sum, L. transversum volare. L. car'pi vola're proprium, anterior annular ligament of wrist. L. car'pi vola're radia'le, small band passing from scaphoid to trapezium under internal lateral ligament of wrist. L. car'pi vola're radia'tum, radiate ligament of wrist. L. cartilag'inum semiluna'rium, coronary ligaments of knee. L. cauda'le, a cord of connective tissue connecting posterior portion of coccyx with the skin, its insertion often indicated by a slight depression. L. cervico-basila're, occipito-axial ligament. L. circula're den'tis, periodontium. L. circumflex'um, bundle of L. piso-metacarpeum passing outward to bases of third and fourth metacarpals. L. coccyge'a latera'lia, continuation of lateral sacro-coccygeal ligaments to the second coccygeal vertebra. L. col'ico liena'le, spleno-colic ligament. L. col'icum dex'trum, fold of peritoneum passing from anterior surface of iliacus muscle to right side of cæcum. L. colicum Halleri, continuation of right end of great omentum downward upon ascending colon.

L. col'li cos'tæ juga'le, band sometimes found, especially upon the lower ribs, passing from the tuberosity inward through the intervertebral notch, and often uniting with a similar one from the opposite side beneath the posterior common ligament [Luschka]. **L. commu'ne vertebra'le:** see *Common vertebral ligaments.* **L. con'icum** or **conoi'deum,** crico-thyroid ligament, middle. **L. conoi'deum clavic'ulæ,** conoid ligament: see *Coraco-clavicular ligament.* **L. cor'aco-brachia'le,** coraco-acromial ligament. **L. cor'aco-clavicula're an'ticum:** see *Coraco-clavicular ligament.* **L. cor'aco-clavicula're exter'num,** trapezoid ligament: see *Coraco-clavicular ligament.* **L. cor'aco-clavicula're inter'num,** conoid ligament: see *Coraco-clavicular ligament.* **L. cor'aco-clavicula're pos'ticum:** see *Coraco-clavicular ligament.* **L. coraco-glenoida'le,** gleno-humeral ligament. **L. cor'aco-humera'le,** coraco-acromial ligament. **L. corona'rium hep'atis,** coronary ligament. **L. corona'rium ra'dii,** annular ligament of radius. **L. cor'poris incu'dis** [Mayer], fold of mucous membrane of the tympanum which attaches the incus to the lateral wall of the recessus epitympanicus. **L. costo-pleura'le,** band of fascia running from neck of first rib to insertion of scalenus anticus. **L. costo-pleuro-vertebra'le,** band of fascia frequently seen passing from transverse process of sixth or seventh cervical vertebra over the pleura to first rib. **L. costo-vertebrale accesso'rium,** accessory band of costo-central ligament, passing from head of twelfth rib to disc between twelfth dorsal and first lumbar vertebra. **L. costo-vertebra'le ante'rius,** or **radia'tum,** or **stella'tum,** costo-central ligament. **L. coxa'le pro'prium,** obturator membrane. **L. crico-arytenoi'deum pos'ticum,** crico-arytenoid ligament. **L. crico-cornicula'tum,** band passing from cricoid cartilage to a corniculum laryngis, vestige of atrophied arytenoideus obliquus. **L. crico-cornic'ulo-pharynge'um,** crico-Santorinian ligament. **L. crico-thyroi'deum latera'le,** crico-thyroid ligament, superior. **L. cris'tæ pu'bis,** triangular ligament of abdomen. **L. crucia'tum atlan'tis,** cruciform ligament of atlas. **L. crucia'tum cru'ris,** lower band of anterior annular ligament of ankle, a ≺-shaped thickening of fascia, the main stem (ligamentum fundiforme tarsi) being a loop-like process which springs from the fore part of the calcaneum, and confines the tendons of the long extensor of the toes, the diverging branches passing over the tendons of the extensor longus hallucis and tibialis posticus to the internal border of the foot. **L. crucia'tum epistroph'ei,** cruciform ligament of atlas. **L. crucia'tum tarsi,** L. cruciatum cruris. **L. crucia'tum ter'tium,** fibres passing from posterior margin of external semilunar fibro-cartilage of knee-joint, and accompanying posterior crucial ligament to its insertion [Robert]. **L. crucifor'me,** cruciform ligament of atlas. **L. cu'biti an'ticum,** anterior ligament of elbow-joint, composed of fibres arising above coronoid fossa and passing directly downward to radius. **L. cu'biti pos'ticum,** posterior ligament of elbow-joint; a thin membrane extending from edge of olecranon fossa to olecranon. **L. cubito-radia'le,** oblique ligament. **L. cu'bito-radia'le te'res,** oblique ligament of forearm. **L. dentis,** suspensory ligament of odontoid process. **L. dentis epistroph'ei me'dium an'ticum** and **pos'ticum,** a division of suspensory ligament of odontoid process into two bands; sometimes seen. **L. dentis pos'ticum,** suspensory ligament of odontoid process. **L. duc'tus veno'si,** vestige of ductus venosus, remaining as a fibrous band in left longitudinal fissure of liver. **L. duodeno-hepat'icum,** L. hepato-duodenale. **L. epididy'midis,** fold of tunica vaginalis, passing from testis to epididymis. **L. epididy'midis me'dium,** band sometimes seen bridging over sinus of epididymis. **L. epiglottico-palati'num,** arcus palatinus medius. **L. epistrophico-atlan'ticum an'ticum profun'dum,** L. obturatorium atlanto-axiale anticum. **L. epistrophico-atlan'ticum an'ticum superficia'le,** lower part of L. rectum atlantis, extending from body of axis to tubercle on anterior arch of atlas. **L. falcifor'me,** falciform process. **L. fundifor'me Retzii** or **L. f. tarsi:** see *Ligamentum cruciatum cruris.* **L. furcilla'tum superficia'le,** L. tarso-metatarseum plantare mediale. **L. gastro-col'icum,** gastro-colic omentum. **L. gastro-hepat'icum,** gastro-hepatic omentum. **L. gastro-liena'le,** gastro-splenic omentum. **L. Gimberna'ti reflex'um,** triangular ligament of abdomen. **L. glenoi'deo-brachia'le infe'rius,** gleno-humeral ligament. **L. glenoi'deo-brachia'le inter'num,** coraco-humeral ligament. **L. glenoi'deo-brachia'le la'tum,** gleno-humeral ligament. **L. glot'tidis spu'riæ,** false vocal cord. **L. glot'-**

tidis ve'ræ, true vocal cord; see *Vocal cords*. **L. hamo-metacar'peum**, band passing from unciform to fifth metacarpal bone. **L. hepato-col'icum**, hepato-renal ligament. **L. hepato-duodena'le**, fold of peritoneum passing from liver to duodenum. **L. hepato-gas'tricum** or **L. hepatico-gas'tricum**, gastro-hepatic omentum. **L. hepato-umbilica'le**, round ligament of liver. **L. humero-coronoi'deum**, *F.* ligament humero coronoidien. Anterior portion of internal lateral ligament of elbow-joint, passing from front of epicondyle to coronoid process. **L. hyothyroi'deum accesso'rium** or **L. hyothyroideum accessorium me'dium**, accessory band sometimes found passing in front of thyro-hyoid-ligament, from body of hyoid bone to upper edge of thyroid cartilage. **L. ili'acum pro'prium**, band sometimes found stretched across the concavity of the ilio-pectineal line. **L. il'io-femora'le ante'rius**, anterior band of ilio-femoral ligament. **L. ilio-femora'le infe'rius**, anterior band of ilio-femoral ligament. **L. ilio-femora'le supe'rius**, superior band of ilio-femoral ligament. **L. ilio-lumba'le**, ilio-lumbar ligament. **L. il'io-pu'bicum**, Poupart's ligament. **L. il'io-sacra'le**, sacro-iliac ligament, posterior. **L. il'io-tibia'le** or **il'io-trochanter'ico-tibia'le**, ilio-tibial band. **L. incu'dis poste'rius**, ligament of incus, posterior. **L. incu'dis supe'rius**, ligament of incus, superior. **L. inguina'le**, or **L. inguina'le anterius**, or **L. inguinale externum**, Poupart's ligament. **L. inguina'le inter'num** or **L. inguinale posterius**, thickened portion of transversalis fascia attached to Poupart's ligament. **L. inguina'le internum latera'le**, outer margin of internal inguinal ring. **L. inguinale internum media'le**, inner margin of internal inguinal ring. **L. interarticula're**, interosseous ligament. **L. interarticula're cox'æ**, ligamentum teres. **L. interbronchia'le**, strong, elastic band within the lower end of the trachea formed by union of the two bronchi [Luschka]. **L. interlamella're**, cord-like connection between the lamellæ of a Pacinian corpuscle, frequently found at the end opposite the entrance of the nerve. **L. interlobula're**, process of pleura penetrating interlobular fissure. **L. internaxilla're**, pterygo-maxillary ligament. **L. interme'dium (costæ)**, costo-transverse ligament, middle. **L. interme'dium cru'ris**, lower part of interosseum cruris. **L. internuscula're fibula're**, thick band of fascia separating peroneal group of muscles from extensors of the toes. **L. intermuscula're tibia'le**, septum between tibialis anticus and extensor longus digitorum pedis. **L. interos'seum antibra'chii**, sheet connecting shafts of the radius and ulna. **L. interos'seum cru'ris** or **inferius**, sheet connecting shafts of the tibia and fibula. **L. interos'seum pu'bis**, interpubic disk. **L. interos'seum supe'rius**, ligamentum interosseum antibrachii. **L. intertransversa'rium atlan'to-occipita'le**, band on either side passing from transverse process of atlas to outer side of condyle of occipital bone. **L. intestina'le**, ligament of the colon, lateral. **L. intesti'ni cæci**, **L. coli cum dextrum**. **L. is'chio-capsula're**, ischio-femoral ligament. **L. juga'le cartilag'inum Santori'ni**, crico-Santorinian ligament. **L. juga'le** or **jugale ge'nu**, transverse ligament of knee. **L. keratocricoi'deum infe'rius**, crico-thyroid ligament, inferior. **L. lacinia'tum exter'num**, retinaculum peroneorum superius. **L. lacinia'tum inter'num**, internal annular ligament of ankle, a band of fascia passing from internal malleolus to calcaneum, confining tendons of tibialis posticus, flexor longus digitorum pedis, posterior tibial vessels and nerve, and tendon of flexor longus hallucis. **L. lacinia'tum medul'læ spina'lis**, ligamentum denticulatum. **L. latera'le den'tis inferio'ris**, accessory atlanto-axial ligament. **L. latera'le exter'num ge'nu ante'rius** or **lon'gum**, lateral ligament of knee, long external. **L. latera'le exter'num ge'nu bre've** or **pos'ticum**, lateral ligament of knee, short external. **L. latera'le inter'num ge'nu ante'rius**, lateral ligament of knee, long internal. **L. latera'le inter'num ge'nu pos'ticum**, lateral ligament of knee, short internal. **L. latera'le ulna're**, funiculus ligamentosus. **L. la'tum epistroph'ei**, occipito-axial ligament. **L. la'tum pulmo'nis**. *L.* ligamentum pulmonale; *F.* ligament des poumons; *G.* Lungenband. A triangular fold of pleura extending from root of lung backward to the thorax and downward to the diaphragm. **L. la'tum u'teri**, broad ligament of uterus. **L. li'neæ al'bæ**, triangular widening of linea alba just above symphysis pubis. **L. longitudina'le**: see *Common vertebral ligaments*. **L. longitudina'le abdom'inis**, linea alba. **L. lon'gum dig'iti**, slender vinculum tendinum which confines a flexor tendon some distance above its insertion.

L. lunato-pyramida'le, small bundle uniting semilunar and cuneiform bones of wrist. **L. lunato-scaphoi'deum**, small bundle uniting scaphoid and semilunar bones of wrist. **L. lunato-trique'trum**, L. lunato-pyramidale. **L. mal'lei ante'rius**, **L. m. exter'num** or **latera'le**, **L. m. poste'rius**, **L. m. supe'rius**: see *Ligaments of malleus*. **L. mal'lei tym'pani**, L. mallei anterius. **L. malle'oli exter'ni interme'dium**, interosseous tibio-fibular ligaments. **L. malleoli externi supe'rius**, lower part of L. interosseum cruris. **L. manu'brii**, laxator tympani minor. **L. maxilla're latera'le**, external lateral ligament of temporo-maxillary articulation: see *Temporo-maxillary ligaments*. **L. maxilla're media'le**, internal lateral ligament of temporo-maxillary articulation: see *Temporo-maxillary ligaments*. **L. mesenter'ico-mesocol'icum**, mesenterico-mesocolic fold. **L. metatar'si transver'sum planta're**, transverse metatarsal ligament. **L. naviculari-luna'tum**, L. lunato-scaphoideum. **L. ner'vi hypoglos'si**, band passing across hypoglossal nerve at its exit from anterior condyloid foramen, extending from condyle of occipital bone to edge of jugular foramen [Luschka]. **L. nu'chæ**. *F.* ligament cervical postérieur; *G.* Nackenband. Fascial band continuing supraspinous ligament from 7th cervical vertebra to occipital protuberance. From its deep surface fibres pass to spinous processes of cervical vertebræ. **L. obli'quum Wal'theri**, band of capsular ligament of ankle-joint extending from external malleus to eminence for flexor longus pollicis on astragalus. **L. obtec'tum**, stria tecta. **L. obturato'rium**, obturator membrane. **L. obturato'rium atlan'to-axia'le an'ticum**, sheet uniting anterior arch of atlas with axis, external to anterior common ligament. **L. obturato'rium stap'edis**, membrana obturatoria stapedis. **L. occipita'le poste'rius me'dium**, name given by Meyer to combined superior and inferior crura of cruciform ligament of atlas. **L. odontoi'deum me'dium**, suspensory ligament of odontoid process. **L. olecrano-humera'le**. *F.* ligament huméro-olécranien. Posterior portion of internal lateral ligament of elbow-joint, passing from posterior portion of epicondyle to the olecranon. **L. orbicula're**, annular ligament of radius. **L. os'sium cuneifor'mium**, intercuneiform ligaments, dorsal. **L. ova'rii pro'prium**, ligament of ovary. **L. ova'rio-pel'vicum**, L. infundibulo-pelvicum. **L. palpebra'le**, palpebral fascia. **L. patel'læ** or **L. patellæ pro'prium**, strong flat band extending from patella to tubercle of tibia, and constituting the anterior investment for the knee-joint. It is a continuation of tendon of quadriceps extensor femoris. **L. patel'læ exter'num** or **latera'le**, **L. patel'læ inter'num** or **media'le**, ligamenta flabelliformia. **L. patel'læ** or **patella're infe'rius**, ligamentum patellæ. **L. patella're**, that portion of the capsular l. of knee attached to patella beneath the L. patellæ. **L. pectina'tum i'ridis**, pectinate ligament of iris. **L. pelvio-prostat'icum**, triangular ligament of urethra [Luschka]. **L. pelvio-prostat'icum capsula're**, process of pelvic fascia enclosing prostate gland. **L. pel'vio ante'rius triangula're**, subpubic ligament. **L. pel'vis pos'ticum mag'num**, great sacro-sciatic ligament. **L. pelvis pos'ticum par'vum**, lesser sacro-sciatic ligament. **L. pericar'dii supe'rius**, suspensory ligament of pericardium. **L. peronæo'rum pro'prium**, retinaculum peroneorum superius. **L. peroneotibia'le**, bundle of fibres at upper part of L. interosseum cruris, passing from tibia obliquely downward to the fibula. **L. peti'oli epiglot'tidis**, band uniting lower end of epiglottis to angle between alæ of thyroid cartilage. **L. petrosphenoi'deum**, petro-sphenoid ligament, posterior. **L. pharynge'um me'dium**, process of pharyngeal aponeurosis attached to pharyngeal spine of occipital bone, and extending downward as the posterior median raphé of pharynx. **L. phren'ico-gas'tricum**, gastro-phrenic ligament. **L. phren'ico-hepat'icum**, triangular ligament of liver. **L. phren'ico-liena'le**, spleno-phrenic ligament. **L. phrenico-pulmona'le**, that part of suspensory ligament of diaphragm passing between roots of lungs and diaphragm. **L. pi'so-hama'tum**, short band passing from pisiform to uneiform bone, usually considered as a continuation of insertion of flexor carpi ulnaris. **L. pi'so-metacar'peum**, band passing from pisiform to fifth metacarpal bone, usually considered as an insertion of flexor carpi ulnaris. **L. piso-uncina'tum**, L. piso hamatum. **L. pleu'ro-col'icum**, phreno-colic ligament. **L. pleuro-œsophage'um**, band taking place of atrophied pleuro-œsophageus muscle. **L. pli'cæ synovia'lis**, mucous ligament. **L. poplite'um**, ligamentum posticum Winslowii. **L. poplite'um arcua'tum**, band on capsule of knee, arising from

outer condyle of femur with tendon of popliteus and looping around opening of bursa poplitea. The short external lateral ligament blends with it. **L. poplite'um exter'num** or **L. popliteum infe'rius**, lateral ligament of knee, short external. **L. poplite'um inter'num**, or **obli'quum**, or **supe'rius**, or **L. pos'ticum superficia'le** or **Winslo'wii**, strong accessory band derived from tendon of semimembranosus, passing obliquely across capsule of knee-joint posteriorly; often incorrectly applied to whole posterior portion of capsule. **L. proces'sus bre'vis incu'dis**, ligament of incus. **L. pro'prium mi'nus**, coracoid ligament. **L. pro'prium patel'læ**, ligamentum patellæ. **L. pro'prium scap'ulæ min'imum**, ligamentum transversum scapulæ inferius. **L. pro'prium scap'ulæ mi'nus**, coracoid ligament. **L. pterygo-mandibula're**, pterygo-maxillary ligament. **L. pterygo-petro'sum**, ligamentum pterygo-spinosum. **L. pterygo-sphenoi'deum** or **L. pterygo-sphenoi'deum inter'num**, strip of fascia between tensor and levator palati. **L. pterygo-sphenoi'deum exter'num**, salpingo pterygoid process. **L. pterygo-spino'sum**, small band of connective tissue passing from external pterygoid plate to spinous process of sphenoid. It sometimes ossifies [Civinini]. **L. pu'bicum Coo'peri**, triangular ligament of abdomen. **L. pulmona'le** or **pulmo'nis**, **L. latum pulmonis**. **L. pyramida'le**, crico-thyroid ligament, middle. **L. quadra'tum**, part of capsule of elbow joint, extending from lower border of lesser sigmoid fossa and lower edge of annular ligament to neck of radius [Dennce]. **L. radia'tum**, ligamentum carpi ulnare; costo-central ligament. **L. radia'tum May'eri**, **L. carpi rectum**. **L. rec'tum abdom'inis**, linea alba. **L. rec'tum atlan'tis**, part of anterior common ligament of spine, extending from body of axis to occipital bone; often described as an accessory or superficial occipito-atlantal ligament. **L. rec'tum cu'biti**, ligamentum cubiti anticum. **L. rec'tum me'dium**, suspensory ligament of odontoid process. **L. rhomboi'deum car'pi**, rhomboid ligament of wrist. **L. rotun'dum acetab'uli** or **rotundum fem'oris**, ligamentum teres. **L. rotun'dum antibra'chii**, oblique ligament of forearm. **L. sa'cro-il'iacum interos'seum**, sacro-iliac ligament, posterior. **L. sa'cro-ili'acum obli'quum**, sacro iliac ligament, long. **L. sacro-ischiad'icum ma'jus**, great sacro-sciatic ligament. **L. sacro-ischiad'icum minus**, lesser sacro-sciatic ligament. **L. sa'cro-spino'sum**, sacro-sciatic ligament, lesser. **L. sa'cro-tubero'sum**, sacro-sciatic ligament, greater. **L. salpingo-pterygoi'deum**, salpingo-pterygoid ligament. **L. salpingo-pterygoi'deum (pro'prium)**, band passing from cartilage of Eustachian tube to inner pterygoid plate. **L. scap'ulæ poste'rius**, coracoid ligament. **L. scap'ulæ pro'prium**, coracoid ligament. **L. scap'ulæ proprium transver'sum majus**, coraco-acromial ligament. **L. sclerotico-choroida'le**, ciliary ligament. **L. serra'tum**, denticulate ligament. **L. Sœmmerin'gii**, ligamentum suspensorium glandulæ lachrymalis. **L. spheno-maxilla're**, internal lateral ligament of jaw; see *Temporo-maxillary ligament*. **L. spheno-petro'sum ante'rius**, petro-sphenoid ligament, anterior. **L. spino'so-sa'crum**, lesser sacro-sciatic ligament. **L. spinoso-sacrum supe'rius**, band running from spina accessorii ischii to great sacro-sciatic ligament. **L. spira'le**, membrane on the outer wall of spiral of cochlea, to which the membrana basilaris and Reissner's membrane are attached. **L. spira'le accesso'rium**, prominentia spiralis. **L. splenico-gas'tricum**, gastro-splenic ligament. **L. spleno-rena'le**, spleno-phrenic ligament. **L. sterno-costa'le interarticula're**, fibres passing from disc between first and second pieces of sternum to costal cartilage of second rib. **L. sterno-diaphragmat'icum** [Luschka], tendinous process by which the diaphragm is attached to visceral surface of ensiform process. **L. stylo-auricula're**, band passing from styloid process to cartilage of external auditory meatus; vestige of stylo-auricularis muscle. **L. stylo-mandibula're**, stylo-maxillary ligament. **L. stylo-my'lohyoi'deum** [Luschka], stylo-hyoid ligament. **L. stylo-myloi'deum**, stylo-maxillary ligament. **L. subcruen'tum**, fibrous bands uniting triangular fibro-cartilage of wrist to ulna; so called because they contain numerous vessels. **L. supe'rius coxæ**, ilio-femoral ligament. **L. superius diaphrag'matis**, that part of suspensory ligament of diaphragm attached to pericardium. **L. supe'rius hu'meri**, coracohumeral ligament. **L. suprascapula're**, coracoid ligament. **L. suspenso'rium den'tis** or **epistroph'ei**, suspensory ligament of odontoid process. **L. suspenso'rium glan'dulæ lachryma'lis**, strong fibrous processes connecting capsule of

lachrymal gland with periorbital membrane. **L. suspenso'rium hep'atis**, suspensory ligament of liver. **L. suspenso'rium hu'meri**, coraco-acromial ligament. **L. suspenso'rium hyoi'deum**, stylo-hyoid ligament. **L. suspenso'rium incu'dis**, ligament of incus, superior. **L. suspenso'rium len'tis**, zone of Zinn. **L. suspenso'rium lie'nis**, spleno-phrenic ligament. **L. suspenso'rium me'dium pe'nis**, suspensory ligament of penis, superficial. **L. suspenso'rium os'sis fem'oris**, L. suspensorium trochanteris. **L. suspenso'rium pe'nis fibro'sum** or **profun'dum**: see *Suspensory ligament of penis, deep*. **L. suspenso'rium trochante'ris**, band of fascia extending from anterior superior spine of ilium and fascia on under surface of gluteus medius down to tendon of gluteus minimus and great trochanter [Günther]. **L. talo-calca'neum latera'le**, external astragalo-calcaneal ligament. **L. talo-navicula're**, astragalo-scaphoid ligament. **L. talo-tibia'le**, bundle of the deltoid ligament passing to the astragalus. **L. tar'seum transver'sum latera'le**, L. tarso-metatarseum plantare laterale. **L. tarseum transversum me'diale**, L. tarso-metatarseum plantare mediale. **L. tar'si**, palpebral fascia. **L. tarsi ante'rius**, anterior annular ligament of ankle. **L. tar'si (inferius et superius)**, septum orbitale. **L. tarsi inter'num**, anterior annular ligament of ankle. **L. tarso-metatar'seum planta're latera'le**, bundle passing from the plantar surface of external cuneiform bone to tuberosity of fifth metatarsal. **L. tarso-metatar'seum planta're media'le**, bundle passing from outer surface of internal cuneiform, obliquely outward and forward, to base of third metatarsal. **L. tecto'rium**, occipito-axial ligament. **L. tec'tum**, stria tecta. **L. te'res acetab'uli** or **te'res fem'oris**. *F.* ligament rond; *G.* rundes Band; *I.* legamento rotondo. Flat band of loose connective tissue, containing vessels, which passes from the depression on head of femur to bottom of acetabulum and transverse ligament; generally believed to represent a process of synovial membrane which has become detached from wall of the capsule. **L. te'res antibra'chii**, oblique ligament. **L. te'res hep'atis**, round ligament of liver. **L. te'res u'teri**, round ligament of uterus. **L. tib'io-calca'neo navicula're**, inferior calcaneo-navicular ligament, so called because its fibres can be traced upward through deltoid ligament to tibia. **L. tib'io-navicula're**, special band of deltoid ligament of ankle-joint passing from internal malleolus to scaphoid bone. **L. tibio-ta'lo-navicula're**, tibio-navicular ligament. **L. transversa'rium exter'num**, costo-transverse ligament, posterior. **L. transversa'rium inter'num**, bundle arising from root of transverse process of dorsal vertebra, and passing to the rib below near its head. **L. transver'sum acetab'uli**, transverse ligament of hip-joint. **L. transver'sum atlan'tis**, transverse ligament of atlas. **L. transver'sum capit'uli cos'tæ**, interarticular ligament of a costo-vertebral articulation. **L. transver'sum car'pi dorsa'le**, transverse dorsal ligament of wrist. **L. transver'sum cartilag'inum**, transverse ligament of knee. **L. transver'sum cru'ris**, upper band of anterior annular ligament of ankle, a broad thickening of deep fascia of leg, stretching transversely between anterior borders of tibia and fibula. **L. transver'sum digito'rum**, transverse ligament of fingers, superficial. **L. transver'sum ge'nu**, transverse ligament of knee. **L. transver'sum min'imum**, ligamentum transversum scapulæ inferioris. **L. transver'sum pel'vis**, lower part of middle pubo-prostatic ligament. **L. transver'sum planta're**, transverse metatarsal ligament. **L. transver'sum pu'bis**, superior pubic ligament. **L. transver'sum scap'ulæ infe'rius**, thin band passing between base of spine of scapula and body of that bone, over a portion of the neck [Hoffmann]. **L. transver'sum scapula're supe'rius**, coracoid ligament. **L. transver'sum trochlea're**, transverse metatarsal ligament. **L. transver'sum vola're**, layer of transverse fibres connecting proximal ends of metacarpal bones on palmar surface. **L. trape'zio-trapezoi'deum**, small bundle passing between trapezium and trapezoid bones of wrist on palmar surface. **L. trape'zium**, deltoid ligament. **L. triangula're lin'eæ al'bæ**, L. lineæ albæ. **L. triangula're scap'ulæ**, coraco-acromial ligament. **L. trique'trum**. 1. Suspensory ligament of liver. 2. Crico-arytenoid ligament. **L. trique'trum scap'ulæ**, coraco-acromial ligament. **L. trochlea're**, L. transversum volare. **L. tubero'so-sa'crum**, great sacro-sciatic ligaments. **L. ul'no-ra'dio-luna'tum vola're**, ligamentum carpi rectum. **L. ure'thræ**, triangular ligament of urethra. **L. u'teri ante'rius infe'rius**, round ligament of uterus. **L. u'teri la'tum**, broad ligament of uterus. **L.**

u'teri rotun'dum, round ligament of uterus. L. vagi'næ vaso'rum crural'ium, ilio-pectineal ligament. L. vagina'le, vestige of processus vaginalis, remaining as a fibrous string running upon spermatic cord from tunica vaginalis. L. vagina'le cru'ris, upper band of anterior annular ligament of ankle. L. vagina'le tib'iæ, L. transversum cruris. L. ve'næ ca'væ or L. ve'næ ca'væ sinis'træ, vestigial fold of pericardium. L. veno'sum, chorda ductus venosi. L. ventric'uli laryn'gis, false vocal cord. L. ver'tebro-pericardi'acum, L. superius diaphragmatis. L. vesi'cæ, or vesica'le latera'le, or L. ves'ico-umbilica'le latera'le, hypogastric fold. L. ves'ico-umbilica'le me'dium, urachal fold. L. voca'le supe'rius, false vocal cord. L. voca'le ve'rum, true vocal cord: see *Vocal cords*. L. vola're artic'uli car'pi, ligamentum superficiale carpi. L. vola're os'sis hama'ti et metacar'pi quin'ti, ligamentum hamo-metacarpeum. L. vola're os'sis pisifor'mis et hama'ti, ligamentum piso-hamatum. L. vola're rec'tum os'sis pisifor'mis, ligamentum piso-metacarpeum. L. zona'le, zona orbicularis.

Ligateur (*F.*). An instrument for placing or tightening a ligature.

Liga'tion. *L.* ligatio; *F.* ligature; *G.* Unterbindung; *I.* legatura. The application of a ligature.

Lig'ature. *G.* Schnur, Ligatur; *I.* legatura. 1. A thread of silk, catgut, wire, or other material tied around a part for the purpose of producing constriction. 2. To apply a ligature, to ligate. 3. The application of a ligature. L., elas'tic. *F.* ligature élastique; *I.* legatura elastica. An India-rubber cord tied around a part with a view to effecting its slow severance. L. in mass. *F.* ligature en masse; *G.* Massenligatur. Ligation of the entire pedicle of a tumor by one thread, or of a mass of tissue, including artery vein, cord, etc., in one loop.

Ligature (*F.*). 1. Ligation. 2. Ligature. L. articulée, ecrasement linéaire. L. d'attente, ligature of precaution—*i. e.* one placed around a blood-vessel, so that it may be speedily tied if hæmorrhage occurs. L. perdue, one left in a wound or cavity to be absorbed.

Ligaturstäbchen (*G.*). A pair of rods for applying a ligature.

Light. *L.* lux; *F.* lumiere; *G.* Licht; *I.* luce. Vibrations which, by their action on the retina, render visible the objects from which they proceed.

Light car'bonate of magne'sium: see *Magnesium carbonate*.

Light car'buretted hy'drogen. Marsh gas.

Light jal'ap. Male jalap.

Light magne'sia: see *Magnesia*.

Light oil of wine. Etherol, a product of the action of warm water upon heavy oil of wine.

Light vow'els. *A* and *E*.

Light'-chaos, Light-dust. *F.* chaos lumineux, poussière lumineuse du champ visuel obscur; *G.* Lichtchaos, Lichtstaub des dunkeln Gesichtsfeldes. The faint and varying spots and lines of light seen when external light is excluded from the eyes, due to internal excitation of the retina; phenomena of the proper light of the retina.

Light'ning: see *Unconsciousness*.

Light-percep'tion. *G.* Lichtempfindung. The faculty of perceiving impressions of light on the retina; usually used in contradistinction to color perception.

Lights. Lungs.

Light-spot, trian'gular. Pyramidal spot of light observed on the normal membrana tympani, its base near the periphery of the membrane, its apex at the umbo.

Ligne (*F.*). Line. L. d'accommodation, accommodation line. L. âpre du fémur, linea aspera. L. atrope, atropic line. L. auriculo-pectinéale, iliac part of the ileo-pectineal line. L. blanche, linea alba. L-s. courbes de l'occipital, curved lines of occipital bone. L-s. demi-circulaires de l'ilium, curved lines of ilium. L-s. de direction, lines of direction. L. innominée, iliac part of ilio-pectineal line. L. mylo-hyoïdienne or L. oblique interne, mylo-hyoid ridge. L. primitive, primitive streak. L. de regard, line of regard. L. sous-trochantérienne, linea aspera. L. sus-orbitaire, supraorbital line. L. visuelle, line of vision, line of sight.

Lig'neous. *L.* lignosus; *F.* ligneux, euse; *G.* holzern, holzig; *I.* legnoso. Resembling wood in texture.

Lig'num (*L.*). Wood. L. benedic'tum, guaiacum-wood. L. Campechia'num, hæmatoxylon. L. cœru'leum, hæmatoxylon. L. colubri'num, snake-wood. L. gua'jaci [P. G.], guaiacum-wood. L.

hæmatox'ylon, hæmatoxylon. **L. junip'eri**, wood of root of *Juniperus communis* [P. Helv.]. **L. quas'siæ**, quassia. **L. ru'brum**, red saunders. **L. sanc'tum**, guaiacum-wood. **L. sandali'num**, red saunders. **L. san'tali al'bum**, santal- or sandal-wood. **L. san'tali ru'brum** [P. Dan.], red saunders. **L. sas'safras** [P. G.], sassafras-root. **L. vi'tæ**, guaiacum-wood.

Lig'ula (*L.*). *F.* ligule; *G.* Riemchen. Thickened edge of membrana tectoria of fourth ventricle.

Lig'ula Manso'ria [Cobbold]. *Bothriocephalus liguloides.*

Ligus'ticum (*L.*). A genus of *Umbelliferæ*. **L. actæifo'lium**, Michx., angelica, nondo, white-root, indigenous to the southern U. S.; the root is carminative. **L. Levis'ticum**, *Levisticum officinale*, Koch.

Ligus'trin. *F.* ligustrine. A bitter principle obtained from the leaves of *Ligustrum vulgare*, L.

Ligus'trum (*L.*). A genus of *Oleaceæ*. **L. vulga're**, L., privet, a European shrub, cultivated for ornament and naturalized in the U. S.; the leaves and bark are astringent.

Li'lac. *F.* lilas; *G.* Flieder; *I.* lilla. *Syringa vulgaris*, L.; the leaves and fruit have been used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

Li'lacin. A bitter principle found in the fruit of the common lilac, *Syringa vulgaris.*

Lilie (*G.*). Lily.

Lil'ium (*L.*). Lily; a genus of *Liliaceæ*. **L. al'bum**, white lily; native of the Levant, cultivated for ornament; the bulb and flowers are official in the Cod. **L. can'didum**, *Lilium album*, L. **L. conval'lium**, *Convallaria majalis*, L.

Lil'y. *L.* lilium; *F.* lis; *G.* Lilie; *I.* giglio. The common name for many widely different plants belonging to the Orders *Liliaceæ*, *Amaryllideæ*, and others; more strictly, for plants of the genus *Lilium*. **L. of the val'ley.** *L.* lilium convallium; *F.* muguet; *G.* Maiblume; *I.* mughetto. The flower and entire plant *Convallaria majalis*, L. [Cod.]; recently lauded as a heart tonic and diuretic, resembling digitalis.

Li'ma-bark. Huanuco-bark.

Limace (*F.*). Inflammation between the toes of horned cattle.

Limaçien, ienne (*F.*). Cochlear; substantively, the cochlear nerve.

Limaçon (*F.*). 1. Snail. 2. *Helix pomatia*, L. 3. Cochlea.

Limaille de fer (*F.*). Iron filings.

Limaille de fer porphyrisée (*F.*). Pulverized iron.

Liman'chia (*L.*) [λιμαγχία]. *G.* Limanchie. Abstinence, starvation.

Lima'tion. *L.* limatio. Filing, rasping.

Limatu'ra (*L.*). Filings. **L. fer'ri**, iron filings. **L. stan'ni**, tin filings.

Limatura di ferro (*I.*). Iron filings.

Limb [*L.* limbus]. *L.* artus; *F.* membre; *G.* Glied; *I.* arto. Term applied to the appendicular portions of the body: see *Pectoral limb*, *Pelvic limb.*

Lim'bic lobe [Broca]. *F.* grand lobe limbique. Convolutions of hemispheres immediately surrounding the corpus callosum—viz. gyrus fornicatus + gyrus hippocampi.

Lim'bose su'ture. *L.* sutura limbosa. That in which one bone overrides another, the surfaces being bevelled.

Lim'bus (*L.*). An edge or border. **L. angulo'sus**, oblique line of thyroid cartilage. **L. conjuncti'væ**, annulus conjunctivæ. **L. cor'neæ**, corneo-scleral junction. **L. fenes'træ rotun'dæ**, crista fenestræ rotundæ. **L. hippocam'pi**, fimbria cornu ammonis. **L. la'minæ spira'lis**, limbus of spiral lamina. **L. lu'teus** or **L. luteus ret'inæ**, macula lutea. **L. ner'veus**, limbus of spiral lamina. **L. palpebra'lis ante'rior**, anterior or ciliary edge of eyelid. **L. palpebra'lis poste'rior**, posterior or conjunctival edge of eyelid. **L. poste'rior cor'poris stria'ti**, stria terminalis. **L. sphenoida'lis**, sharp edge separating optic groove from anterior portion of superior surface of body of sphenoid. **L. of spi'ral lam'ina.** *L.* limbus laminæ spiralis. Periosteal thickening of very specialized character found at periphery of osseous spiral lamina of cochlea.

Lime. CaO. *L.* calx; *F.* chaux; *G.* gebrannter Kalk; *I.* calce. Oxide of calcium, quicklime, burned lime; obtained by calcining native calcium carbonate; occurs in hard, white masses, odorless, having a sharp caustic taste and alkaline reaction; soluble in 750 parts of water at 15° C., soluble in 1300 parts of boiling water, insoluble in alcohol; absorbs water with avidity, becoming heated and converted into a white powder called calcium hydrate or slaked

lime, exposed to the air, it absorbs water and carbonic acid, becoming converted into the hydrate and carbonate; see also *Bird, Burned, Chlorinated, Gas,* and *Slaked lime.* **L. lin'iment.** *L.* linimentum calcis; *F.* liniment calcaire; *G.* Kalk-liniment; *I.* linimento calcare. A mixture of equal parts of solution of lime and cotton-seed or almond oil. **L.-wa'ter:** see *Solution of lime.*

Lime. *F.* limette. The fruit of *Citrus Bergamia,* Risso, *Citrus acris,* Miller; resembles the lemon in flavor and acidity, but is much smaller, with a smoother and thinner rind. The juice may be substituted for lemon-juice. **L.-juice,** juice of the fruit of *Citrus Bergamia,* Risso. **L.-tree,** linden.

Li'men (*L.*) *G.* Schwelle. Threshold. **L. in'sulæ.** *G.* Inselschwelle. Small convolution joining the insula to the anterior perforated space.

Li'mes al'ba (*L.*). White matter of lateral olfactory root. **Li'mes cine'rea,** gray matter of same [Wilder].

Limette (*F.*). Lime, fruit of.

Limettier (*F.*). *Citrus limetta,* Risso.

Lim'icus (*L.*) [λιμός]. Pertaining to hunger.

Lim'itans ir'idis (*L.*). Limiting membrane on posterior surface of iris, continuous with internal limiting membrane of retina.

Lim'iting mem'branes of ret'ina. *L.* membrana limitans retinæ; *F.* membranes limitantes. In the retina, the boundary limits of the sustentacular tissue (fibres of Müller). The inter'nal l. m. bounds the inner surface; it is not, properly speaking, a membrane. The membranous character of the exter'nal l. m., situated between the outer nuclear layer and the layer of rods and cones, is also denied by many.

Lim'iting zone, lat'eral. *G.* seitliche Grenz-schicht. In the spinal cord the fibres which intervene between gray matter and the crossed pyramidal tract.

Limne'mic [λίμνη, αἷμα]. Due to marsh miasm.

Limnomephi'tis. Marsh miasm.

Limocto'nia (*L.*) [λιμός, κτείνω]. *F.* limoctonie. Death by starvation.

Limonade (*F.*). Lemonade. **L. gazeuse,** lemon soda. **L. purgative au citrate de magnésie,** solution of citrate of magnesium.

Limonata (*I.*). Lemonade.

Limone (*I.*). Lemon.

Limonea (*I.*). Lemonade.

Limonier (*F.*). *Citrus limon,* Galesio.

Limo'nis cor'tex (*L.*). Lemon-peel.

Limo'nis suc'cus (*L.*). Lemon-juice.

Limophoito'sis (*L.*) [λιμός, φαγωσις]. Insanity due to starvation.

Limophthi'sis (*L.*) [φθισις]. Emaciation from want of food.

Limopso'itas or **Limopsoito'sis.** Error for limophoitosis, *q. v.*

Limose'ric [λιμός, ξηρός]. Caused by abstinence due to starvation.

Limo'sis (*L.*) [λιμός]. Morbid or depraved appetite.

Limotherapi'a (*L.*) [θεραπεια]. *F.* limothérapie. Hunger-cure.

Lin., abbv. for **Linimentum** (*L.*). liniment.

Lin (*F.*). Flax.

Lina'ria vulga'ris, Mill. Toad-flax, snapdragon, ramsted, butter-and-eggs, a European plant naturalized in America; the herb is said to be cathartic, diuretic, and anodyne.

Linc'ture. *L.* linctus; *F.*, *I.* looch; *G.* Looch. A liquid medicine of the consistence of thick syrup, having for its basis an oil emulsion [Cod.]; formerly sucked from the end of a liquorice-stick, whence the name.

Linc'tus (*L.*). Linctus. **L. bibora'tis na'trici** [P. Svec.], borax honey. **L. boraci'nus** [P. Norv.], borax honey.

Lin'den. *F.* tilleul; *G.* Linde; *I.* tiglio. 1. The genus *Tilia.* 2. *Tilia europæa,* L., the common linden.

Linden-flowers. *L.* flores tiliæ; *F.* fleurs de tilleul; *G.* Lindenblüthen; *I.* fiori di tiglio. The inflorescence of several species of *Tilia,* especially *T. europæa,* L.; used in infusion as a diaphoretic and antispasmodic.

Lin'dera Benzo'in, Meiss. *Benzoin odoriferum,* Nees.

Lindernd (*G.*). Sedative.

Linderungskur (*G.*). Palliative treatment.

Linderungsmittel (*G.*). Demulcent, lenitive.

Lindwurm (*G.*). The elongated form assumed by the red blood-corpuscles under chemical action.

Line. *L.*, *I.* linea; *F.* ligne; *G.* Linie. 1. Geometrically, the path described by a moving point. 2. In craniometry a straight line connecting two cranial points, or tangent to a given surface: see *Alveolo-nasal l.*; *Bell, vertical line of*; *Coronal l.*; *Daubenton, l. of*; *Plano-basilar l.*; *Plano-spinal l.*; *Profile l.* 3. Often used in anatomy to indicate superficial marks upon organs, or imaginary boundaries of regions. **L. of accommoda'tion,** accommodation line. **L. of demarca'tion,** definite boundary formed between dead and living tissue, or between a tumor and the surrounding tissues: see also *Lines of demarcation*. **L. of De Salle,** nasal line. **L. of for'tune,** sulcus palmaris longitudinalis. **L. of the head,** sulcus digitalis posterior. **L. of the heart,** sulcus digitalis anterior. **L. of Ja'delot,** oculo-zygomatic line. **L. of life,** sulcus pollicis. **L. of regard'.** *F.* ligne de regard; *G.* Blicklinie. The line connecting the centre of rotation of the eye with the point of regard; for most purposes it may be taken as agreeing with the line of sight. The line connecting the fixation-point with a somewhat variable point between the eyes is called the binocular line of regard (*G.* binoculare Blicklinie). The primary position of the line of regard (*F.* position primaire de la ligne de regard; *G.* Primärstellung, Normalstellung) is—1. That position for normal eyes which the lines of regard assume when the head is erect and the lines of regard are directed parallel to the median plane to an infinitely distant horizon (*G.* Fernstellung). 2. That position from which the eye may move up and down and right and left without undergoing any torsion; for many eyes a somewhat depressed position. The primary position for convergence [Donders] is that position of the plane of regard in which the rotation of the eyes about the lines of regard in convergence becomes zero; usually a depressed position. The secondary position (*F.* position secondaire; *G.* Secundärstellung) is a position reached by rotation about a horizontal or vertical axis, or any position other than the primary. Third positions are those involving rotation about the antero-posterior axis, besides rotation about the horizontal and vertical axes. All these terms are applied to the eye as well as the line of regard. **L. of sight.** *F.* ligne visuelle, axe visuel; *G.* Gesichtslinie, Sehaxe, Gesichtsaxe. Visual axis, visual line, visual ray. The line drawn from the point of direct vision on the retina to the fixation-point. It does not agree in position with the geometric axis of the eye. The binocular line of sight, median line of sight, or middle visual line (*G.* gemeinsame Sehrichtungslinie, Sehrichtung der Netzhautcentra, Hauptsehrichtung, mittlere Blickrichtung) is the line in which appear those things which image themselves on the points of direct sight of the two retinæ; practically, the binocular line of regard. The range of movement of the line of sight (*G.* Bewegungsraum der Gesichtslinie) is an irregular conical space enclosed by the line of sight in all the extreme positions that it can assume by movement of the eye alone. The apex of the cone lies at the centre of rotation of the eye. The field of movement of the line of sight (*G.* Bewegungsfeld der Gesichtslinie) is a section of the above-mentioned irregular cone by a plane (or by a curved surface whose centre of curvature is the centre of rotation of the eye) perpendicular to the line of sight in its primary position. **L. of vis'ion,** the line connecting the point of fixation with the fovea centralis retinæ.

Lin'ea, pl. æ (*L.*). Line. **L. alba.** *F.* ligne blanche. Tendinous seam extending from pubis to sternum, on median line, formed by union of layers of fascia investing abdominal muscles. **L.-æ. albican'tes,** whitish streaks due to atrophy of cuticular elements seen upon skin (abdomen, mammæ) that has been stretched. **L. arcua'ta exter'na,** curved line of ilium. **L. arcua'ta inter'na,** ilio-pectineal line or its pubic portion. **L. as'pera.** *L.* crista femoris; *F.* ligne âpre; *G.* Oberschenkelkamm; *I.* linea aspra. A prominent ridge for muscular attachment on the posterior surface of the shaft of the femur. **L. bucca'lis,** buccal line. **L. candid'ula abdom'inis** or **L. centra'lis,** linea alba. **L. cephal'ica,** line of the head. **L. collatera'lis na'si,** curved furrow extending from nose downward to chin. **L. costo-articula'ris,** reference line drawn from sterno-clavicular articulation to tip of eleventh rib. **L.-æ. crucia'tæ,** internal occipital crest and ridge for attachment of tentorium, which intersect upon the cerebral surface of occipital bone. **L. em'inens,** crista mediana cartilaginis cricoideæ. **L. em'inens patel'læ,** ridge separating the lateral facet of the patella from the middle portions. **L.-æ. eminen'tes,** ridges for attachment of subscapularis on costal surface of scapula. **L. exter'na supe'rior,** superior curved line of ilium.

L. glute'a, curved line of ilium. **L. glute'a, ante'rior**, superior curved line of ilium. **L. glute'a, infe'rior**, superior curved line of ilium. **L. innomina'ta**, ilio-pectineal line. **L. intercondyloi'dea**, edge separating intercondylar fossa from popliteal surface of femur. **L. intercondyloi'dea fem'oris**, transverse ridge limiting the popliteal surface of femur below. **L. interme'dia cris'ta os'sis il'ium**, middle line, crest of ilium. **L. intertrochanter'ica**, intertrochanteric line. **L. labia'lis**, mento-labial line. **L. mamma'lis** or **mamilla'ris**, nipple line. **L. me'dia**, crista mediana cartilaginis cricoideæ. **L. mensa'lis**, sulcus digitalis anterior. **L. mento-labia'lis**, mento-labial line. **L. mylo-hyoi'dea**, mylo-hyoid ridge. **L. nasa'lis**, line extending from upper border of ala nasi downward and outward. **L. nu'chæ infe'rior**, inferior curved line of occipital bone. **L. nu'chæ media'na**, external occipital crest. **L. nu'chæ supe'rior**, superior curved line of occipital bone. **L. nu'chæ supre'ma**, crescentic line found on the occipital bone above superior curved line, when the nuchal muscles are large, being the superior limit of the insertion of such muscles [Merkel]. **L. obli'qua exter'na**, external oblique line of the jaw. **L. obli'qua fem'oris**, anterior intertrochanteric line. **L. obli'qua fib'ulæ**, anterior border of fibula. **L. obli'qua inter'na**, mylo-hyoid ridge. **L. obli'qua maxil'læ inferio'ris**, oblique line of inferior maxillary bone, external. **L. obli'qua, tib'iæ**, popliteal line. **L. papilla'ris**, nipple line. **L. poplite'a**, popliteal line, intercondyloid line. **L. pubo-coccyge'a**, that drawn between tip of coccyx and summit of pubic arch: see *Pelvic diameters*. **L. quadra'ti**, tubercle of quadratus. **L. satur'nia**, sulcus palmaris longitudinalis. **L-æ. semicircula'res**, curved lines of occipital bone, temporal lines, middle and superior curved lines of ilium. **L. semicircula'ris Douglas'ii** or **L. semiluna'ris Douglas'ii**, Douglas, semilunar fold of. **L. semiluna'ris Spigel'ii**, tendinous line on either side of rectus muscle, where the aponeuroses of abdominal muscles are blended. **L. sinuo'sa ana'lis**, whitish line at junction of skin and mucous membrane of anus. **L. splen'dens**, thickening of pia mater of spinal cord in front of anterior median fissure. **L. termina'lis**, line bounding inlet of pelvis, defined by the promontory behind and the ilio-pectineal lines on the sides. **L. transver'sa**, transverse ridge to which the tentorium is attached, upon cerebral surface of occipital bone. **L-æ. transver'sæ.** 1. Transverse ridges on anterior surface of sacrum, indicating union of bodies of the vertebræ. 2. Medullary striæ. 3. Inscriptiones tendineæ. **L. vesica'lis**, sulcus digitalis anterior. **L. vita'lis**, sulcus pollicis

Linea (*L.*). Line. **L. di accomodazione** or **accomodamento**, accommodation line. **L. bianca**, linea alba. **L. milojoidea**, mylo-hyoid ridge.

Lin'eament. *L.* lineamentum. Outline of features, form, mark.

Lin'ear. *L.* linearis; *F.* linéaire; *I.* lineare. In a line; term applied to a form of atrophy, a form of cataract extraction, and a form of fracture. **L. extrac'tion.** *G.* Linearextraktion. Methods of cataract extraction in which the corneal incision approaches to a plane passing through the centre of curvature of the globe.

Line'ola (*L.*), dim. of **Linea**. Small line. **L. al'bida Genna'ri**, Vicq d'Azyr's line.

Line'olæ mamma'rum (*L.*). White lines on the distended mamma, showing where the interlobular septa are attached to the skin.

Lines of Baillarger. *G.* Baillarger'sche Streifen. Whitish streaks which appear on macroscopical examination of a section of the cerebral cortex, running parallel to the surface. The outer line is also known as the line of Vicq d'Azyr; the inner line is narrower and not always visible.

Lines of demarca'tion. *G.* Trennungslinien. Imaginary lines upon the retina used to fix the position of corresponding points. In a more restricted sense the central horizontal and vertical lines of demarcation alone are to be called Trennungslinien. Horizontal lines of demarcation (*G.* Querschnitte, horizontale Trennungslinien) are lines cut on the retina by planes passed through a horizontal axis perpendicular to the line of sight at the crossing-points of the lines of direction (or of vision lines) when the eyes are in their primary position. The central horizontal line of demarcation (*F.* horizon rétinien; *G.* Mittlerer Querschnitt, horizontale Trennungslinie, Netzhauthorizont) is the horizontal line of demarcation which goes through the centre of clearest vision. Vertical lines of demarcation (*G.* Längsschnitte,

verticale Trennungslinien) are—1. Lines cut on the retina by planes passed through a vertical axis perpendicular to the line of sight at the crossing-point of lines of direction, when the eyes are in their primary position. 2. Lines cut on the retina by planes passed through a line lying in the plane of the apparent vertical meridian, and also perpendicular to the line of sight at the crossing-point of lines of direction (or of visir-lines). The central vertical line of demarcation (*G.* Mittlerer Längsschnitt. verticale Trennungslinie) is the line of demarcation cut as above (1) by a plane parallel to the median plane going through the centre of clearest vision.

Lines of direc'tion. *F.* lignes de direction; *G.* Richtungslinien. Richtungsstrahlen, Liehtrichtungen [Hering]. Lines drawn from points of the object seen to their representative points on the retina. The binocular lines of direction (*G.* Sehrichtungslinien, Sehrichtungen) are lines upon which are seen objects lying on corresponding visir-lines (or corresponding lines of direction). They are approximately the lines of direction of the cyclopean eye. The crossing-point of lines of direction (*F.* point de croisement des lignes de direction; *G.* Kreuzungspunkt der Richtungsstrahlen, or K. der Richtungslinien, Liehtrichtungsknoten [Hering]. mittlerer Knotenpunkt) is a single point assumed between the two real nodal points through which the lines of direction are drawn, placed by Listing 0.4764 mm. before the posterior surface of the lens.

Lines of projec'tion. *G.* Projectionslinien. Those lines along which the retinal image is projected. according to the theory of projection. By some they are made to agree with the lines of direction; by others with the visir-lines; by others, again, with lines drawn from the stimulated point through the centre of curvature of the retina.

Linfa (*I.*). 1. Lymph. 2. Sap. **Linfadenite,** lymphadenitis. **Linfadenoma,** lymphadenoma.

Linfangettasia (*I.*). Lymphangiectasis.

Linfangioma (*I.*). Lymphangioma. **Linfangite,** lymphangitis.

Linfatico (*I.*). Lymphatic. **Linfatismo,** the state of being lymphatic.

Linfatocele (*I.*). Lymphatocele.

Linfite (*I.*). Lymphitis, lymphangitis.

Linfogeno (*I.*). Lymphogenous.

Linfoide (*I.*). Lymphoid.

Linfoma (*I.*). Lymphoma.

Linforragia (*I.*). Lymphorrhœa.

Ling. *Gadus Molva*, L.

Linge troué (*F.*). A fenestrated piece of linen used in making a compress.

Ling'ism. A system of exercise.

Lin'gua (*L.*). 1. Tongue. 2. Name applied to several plants. **L. ni'gra,** black tongue, glossophyta.

Lingua (*I.*). Tongue. **L. di bue,** bugloss. **L. di cane,** *Cynoglossum officinale*. L. **L. di serpente.** 1. Ophioglossus. 2. Small file used by dentists for the removal of tartar.

Lin'gual. *L.* lingualis; *F.* lingual; *I.* linguale. Pertaining to the tongue; used substantively, especially in *F.*, for the lingual muscle, artery, or nerve. **L. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria lingualis; *F.* artère linguale; *G.* Zungenschlagader; *I.* arteria linguale. Branch from external carotid, arising opposite great cornu of hyoid bone and distributed to the tongue. **L. bone,** hyoid bone. **L. branch of va'gus,** twig from glosso-pharyngeal plexus to the hypoglossal nerve [Luschka]. **L. cham'ber,** that part of vocal tube between teeth and larynx. **L. gang'lion** [Valentin]. *L.* ganglion linguale molle. 1. A minute sympathetic ganglion on the lingual artery near its origin. 2. Submaxillary ganglion. **L. glands.** *L.* glandulæ linguales; *G.* Lippendrusen. 1. Numerous racemose or acinotubular glands distributed upon the back part of the tongue. 2. Lymphatic glands on outer surface of hyo-glossus muscle. **L. gy'rus,** occipito-temporal convolution, medial. **L. nerve of Hirsch'feld,** stylo-glossal nerve. **L. nerve of trifa'cial.** *L.* nervus lingualis; *F.* nerf lingual; *G.* Zungennerv; *I.* nervo linguale. Important branch of inferior maxillary nerve distributed to the anterior two-thirds of the tongue, to which it affords the sense of taste. **L. nerves of glosso-pharynge'al,** branches distributed to circumvallate papillæ of tongue. **L. veins,** collect blood from tongue, and have same general distribution as lingual artery.

Lingual inférieur (*F.*). Lingualis.

Lingual supérieur (*F.*). Lingualis superficialis.

Linguale inferiore (*I.*). Lingualis.

Linguale superiore (*I.*). Lingualis superficialis.

Lingua'lis or **L. inferior** (*L.*). *F.* lingual inférieur; *I.* linguale inferiore. 1. An intrinsic muscle of the tongue composed of fibres running longitudinally on the under surface, lying between insertions of genio-hyoid and hyo-glossus. 2. Sometimes inaccurately applied to the entire set of intrinsic muscles that supply the tongue: see *Linguals superficialis*, *P. pendicularis externus linguæ*, *Transversus linguæ*.

Lingualis superficia'lis or **L. supe'rior** (*L.*). *F.* lingual supérieur; *I.* linguale superiore. An intrinsic muscle of the tongue directly under the mucous membrane upon the upper surface, running from the hyoid bone to the tip.

Linguet'ta lamino'sa (*L.*). Lingula of cerebellum.

Lin'gula (*L.*), dim. of **Lingua**. *F.* lingule; *G.* Zungelchen; *I.* lingula. A small tongue-shaped structure; especially a few small flat convolutions, which extend on to the anterior medullary velum from the median lobe of the cerebellum. **L. carot'ica**, lingula sphenoidalis. **L. fis'tulæ**, epiglottis. **L. mandib'ulæ**, spine of Spix. **L. sphenoid'alis.** *G.* Keilbeinzungelchen. A small, tongue-like process on upper surface of sphenoid, where the posterior border of the great wing joins the body. **L. Wrisberg'ii**, narrow strip of transverse fibres separating exit of roots of trifacial nerve.

Li'ni fari'na (*L.*). Linseed meal.

Li'ni sem'ina (*L.*). Flaxseed, linseed.

Linienhoropter (*G.*). Horopter of lines.

Lin'iment. *L.* linimentum; *I.* linimento. A liquid or semiliquid preparation intended for application to the skin by friction; see also *Ammonia*, *Anodyne*, *Camphor*, *Cantharides*, *Chloroform*, *Compound*, *Hebra's*, *Kentish*, *Lime*, *Rosen's*, *Soap*, *St. John Long's*, *Stokes's*, *Turpentine*, and *Volatile liniment*. **L. of ac'onite.** *L.* linimentum aconiti. A preparation of the B. P.; a camphorated tincture of aconite-root. **L. of ammo'nia** [B. P.]. *F.* liniment ammoniacal anglais; see *Ammonia liniment*. **L. of belladon'na** [B. P.], belladonna liniment. **L. of canthar'ides.** *L.* linimentum cantharidis. Cantharides 15 parts, oil of turpentine q. s. to make 100 parts [U. S. P.]. **L. of chlo'roform** [B. P.]; see *Chloroform liniment*. **L. of cro'ton oil.** *L.* linimentum crotonis. Croton oil 2 parts, oil of cajeput 7 parts, alcohol 7 fluid parts; mix [B. P.]. **L. of i'odide of potas'sium and soap.** *L.* linimentum potassii iodidi cum sapone. Curd soap 16 parts, water 80 fluid parts, glycerin 8 fluid parts; dissolve with heat, and add the liquid to potassium iodide in powder 12 parts; triturate until cold; afterward rub 1 fluid part of oil of lemon into the cream-like product [B. P.]. **L. of i'odine.** *L.* linimentum iodi. Iodine 5, potassium iodide 2, glycerin 1, alcohol 33.5 parts; dissolve [B. P.]. **L. of lime**; see *Lime liniment*. **L. of mer'cury.** *L.* linimentum hydrargyri. Ointment of mercury 1 oz., liniment of camphor 1 fl. oz.; liquefy with gentle heat, and add solution of ammonia 1 fl. oz. [B. P.]. **L. of mustard, compound.** *L.* linimentum sinapis compositum. A solution of volatile oil of mustard, extract of mezereum, camphor, and castor oil in alcohol. Contains of oil of mustard 3 per cent [U. S. P.]; 2.5 per cent. [B. P.]; a local stimulant. **L. of o'pium.** *L.* linimentum opii. Mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and soap liniment [B. P.]. **L. of subac'etate of lead.** *L.* linimentum plumbi subacetatis. A mixture of solution of subacetate of lead 40 parts, with cotton-seed oil 60 parts [U. S. P.]. **L. of tur'pentine** [B. P.], turpentine liniment. **L. of tur'pentine and acet'ic ac'id.** *L.* linimentum terebinthinæ acetieum. Oil of turpentine 4, glacial acetic acid 1, liniment of camphor 4; mix [B. P.].

Liniment (*F.*). Liniment. **L. ammoniacal**, ammonia liniment. **L. ammoniacal anglais**, liniment of ammonia [B. P.]. **L. ammoniacal camphré**, compound liniment of camphor. **L. calcaire**, lime liniment. **L. camphré**, camphor liniment. **L. de Rosen**, Rosen's liniment. **L. savonneux camphré**, soap liniment. **L. térébenthiné** [Cod.], turpentine liniment. **L. volatil**, ammonia liniment.

Linimento (*I.*). Liniment. **L. ammoniacale**, ammonia liniment. **L. calcare**, lime liniment. **L. canforato**, camphor liniment. **L. di cantaridi canforato**, camphorated liniment of cantharides. **L. saponaceo**, soap liniment. **L. volatile**, ammonia liniment.

Linimen'tum (*L.*) Liniment. **L. aconi'ti**, liniment of aconite. **L. ammoniaca'le** [Cod.], or **L. ammoniaca'tum** [P. Dan.], or **L. ammo'niæ**, ammonia liniment. **L. ammonia'to-camphora'tum** [P. G.], compound liniment of camphor. **L. ammonia'tum** [P. G.], ammonia liniment.

L. belladon'næ, belladonna liniment. **L. cal'cis**, lime liniment. **L. cam'phoræ**, camphor liniment. **L. cam'phoræ compos'itum**, compound liniment of camphor. **L. camphora'tum**, camphor liniment. **L. canthar'idis**, liniment of cantharides. **L. chlorofor'mi**, chloroform liniment. **L. croto'nis**, liniment of croton oil. **L. hydrar'gyri** [B. P.], liniment of mercury. **L. io'di**, liniment of iodine. **L. mercuria'le**, liniment of mercury. **L. o'pii**, liniment of opium. **L. opodel'doc**, opodeldoc. **L. opodel'doc liq'uidum** [F. Mex.], liquid opodeldoc. **L. plum'bi subaceta'tis** [U. S. P.], liniment of subacetate of lead. **L. potas'sii iodi'di cum sapo'ne**, liniment of iodide of potassium and soap. **L. D. Rosen** [Cod.], Rosen's liniment. **L. sapona'to-camphora'tum** [P. G.], opodeldoc. **L. sapona'to-camphora'tum liq'uidum** [P. G.], liquid opodeldoc. **L. sapo'nis** or **L. sapo'nis camphora'tum**, soap liniment. **L. sapo'nis vir'idis**, tincture of green soap. **L. sin'apis compos'itum**, liniment of mustard, compound. **L. Stokes'ii**, Stokes' liniment. **L. terebin'thinæ**, turpentine liniment. **L. terebin'thinæ acet'icum**, liniment of turpentine and acetic acid. **L. terebinthina'tum** [P. G.], turpentine liniment. **L. vola'tile**, ammonia liniment.

Linine (*F.*). *I.* linina. Mucilage of linseed.

Linition (*F.*). Application of a liniment.

Lini'tis [*λῖνον*]. Brinton's term for inflammation of the cellular tissue of the stomach.

Lino comune (*I.*). *Linum usitatissimum*, L.

Lino'leic ac'id. $C_{16}H_{28}O_4$. A colorless liquid acid found in linseed oil; combined with glycerin, it forms linolein.

Lino'lein. The peculiar glyceride contained in linseed oil, to which its drying property is due.

Linosy'ris mexica'na, Schlecht. *Aplopappus discoideus*, DC.

Linse (*G.*). 1. Lentil. 2. Lens. In composition **Linsen**, as, **—artig**, phacoid, lenticular; **—bein**, os orbiculare; **—fasern**, fibres of crystalline lens; **—fleck**, freckle; **—förmig**, lenticular, lentiform; **—ganglion**, lenticular nucleus; **—glas**, lens; **—haken**, hook for extracting lens; **—haut**, capsule of the lens; **—kapsel**, capsule of crystalline lens; **—kapselstaar**, capsular cataract; **—kern**, nucleus lentis of crystalline lens; also the lenticular nucleus of the corpus striatum; **—kernschlinge**, ansa lenticularis; **—knöchelchen**, os orbiculare; **—knoten**, ciliary ganglion; **—maal**, lens-shaped mole on the skin; phacus; **—messer**, a lentil-shaped knife used in trephining; **—nähte**, radii lentis; **—säckchen**, the cup-shaped involution of the ectoderm forming the crystalline lens; **—staar**, cataract of the lens; **—stern**, collective radiations of the "Linsennähte," forming a star-shaped figure; **—trübung**, cloudiness or opacity of the lens; **—wirbel**, vortex lentis.

Lin'seed. *F.* graines de lin; *G.* Leinsamen; *I.* seme di lino. Flaxseed. **L. meal.** *L.* lini farina; *F.* farine de lin; *G.* Leinsamenmehl. Linseed reduced to powder [U. S. P., B. P.]. Placentæ seminis lini [P. G.] is the cake left after the expression of the oil. **L. oil.** *F.* huile de lin; *G.* Leinsamenöl. Oil of flaxseed. **L. poul'tice.** *L.* cataplasma lini; *F.* cataplasme de farine de lin; *G.* Leinsamenumschlag; *I.* cataplasma di farina di lino. Flaxseed meal mixed with 2½ parts or a sufficient quantity of boiling water.

Linseme (*I.*). Linseed.

Linsenähnliches Bein (*G.*). Sesamoid bone.

Lint. *L.* linteum; *F.*, *G.* Charpie; *I.* filaccia. Scraped or picked linen, or a soft tissue, for dressing wounds.

Li'num (*L.*). 1. Flaxseed. 2. The name of a genus of plants of the Nat. Ord. *Linaceæ*. **L. cathar'ticum**, L., purging flax, mountain flax, a European herb; used as a domestic cathartic; formerly official. **L. usitatis'simum**, L., common flax; the seed (flaxseed) and the fibre (lint) are used for medicinal or surgical purposes.

Liocome (*F.*). Leiotrichus.

Lioder'mia (*L.*). Glossy skin.

Liomyo'ma (*L.*). Leiomyoma.

Li'on for'ceps. A strong instrument, with crossed limbs and a double row of teeth at the extremity of each blade, used for seizing and steadying bones in operations, also for removing bones by twisting when great force is required.

Lion's-foot. *Prenanthes Fraseri*, DC.

Lion's-tooth. Taraxacum.

Liotrique (*F.*). Leiotrichus.

Lip. *L.* labium; *F.* lèvre; *G.* Lippe; *I.* labbro. 1. One of the musculo-mem-

branous folds bounding the mouth orifice. 2. Hence the edges of any structure bounding an orifice; see *Lips*.

Lipacidaemie (*G.*). Presence of fatty acids in the blood.

Lipacidurie (*G.*). Passage of fatty acids in the urine.

Lipæ'mia (*L.*) [λίπος, αἷμα]. *F.* piarrhemie; *G.* Lipæmie; *I.* lipoemia. Milky appearance of the blood due to an excess of fat.

Lip'anin. Trade name for a form of olive oil of agreeable taste, easily emulsified and absorbed; proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Lipa'ria (*L.*). Fatness.

Lip'arocele (*L.*, *I.*) [λιπαρός, κήλη]. *F.* liparocèle; *G.* Fettbruch. A circumscribed fatty tumor growing from subperitoneal connective tissue, and making its way through the abdominal walls, simulating an abdominal hernia.

Liparosquirrhe (*F.*). A hard liparocele.

Liparo'tes (*L.*). Obesity.

Liparotrich'ia (*L.*) [θρίξ]. Morbid oiliness of the hair.

Lipa'rus (*L.*). Fatty.

Lipemania (*L.*). Lypemania, melancholia.

Liphæ'mia (*L.*) [λείπω, αἷμα]. Anæmia.

Lipocar'diac [λίπος, καρδία]. Pertaining to fatty heart.

Li'pocele [κήλη]. Fatty tumor resembling a hernia.

Li'pochrine. A yellow pigment obtained from the retina of the frog.

Li'pochromes [χρῶμα]. Krukenberg's term for animal pigments soluble in certain fat solvents, and showing bands in the blue and violet portions of the spectrum.

Lipoderme (*F.*). Circumcised.

Lipoder'mia (*L.*) [λείπω, δέρμα] Absence of the prepuce.

Lipoemia (*L.*). Lipæmia.

Lipog'enous [λίπος, γένω]. Pertaining to fat production.

Lipoïde (*F.*). Resembling fat.

Lipo'ma (*L.*, *I.*) [λίπος]. *F.* lipôme; *G.* Fettgeschwulst. A circumscribed or diffuse cutaneous or subcutaneous tumor composed of fatty tissue.

Lipo'mata (*L.*), pl. of **Lipoma**, *q. v.* L. cu'tis adna'ta, molluscum.

Lipom'atoid. Resembling lipoma.

Lipomato'sis (*L.*). *F.* lipomatose. Abnormal production of fat, as of a fatty tumor or of fatty degeneration. L. cor'dis, cor adiposum. L. luxu'rians muscula'ris progressi'va or musculo'rum progressi'va, pseudo-muscular hypertrophy; pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis. L. universa'lis, fatty tumors diffused over the entire surface.

Lipom'atous. *F.* lipomateux, euse; *G.* lipomatös; *I.* lipomatoso. Pertaining to, or resembling, a lipoma or lipomatosis. L. mus'cular at'rophy, pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis. L. neuri'tis, neuritis in which fat is formed in the inflamed tissue.

Lipôme (*F.*). Lipoma.

Lipome'ria (*L.*) [λείπω, μέρος]. Congenital want of one or more parts of the body.

Lipom'phalus (*L.*). Liparomphalus.

Lipopsy'chia (*L.*). *F.* lipopsychie. Leipopsychia.

Liposarcie (*F.*). Emaciation.

Liposarque (*F.*). Thin, emaciated.

Lipo'sis (*L.*) [λίπος]. Obesity.

Liposphyx'ia (*L.*) [λείπω, σφύξις]. Pulselessness, syncope.

Lipothym'ia (*L.*) [θυμός]. *F.* lipothymie. Fainting.

Lipowitz's test: see *Phosphorus*.

Lippe (*G.*). Lip. In composition **Lippen**, as, — **bändchen**, frena of lips; — **bildung**, cheiloplasty; — **drüsen**, labial glands; — **flechte**, herpes labialis; — **geschwür**, ulcer of the lip; — **krebs**, carcinoma of the lip; — **räude**, psoriasis labialis; — **röthe**, the red portion of the lip; — **spalte**, hare-lip; — **wangenspalte**, meloschisis; — **zug**, labial line.

Lippia (*L.*). A genus of indigenous *Verbenaceæ*. L. citriodo'ra, K., *Verbena triphylla*, L'Her. L. mexica'na, a subvariety of *L. dulcis*; flowers and leaves used to check coughing.

Lippitu'do (*L.*). *F.* lippitude; *G.* Augentriefen; *I.* lippitudine. Blear-eye; chronic blepharitis, with thickening and redness of the edges of the lids.

Lips of lin'ea as'pera. *L* labia lineæ asperæ. The inner and outer margins closely applied at the middle third of the shaft of the femur, diverging above to either trochanter, and below passing into the supracondylar lines.

Lips of u'terus. Labia of uterus..

Lip-salve. Rose cerate.

Lipsotrich'ia (*L.*) [*λειψις, θριξ*]. Baldness.

Lipu'ria (*L.*) [*λιπος, οὐρον*]. *F.* lipurie. Presence of fat on the surface of urine; chyluria.

Lipy'ria (*L.*) [*λιπυρία*]. *F.* lipyrie; *I.* lipiria. Pernicious fever.

Liq., abbv. for **Liquor** (*L.*), liquor, fluid.

Liquato'rium (*L.*). Filter.

Liquefa'cient [liquefacere]. 1. Having power to liquefy. 2. *F.* liquéfiant, ante; *G.* Verflussigungsmittel. An agent having such power.

Liquefac'tion. *L.* liquefactio; *F.* liquéfaction; *G.* Verflüssigung; *I.* liquefazione. A making or becoming liquid.

Liquéfiable (*F.*). Susceptible of liquefaction.

Liquéfiant, ante (*F.*). Having the power to liquefy; liquefacient.

Liqueflattibile (*L.*). Susceptible of liquefaction.

Liqueur (*F.*). A liquid; a solution. The term is technically applied to aromatic alcoholic liquids prepared by maceration and made very sweet with sugar [L'Olf.]. **L. de l'amnios,** liquor amnii. **L. anodine nitreuse,** spirit of nitrous ether. **L. arsénicale de Fowler,** solution of arsenite of potassium. **L. arsénicale de Pearson,** soluté d'arséniate de soude. **L. de Belloste,** solution of mercurous nitrate. **L. de Boudin** [Cod.], solution of arsenious acid. **L. de Cadet,** kakodyl. **L. hémostatique de Monsel,** solution of basic ferric sulphate. **L. de Hoffmann** [Cod.], spirit of ether. **L. de Labarraque,** solution of chlorinated soda. **L. de Lampadius,** carbon bisulphide. **L. de Laville:** see *Laville's liquid.* **L. nervine de Bang,** Hoffmann's anodyne. **L. du sang,** the blood-plasma. **L. séminale,** semen. **L. de Van Swieten,** solution of perchloride of mercury. **L. de Villate:** see *Liquor corrosivus.*

Liq'uid. A non-gaseous fluid: see *Blistering, Dutch, Laville's,* etc. *liquid.* **L. a'loes.** *L.* aloe liquida; *F.* aloès liquide. Aloes 500, sodium carbonate 10, water 140; dissolve with the aid of heat, strain, and add ammonia-water 50 [P. Belg.]. **L. fer'ric oxychlor'ide.** *L.* liquor ferri oxychlorati; *G.* flüssiges Ferrioxychlorid. A preparation resembling solution of dialyzed iron, prepared by submitting freshly precipitated ferric hydrate to the action of hydrochloric acid for three days, and diluting the resulting solution with water so as to make the spec. grav. 1.050 [P. G.]. **L. glass,** solution of silicate of sodium. **L. opodel'doc.** *L.* opodeldoc liquidum; *F.* baume opodeldoch liquide; *G.* flüssiger Opodeldok. A preparation almost identical with opodeldoc, except that it is liquid at ordinary temperatures [Cod., P. G.]. **L. pep'sin,** solution of pepsin. **L. ren'net,** rennet wine. **L. sto'rax:** see *Storax.*

Liq'uid ex'tract. *L.* extractum liquidum. The term employed in the B. P. for preparations like the fluid extracts of the U. S. P., except that they do not bear the same uniform relation of strength to the drug employed: see *Fluid extract.* **L. e. of ba'el.** *L.* extractum belæ liquidum. A liquid aqueous extract of bael-fruit, with the addition of sufficient alcohol for preservation; a fluiddrachm represents a drachm of the drug by weight [B. P.]. **L. e. of cas'cara sagra'da.** *L.* extractum cascaræ sagradæ liquidum. A fluid extract, representing about an equal weight of the bark [B. P.]. **L. e. of er'got.** *L.* extractum ergotæ liquidum. An aqueous extract, with the addition of 60 per cent. of alcohol by measure [B. P.]; corresponds in strength to the fluid extract of ergot [U. S. P.]. **L. e. of liq'uorice.** *L.* extractum glycyrrhizæ liquidum. An aqueous extract, spec. grav. 1.160, to which is added one-sixth of its volume of rectified spirit [B. P.]. **L. e. of male fern,** oleoresin of aspidium. **L. e. of o'pium.** *L.* extractum opii liquidum. Extract of opium 1, water 16 parts; macerate and add alcohol (sp. gr. 0.838) 3.35 parts; filter [B. P.]. **L. e. of parei'ra.** *L.* extractum pareiræ liquidum. A solution of extract of pareira 1 parts, in sufficient diluted alcohol to make 16 fluid parts [B. P.]. **L. e. of sarsaparil'la.** *L.* extractum sarsæ fluidum. A preparation of the B. P. corresponding in strength and character to the fluid extract of sarsaparilla [U. S. P.].

Liquidam'bar. 1. Sweet gum; a balsamic exudation from incisions made in the trunk of *Liquidambar styraciflua,* L.; resembles storax in medicinal properties. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Hamamelideæ.* **L. Altin'gia,** Blume., a large forest tree of the Indian Archipelago; yields a fragrant balsam by incision of

the bark. L. formosa'na, Hance, native of China and Formosa; yields a fragrant resin used by the Chinese. L. orienta'lis, Mill., the Oriental sweet gum, native of Asia Minor, source of storax. L. styracif'lua, sweet gum, bilsted, copalm, a North American tree, source of liquidambar.

Liquide (*F.*). Liquid. L. de l'amnios or amniotique, liquor amnii. L. arachnoïdien or L. céphalo-rachidien, cerebro-spinal fluid. L. intestinal, intestinal juice. L. sous-arachnoïdien or L. ventriculaire, cerebro-spinal fluid.

Liquido (*I.*). Liquid, fluid. L. dell' amnios or amniotico, liquor amnii. L. aracnoideo, liquor cerebro-spinalis. L. cefalo-rachidiano, liquor cerebro-spinalis. L. intestinale, intestinal juice. L. sotto-aracnoideo, cerebro-spinal fluid.

Liquirit'ia officina'lis, Moench. *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, L.

Liquirizia (*I.*). Liquorice.

Liq'uor (*L.*). Solution; a fluid. L. ac'idi arsenio'si, solution of arsenious acid. L. ac'idi chrom'ici, solution of chromic acid. L. ac'idus Hal'leri, Haller's acid elixir. L. alumin'ii acet'ici [P. G.], solution of aluminium acetate. L. ammo'niæ [B. P.], water of ammonia. L. ammo'niæ for'tior [B. P.], stronger water of ammonia. L. ammo'nii aceta'tis, solution of ammonium acetate. L. ammo'nii acet'ici [P. G.], solution of ammonium acetate. L. ammo'nii anisa'tus [P. G.], anisated water of ammonia. L. ammo'nii caus'tici [P. G.], water of ammonia. L. ammo'nii citra'tis for'tior, stronger solution of ammonium citrate. L. ammo'nii succina'ti, solution of ammonium succinate. L. am'nii. *F.* liquide de l'amnios, *G.* Fruchtwasser, *I.* liquido dell' amnios. A slightly saline liquid in which the embryo floats, secreted from the inner surface of the amnion. L. anod'ynus minera'lis Hoffman'ni, spirit of ether. L. anod'ynus martia'tus, ethereal tincture of chloride of iron. L. antimo'nii chlo'ridi, solution of antimony chloride. L. arsenica'lis [B. P.], solution of arsenite of potassium. L. arsenica'lis Fowl'eri, solution of arsenite of potassium. L. arsenica'lis Pearson'ii, Pearson's arsenical solution. L. arsen'ici hydrochlor'icus [B. P.], solution of arsenious acid. L. arsen'ii et hydrar'gyri iod'idi, solution of iodide of arsenic and mercury. L. atropi'næ sulpha'tis, solution of sulphate of atropine. L. ba'rii chlor'idi, solution of chloride of barium. L. Bellos'tii, solution of mercurous nitrate. L. bismu'thi, solution of citrate of bismuth and ammonium. L. bismu'thi et ammo'nii citra'tis, solution of bismuth and ammonium. L. cal'cii chlor'idi, solution of chloride of calcium. L. cal'cii oxyda'ti [P. Helv.], solution of lime. L. cal'cii sulfura'ti Vlem'ingkx [P. Helv.], Vlemingkx's solution. L. cal'cis, solution of lime. L. cal'cis chlorina'tæ, solution of chlorinated lime. L. cal'cis sacchara'tus, saccharated solution of lime. L. cerebro-spina'lis, cerebro-spinal fluid. L. chlo'ri [B. P.], chlorine-water. L. chy'li, the plasma of the chyle. L. Claude'ri [P. Dan.], Claudet's elixir. L. corrosi'vus [P. G.]. *F.* liqueur de Villate. Copper sulphate 6, zinc sulphate 6, vinegar 70 parts; make a solution, and add solution of subacetate of lead 12 parts [P. G.]; used in treatment of fistula and caries of bone. L. Cotun'nii, perilymph. L. enter'icus, the intestinal juice. L. epispas'ticus, blistering liquid. L. fer'ri aceta'tis, solution of ferric acetate. L. fer'ri chlora'ti, an aqueous solution of ferrous chloride. L. fer'ri chlor'idi, solution of ferric chloride. L. fer'ri citra'tis, solution of ferric citrate. L. fer'ri dialysa'tus, solution of dialyzed iron. L. fer'ri muria'tici oxyda'ti, solution of chloride of iron. L. fer'ri muria'tici oxydula'ti, liquor ferri chlorati. L. fer'ri nitra'tis, solution of ferric nitrate. L. fer'ri oxychlora'ti, liquid ferric oxychloride. L. fer'ri perchlor'idi [B. P.], solution of perchloride of iron. L. fer'ri perchlor'idi for'tior [B. P.]: see *Solution of ferric chloride*. L. fer'ri pernitra'tis, solution of ferric nitrate. L. fer'ri persulpha'tis [B. P.], solution of ferric sulphate. L. fer'ri et quini'næ citra'tis, solution of iron and quinine citrate. L. fer'ri sesquichlora'ti [P. G.], solution of ferric chloride. L. fer'ri subsulpha'tis, solution of basic ferric sulphate. L. fer'ri sulfur'ici oxyda'ti [P. G.], solution of ferric sulphate. L. fer'ri tersulpha'tis, solution of ferric sulphate. L. follic'uli, albuminous fluid within the Graafian follicle. L. gut'ta-per'chæ, solution of gutta-percha. L. Hollan'dicus, ethylene bichloride. L. hydrar'gyri bichlo'ridi, solution of perchloride of mercury. L. hydrar'gyri nitra'tis, solution of mercuric nitrate. L. hydrar'gyri nitra'tis ac'idus [B. P.], solution of mercuric nitrate.

L. hydrar'gyri ni'trici oxydula'ti, solution of mercurous nitrate. **L. hydrar'gyri perchlor'idi** [B. P.], solution of perchloride of mercury. **L. io'di** [B. P.], liquor iodi compositus [U. S. P.]. **L. iodin'ii compos'itus**, compound solution of iodine. **L. ka'lii acet'ici** [P. G.], an aqueous solution of potassium acetate, spec. grav. 1.176 to 1.180, containing 33 per cent. of the dry salt. **L. ka'lii arsenico'si** [P. G.], solution of arsenite of potassium. **L. ka'lii carbon'ici** [P. G.], solution of potassium carbonate. **L. ka'lii caus'tica** [P. G.], solution of potassa. **L. Labarraque**, solution of chlorinated soda. **L. lith'ii efferves'cens**, effervescing solution of lithia. **L. magne'sii carbona'tis**, solution of carbonate of magnesium. **L. magne'sii citra'tis**, solution of citrate of magnesium. **L. mercuria'lis Van Swie'ten** [P. Helv.], solution of perchloride of mercury. **L. minera'lis Hoffman'ni**, spirit of ether. **L. Morgag'ni**, fluid found within the capsule of the crystalline lens, believed to be the result of post-mortem change. **L. morphi'næ aceta'tis**, solution of morphine acetate. **L. morphi'næ bimecona'tis**, solution of morphine bimeconate. **L. morphi'næ hydrochlora'tis**, solution of morphine hydrochlorate. **L. na'tri carbol'ici**, solution of carbolate of sodium. **L. na'tri caus'tici** [P. G.], solution of soda. **L. na'trii hyd'rici** [P. Helv.], solution of soda. **L. na'trii hypochloro'si** [P. Helv.], solution of chlorinated soda. **L. na'trii silici'i** [P. G.], solution of silicate of sodium. **L. pepsi'ni**, solution of pepsin. **L. pericar'dii**, pericardial fluid. **L. peritone'i**, serous fluid moistening surface of peritoneum; small in quantity during health. **L. pleu'ræ**, similar fluid found in pleural cavity. **L. plum'bi subaceta'tis**, solution of subacetate of lead. **L. plum'bi subaceta'tis dilu'tus.** 1. Diluted solution of subacetate of lead. 2. Goulard's lead-water [B. P.]. **L. plum'bi subacet'ici**, solution of subacetate of lead. **L. potas'sæ**, solution of potassa. **L. potas'sæ chlora'tæ**, solution of chlorinated potassa. **L. potas'sæ efferves'cens**, effervescing solution of potash. **L. potas'sii arseni'tis**, solution of arsenite of potassium. **L. potas'sii citra'tis**, solution of citrate of potassium. **L. potas'sii permangana'tis**, solution of potassium permanganate. **L. prostat'icus**, secretion of prostate gland. **L. san'guinis**, blood-plasma. **L. sem'inis**, seminal fluid. **L. serip'arus**, rennet wine. **L. so'dæ**, solution of soda. **L. so'dæ chlora'tæ** or **L. so'dæ chlorina'tæ** [B. P.], solution of chlorinated soda. **L. so'dæ efferves'cens**, effervescing solution of soda. **L. so'dii arsenia'tis**, solution of arseniate of sodium. **L. so'dii carbol'ici**, solution of carbolate of sodium. **L. so'dii ethyla'tis**, solution of sodium ethylate. **L. so'dii silica'tis**, solution of silicate of sodium. **L. stib'ii chlora'ti** [P. Helv.], solution of antimony chloride. **L. strychni'næ hydrochlora'tis**, solution of strychnine hydrochlorate. **L. subarachnoida'lis**, cerebro-spinal fluid. **L. Vil'late**: see *Liquor corrosivus*. **L. zin'ci chlor'idi**, solution of chloride of zinc.

Liquore (*I.*). A solution, liquor, fluid. **L. arsenicale di Fowler**, Fowler's solution. **L. arsenicale di Pearson**, Pearson's arsenical solution. **L. di Labarraque**, solution of chlorinated soda. **L. del sangue**, liquor sanguinis. **L. seminale**, semen. **L. di sotto-acetato di piombo**, solution of subacetate of lead. **L. di Van Swieten**, solution of perchloride of mercury.

Liq'uorice. *F.* réglisse; *G.* Lakritze; *I.* regolizia. A common name for the root and extract of glycyrrhiza: see also *Indian*, *Spanish*, and *Wild liquorice*. **L.-bush**, *Vasconcea amplexicaulis*. **L.-mass**, extract of glycyrrhiza. **L.-paste.** 1. Extract of glycyrrhiza. 2. An extract of glycyrrhiza containing sugar and acacia [Cod.]. **L.-root**, glycyrrhiza: see also *Russian* and *Spanish liquorice-root*.

Lira (*I.*). Lyra.

Lirioden'drin. *F.* liriodendrine; *I.* liriodendrina. A crystallizable bitter principle found in tulip-tree bark.

Lirioden'dron. A genus of *Magnoliaceæ*. **L. tulipif'era**, tulip-tree, tulip poplar, white poplar, white wood, a tall tree indigenous to the U. S.; the bark was formerly official in the U. S. P.: see *Tulip-tree bark*.

Lis (*F.*). Lily; *Lilium album*, L. **L. blanc**, white lily. **L. d'eau**, *Nymphæa alba*, L.

Lis'bon di'et-drink: see *Decoctum lusitanicum*.

Lis'bon sarsaparil'la. Para sarsaparilla.

Liscivia (*I.*). Lye.

Lisciviazione (*I.*). Lixiviation.

Lis'franc's amputa'tion. Amputation

through the tarso-metatarsal articulations; also at shoulder-joint by anterior and posterior flaps.

Lis'franc's joint. The entire set of tarso-metatarsal articulations.

Lisi (*L.*). Lysis.

Lisian'thus (*L.*). A genus of *Gentianeæ*. L. amplis'simus, Mart., and L. pen'dulus, Mart., small Brazilian plants with extremely bitter roots; used as a febrifuge. L. sempervi'rens, Mill., *Gelsemium sempervirens*, Ait.

Lisp'ing. *F.* blésité; *G.* Lispeln. Pronouncing *s* like *th*.

Lis'sauer's an'gles. Those taken in median plane of skull, mostly with reference to a fixed base-line (radius fixus), drawn from occipital protuberance (inion) to junction of posterior body of vomer and body of sphenoid (hormion). The following are those included between the radius fixus and radii drawn from the hormion to the points mentioned after each: Angle φ to opisthion; angle γ to basion; angle σ to staphylin; angle π to alveolar point; angle α to subnasal point; angle ν to nasion; angle β to bregma; angle ω to lambda. The following are those included between radii drawn from the hormion to the two points mentioned after each, and are independent of radius fixus: angle χ to basion and to staphylion; angle $\mu + \nu$ to basion and to nasion. The following are angles made with the radius fixus by lines drawn through the two points mentioned after each, produced if necessary: angle *f*, inion—opisthion; angle *m*, opisthion—basion; angle *s*, basion—staphylion; angle *p*, staphylion—alveolar point; angle *i*, posterior border of incisor foramen—alveolar point; angle *a*, alveolar point—subnasal point; angle *n*, nasion—alveolar point; angle *n'*, nasion—subnasal point; angle *b*, bregma—nasion; angle *o*, lambda—bregma; angle *g*, lambda—inion; angle *c*, lambda—opisthion. The following are independent of the radius fixus: *Spal*—angulus summi palati, *q. v.*; *nf*—angle between lines drawn from nasion to rhinion and to alveolar point; *fr*—frontal angle of Lissauer, *q. v.*; *par*—parietal angle of Lissauer, *q. v.*; *so*—angulus summi occipiti, *q. v.*

Lis'sauer's tract. A tract of fine fibres at the junction of the lateral and posterior columns of the spinal cord.

Lisse (*F.*). Lyssa.

Lissenceph'alous [λισσός, ἐγκέφαλος]. *F.* lissencephale. Liencephalous.

Lissotrich'us (*L.*) [θρίξ]. *F.* lissotrique. Having straight, smooth hair, each hair being cylindrical.

Lis'ter's method. Listerism.

Lis'terism. The antiseptic system of surgery and of dressing wounds, as first directed by Lister, including the use of spray.

Listing's law. There is a position of the eye in the orbit from which the line of regard may be carried to any other direction without torsion of the globe. This is called the primary position, all others being secondary. When the eye is in a secondary position the line of regard cannot be carried to another secondary position without torsion of the globe. Or, as stated by Helmholtz: When the line of regard passes from its primary position to any other position, the angle of torsion in the second position is the same as if the eye had come into that position by turning about a fixed axis perpendicular to the first and the second position of the line of regard.

Lis'ton's splint. For fracture of the femur, is a long, straight splint notched at its lower end and reaching from the axilla to about four inches below the sole. It is fixed to the foot and ankle by a figure-8 bandage, which passes through the notches. Counter-extension is made by a perineal band, the ends of which are passed through two holes in the upper end of the splint, where they are tied and, when necessary, tightened.

Lit (*F.*). Bed. L. de l'ongle, nail-bed. L. orthopédique, adjustable bed, used in the treatment of spinal deviations, etc. L. de travail, labor-bed.

Litagogo (*I.*). Lithagogue.

Litargirio (*I.*). Litharge.

Lithæ'mia (*L.*) [λίθος, αἷμα]. Uricæmia.

Lith'agogue [λίθος, ἄγω]. *L.* lithagogus; *G.* steinabtreibend; *I.* litagogo. Having power to expel calculi.

Lithanthracok'ali. Anthracokali.

Lithan'thrax. Anthracite.

Lith'arge [λίθος, ἄργυρος]. *L.* lithargyrum; *F.* litharge; *G.* Bleiglätte; *I.* litargirio; see *Lead monoxide*. L. plas'ter, lead plaster.

Lithar'gyrum [P. G.]. Lead monoxide; litharge.

Lith'ate. Urate.

Lithec'tasy [λίθος, ἔκτασις]. *L.* lithec-

tasia; *F.* lithectasie. Extraction of calculus by dilating instead of incising the neck of the bladder.

Lith'ia. Li_2O. *F.* lithine; *I.* litina. Lithium oxide; a white crystalline substance obtained by direct oxidation of the metal lithium or by decomposing its carbonate; it dissolves slowly in water, forming the hydrate: see *Lithium hydrate*.

Lithiase biliaire (*F.*). Formation of gall-stones.

Lithiasique or **Lithique** (*F.*). Relating to lithiasis.

Lithi'asis (*L.*) [λιθίασις]. *F.* lithiase; *G.* Steinbildung; *I.* litiasi. 1. The formation of concretions, especially in the urinary passages. 2. The discharge of urinary concretions from the body. **L. cu'tis**, uridrosis crystallina.

Lith'ic ac'id [λίθος]. *F.* acide lithique; *I.* acido litico. Uric acid.

Lith'ii, gen. of **Lith'ium** (*L.*). **L. ben'zoas**, lithium benzoate. **L. brom'idum**, lithium bromide. **L. carbo'nas**, lithium carbonate. **L. ci'tras**, lithium citrate. **L. iod'idum**, lithium iodide. **L. salicy'las**, lithium salicylas.

Lithine (*F.*). Lithia.

Lithiodialyse (*F.*). Solution of vesical calculi by chemical reagents or the voltaic current.

Lithion (*G.*). Lithium: — **carmin**, carmine dissolved in a saturated aqueous solution of lithium carbonate; a nuclear stain.

Lithio-picrocar'mine. Stain used in microscopy. Carmine 2.5 grms., saturated solution of lithium carbonate 100 c.c.; dissolve and add 250 c.c. of picric acid.

Lith'ium (*L.*). *I.* litio. A silver-white metal discovered by Arvedson (1817), harder than sodium, but softer than lead, oxidizing slowly in moist air; the lightest of known solids, spec. grav. 0.59; a constituent of several minerals and mineral waters. **L. ben'zoate.** $LiC_7H_5O_2$. *L.* lithii benzoas; *F.* benzoate de lithine; *G.* Lithiumbenzoat; *I.* benzoato di litina. A white salt, in the form of powder or small shining scales, having a slight odor of benzoic acid, a cooling sweetish taste, and faintly acid reaction; soluble in water and alcohol; obtained by decomposing lithium carbonate with benzoic acid; used in treatment of gout and calculous disorders. **L. benzo'icum** [P. Ross.], lithium benzoate. **L. broma'tum**, lithium bromide. **L. bro'mide.** LiBr. *L.* lithii bromidum; *F.* bromure de lithium; *G.* Bromlithium; *I.* bromuro di litio. A white, granular [or crystalline, Cod.], very deliquescent, odorless salt, having a sharp, somewhat bitter taste, and a neutral reaction; very soluble in water or alcohol; prepared by dissolving lithium carbonate in hydrobromic acid and evaporating the solution, or by other chemical processes; hypnotic. **L. car'bonate.** Li_2CO_3. *L.* lithii carbonas; *F.* carbonate de lithine; *G.* Lithiumcarbonat; *I.* carbonato di litina. A light, white, amorphous or crystalline powder, permanent in the air, odorless, having an alkaline taste and reaction; soluble in 130 parts of water at 15° C., insoluble in alcohol; obtained from petalite and other minerals or prepared from other salts of lithium; antilithic and antacid. **L. carbon'icum** [P. G.], lithium carbonate. **L. ci'trate.** $Li_3C_6H_5O_7$. *L.* lithii citras; *F.* citrate de lithine; *G.* Lithiumcitrat; *I.* citrato di litina. A crystallizable salt, usually found as a white amorphous powder, odorless, having a slightly cooling, faintly alkaline taste, neutral reaction; soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol; obtained by neutralizing citric acid with lithium carbonate; medicinal properties same as those of the carbonate. **L. cit'ricum**, lithium citrate. **L. hy'drate.** LiHO. A white, caustic, crystalline substance resembling caustic soda; obtained by boiling lithium carbonate with milk of lime. **L. i'odide.** LiI. *L.* lithii iodidum. A white, crystalline, deliquescent salt; obtained by dissolving lithium carbonate in hydriodic acid, or by digesting a solution of calcium iodide with lithium carbonate in slight excess, and evaporating to dryness. **L. ox'ide**: see *Lithia*. **L. salic'ylate.** $2LiC_7H_5O_3.H_2O$. *L.* lithii salicylas; *F.* salicylate de lithine; *G.* Lithiumsalicylat; *I.* salicilato di litina. A crystallizable salt, usually found as a white, deliquescent, odorless, sweetish, faintly acid powder, very soluble in water and in alcohol; prepared by saturating salicylic acid with lithium carbonate; introduced as a remedy for gout and rheumatism.

Lithium (*G.*). Lithium: — **benzoat**, lithium benzoate; — **bromid**, lithium bromide; — **carbonat**, lithium carbonate; — **citrat**, lithium citrate; — **salicylat**, lithium salicylate.

Lithiu'ria (*L.*) [lithium, οὖρον]. Lithuria.

Lithobex'is (*L.*) [λίθος, βήξ] Cough with expectoration of concretions.

Lithoceno'sis (*L.*) [λίθος] *F.* lithocénose; *I.* litocenosi. Operation of removing fragments of calculi, after lithotrity, by scoop and other means in vogue before invention of litholapaxy.

Lith'oclast [λίθος]. *F.* lithoclaste, *G.* Lithoklast; *I.* litoclasto. Lithotrite, lithotriptor.

Lithoclysmie (*F.*). The solution of vesical calculi by chemical substances introduced into the bladder.

Lithocystot'omy [λίθος, κύστις]. Lithotomy.

Lithodecta'sia (*L.*) Lithectasy.

Lithodial'ysis (*L.*) [διάλυσις]. *F.* lithodialyse; *I.* litodialisi. Dissolution of a calculus in the bladder.

Lithofel'lic acid. $C_{24}H_{40}O_4$. *F.* acide lithofellique; *I.* acido litofellico. An occasional component of intestinal concretions (bezoar).

Lithofelli'nic. *F.* lithofellinique; *I.* litofellinico. Pertaining to biliary calculus.

Lithogénèse or **Lithogénie** (*F.*). The formation of vesical and other calculi.

Lith'oid. *F.* lithoïde. Stone-like.

Lithokelyphopædion (*G.*). A lithopædion with adherent fœtal membranes.

Lithokelyphos (*G.*). A lithopædion enclosed in calcified fœtal membranes.

Litholabe (*F.*). Instrument for grasping a calculus within the bladder; a form of lithotrite.

Lith'olapaxy [λαπάξις] *F.*, *G.* Litholapaxie. Lithotrity followed by prompt removal of fragments of the stone, through a tube, by suction.

Lithol'ogy [λόγος]. *F.*, *G.* Lithologie; *I.* litologia. Description of stones or calculi.

Lithol'ysis (*L.*) [λύσις]. *F.* lytholysie; Lithodialysis.

Lithome'tra (*L.*) [μήτρα] Ossification or calcification of the uterus.

Lithonephri'tis [νεφρίτις]. Calculous nephritis.

Lithonephrose (*G.*). Formation or existence of renal calculus.

Lithonephrot'omy [νεφρός, τομή]. Nephrolithotomy.

Lithontrip'tic [τρίβω] *L.* lithontripticus; *F.* lithontriptique; *G.* steinauflösend; *I.* litontrittico. Capable of dissolving a stone in the bladder.

Lithontrip'tor. Lithotriptor.

Lithopæ'dion (*L.*) [παῖς]. A fœtus converted into a stony mass in the body of the mother.

Lithope'dion. Lithopædion.

Lithoph'agus (*L.*) [φαγεῖν]. *F.* lithophage. A stone-eater.

Lith'ophone [φωνή]. A flexible stethoscope connected with a sound, to detect contact with a calculus.

Lithophthi'sis (*L.*) [φθίσις]. Phthisis with calcareous concretions in the lungs.

Lithos [λίθος]. Stone.

Lith'oscope [σκοπεῖν]. An instrument used to reveal the presence of a calculus in the bladder.

Lithosper'mum (*L.*). A genus of *Boraginea*. **L. frutico'sum**, European species; herb official in the P. Port. **L. officina'le**, gromwell, milium solis. European herb, the seeds have been regarded as lithontriptic and antidysenteric.

Lith'otome [τομή]. *G.* Lithotom; *I.* litotomo. Instrument for cutting the neck of the bladder in the operation for stone.

Lithot'omy. *L.* lithotomia; *F.* lithotomie, *I.* litotomia. Operation of cutting into the bladder for the purpose of removing a calculus. The principal varieties are— **suprapu'bic**, where the bladder is entered through the abdomen immediately above the pubic bone, and **perine'al**, which may be bilateral, where the incision extends across the median line; lateral, where the incision is to one side of the median line; and median, where the incision is in the median line; see *Allarton's operation*; also *Apparatus major* and *minor*. **L. brace'lets**, padded leather manacles, connected in pairs by means of short chains, used to secure the hands to the feet when the lithotomy position is to be maintained. **L. posi'tion**, patient lies on the back with the buttocks near the end of the operating-table. Thighs and knees are flexed, and the hands secured to the feet by means of lithotomy bracelets, Clover's crutch, or ordinary bandages.

Lithot'resis (*L.*) [τρῆσις]. *F.* lithotrésie; *G.* Steinzerbohrung. Act of perforating a vesical calculus.

Lith'otripsy [τρίβω]. *F.* lithotripsie; *I.* litotripsia. Lithotrity.

Lithotrip'tor [τρίβω]. *F.* lithotripteur;

I. litotritore. Instrument used for crushing vesical calculi; lithotrite.

Lith'otrite. An instrument employed for crushing a calculus in the bladder or urethra; there are many forms.

Lithot'rity [τρίβω]. *F., G.* Lithotritie; *I.* lithotrisia. Operation of reducing to fragments a calculus in the bladder.

Lithoxidu'ria (*L.*) [oxide, οὖρον]. Passage of urine containing xanthic oxide.

Lithure'sis (*L.*) [οὖρησις]. Passage of gravel with the urine.

Lithu'ria (*L.*) [οὖρον]. An excess of uric acid in the urine.

Litiasi (*I.*). Lithiasis.

Litina (*I.*). Lithia.

Litio (*I.*). Lithium.

Lit'mus. *L.* laemus; *F.* tournesol; *G.* Lackmus; *I.* laccamuffa. A blue pigment obtained from *Roccella tinctoria*, Ach., *R. fusiformis*, Ach., *Lecanora tartarea*, Ach., and other lichens; used as a test for acids and alkalies, being reddened by the former and restored to blue by the latter. **L.-pa'per,** unsized paper which has been saturated with a strong aqueous solution or tincture of litmus and dried; blue litmus-paper. Red litmus-paper is prepared in the same way from a solution of litmus reddened by a very small quantity of acid.

Litocenosi (*I.*). Lithocenosis. **Litoclastia,** lithoclasty. **Litoclasto,** lithoclast. **Litodialisi,** lithodialysis. **Litolisia,** litholysis. **Litologia,** lithology. **Litontripsia,** lithotripsy. **Litontritico,** lithontriptic. **Litontritore,** lithotrite. **Litopedio,** lithopaedion. **Litoscopio,** lithoscope. **Litotomia,** lithotomy. **Litotomo,** lithotome. **Litotresia,** lithotresis. **Litotripsia,** lithotripsy. **Litotrisia,** lithotrity. **Litotritore,** lithotrite. **Litotrizia,** lithotrity.

Litre (*F.*). French measure = 1 cubic decimetre = 61.028 cubic inches = 2.1135 pints.

Lit'ter [lectus]. *F.* brancard; *G.* Tragbahre; *I.* barella. A small portable couch.

Little's disease'. Congenital muscular rigidity.

Lit'ton's Selt'zer Spring. Carbonated, alkaline water, Litton's Station, near Healdsburg, Sonoma Co., California.

Littré's glands. *G.* Littre'sche Drüsen. 1. Small racemose glands in mucous membrane of urethra. 2. Preputial glands.

Littré's her'nia. *L.* hernia littrica. 1. Hernia of an intestinal diverticulum. 2. Partial enterocele; Richter's hernia, *q. v.*

Littré's opera'tion. Colotomy, inguinal.

Live oak. *Quercus virens*, Ait.; bark rich in tannin, wood valuable.

Live-birth. A living child completely born and separated from the mother, though the umbilical cord need not be severed [medico-legal].

Livèche (*F.*). *Levisticum officinale*, Koch.

Live'do (*L.*). Blueness, ecchymosis, lividity. **L. calor'ica,** blueness of skin from cold [Hebra]. **L. mechan'ica,** blueness of skin produced by bruise or other violence.

Live-for-ever. *Ledum Telephium*, L.

Liv'er [*Sax.* lifer]. *L.* hepar; *F.* foie; *G.* Leber; *I.* fegato. 1. Largest glandular organ of the body, situated beneath the diaphragm, principally in the epigastric and right hypochondriac regions; secretes bile and has a special action upon the blood. 2. Name anciently given to certain chemical compounds having a brownish color like that of the liver. **L. of an'timony.** *L.* hepar antimonii. A semi-vitrified impure antimony oxysulphuret, prepared by deflagrating a mixture of equal parts of crude antimony sulphide and potassium nitrate; an old remedy, still official in the F. Esp. **L.-fluke,** *Distoma hepaticum.* **L. leaf,** hepatica. **L. of sul'phur,** sulphurated potassa.

Liv'erwort. *L.* hepatica; *F.* hépatique; *G.* Leberkraut; *I.* epatica. 1. The leaves of *Hepatica triloba*, Chaix; a mild tonic and deobstruent. 2. Common name for cryptogamous plants belonging to the genus *Marchantia.*

Liv'id. *L.* lividus; *F.* livide; *G.* bleifarbig; *I.* livido. Lead-colored, violet-gray.

Livid'ity. *L.* livor; *F.* lividité; *G.* Lividität; *I.* lividezza. The condition of being livid; bluish discoloration.

Livido (*I.*). A bluish tint of the skin, lividity.

Lividura (*I.*). Lividity after a bruise.

Liv'idus (*L.*). Livid. **L. mus'culus,** pectineus.

Liv'ingston Warm Springs. Calcic, sulphuretted, thermal waters, 104° F., near Livingston, Gallatin Co., Montana.

Livistico (*I.*). Lovage.

Li'vor (*L.*). Lividity, suggillation. **L. mechan'icus**, idiopathic passive hyperæmia.

Lixivia'tion. *L.* lixiviatio; *G.* Auslaugung; *I.* lisciviazione. Percolation; the term is usually restricted to the process as applied to wood-ashes.

Lixiv'ium (*L.*). Lye, the product of lixiviation. **L. caus'ticum**, solution of potassa. **L. sapona'rium**, solution of soda.

Liz'ard's tail. *Saururus cernuus*, L.

L. M. A. Left mento-anterior position.

L. O. A. Left occipito-anterior position.

Lo'bar. *L.* lobaris; *F.* lobaire; *I.* lobare. Relating to a lobe or lobes. **L. pneumo'nia**, croupous pneumonia.

Loba'ria pulmona'ria, DC. *Sticta pulmonaria*, Ach.

Lo'bated. *L.* lobatus; *F.* lobé, ée; *G.* lappig, gelappt; *I.* lobato. Having lobes.

Lobe [λοβός]. *L.* lobus; *F.* lobe; *G.* Lappen; *I.* lobo. A defined and somewhat rounded portion of an organ: see *Lobes*. **L. of ear**, lobule of ear.

Lobe pancréatique or **L. petit du foie** (*F.*). Spigelian lobe: see *Lobes of liver*.

Lobelac'rin. The acrid principle of lobelia.

Lobe'lia. *F.* lobélie enflée; *G.* Lobelienkraut. 1. The leaves and tops of *Lobelia inflata*, L., collected after a portion of the capsules have become inflated [U. S. P.]; antispasmodic, emetic. A moderately active depressant neurotic poison. One drachm of the powdered leaves has proved fatal. Physiological action similar to that of tobacco, but less violent. May be recognized in intestines by its botanical characters. Poisonous properties are due to lobeline: see *Table of antidotes*. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Lobeliaceæ*. **L. cardina'lis**, L., cardinal-flower; a common indigenous plant, said to have been used by the Indians as an anthelmintic. **L. infla'ta**, L., Indian tobacco; a common indigenous herb: see *Lobelia*. **L. syphilit'ica**, L., great lobelia; native of the U. S.; has been used in the treatment of syphilis.

Lobeliatinktur (*G.*). Tincture of lobelia.

Lobélie enflée (*F.*). Lobelia.

Lobelienkraut (*G.*). Lobelia.

Lob'eline [lobelia] *F.* lobéline; *I.* lobelina. A yellowish, aromatic, liquid alkaloid, the narcotic principle of lobelia. Resembles nicotine in physical properties, but of less sp. gr. Tannic acid precipitates it from solution.

Lobe duodénal (*F.*). Spigelian lobe: see *Lobes of liver*.

Lobes, pl. of **Lobe**, *q. v.* **L. of cerebel'lum**, those into which the organ is divided by the sulci: see *Sulci of cerebellum*. For the hemispheres there are described an antero-superior l. (lobus lunatus anterior); a medio-superior l. (lobus lunatus posterior); a postero-superior l. (lobus semilunaris superior); a postero-inferior l. (lobus semilunaris inferior); a medio-inferior l., slender l., and digastric l., and an antero-inferior l., amygdala. The vermiform process is known as the median l., or its various divisions may be considered as attached to the particular lobes to which they are respectively contiguous. The nomenclature differs slightly with different authors, some grouping the antero- and medio-superior lobes as an anterior l. (lobus quadrangularis), and the postero-superior and inferior lobes as a posterior l. **L. of cer'ebrum**, subdivisions made by the principal fissures and sulci, and by extending and connecting them with imaginary lines: see *Central* and *Frontal lobe*, *Island of Reil*, *Occipital*, *Olfactory*, *Parietal*, and *Temporo-sphenoidal lobe*. **L. of kid'ney.** *L.* lobi renis. Primitive divisions of the organ, represented in the adult by the pyramids of Malpighi. **L. of liv'er**, segments marked off by the fissures. The right and left lobes are grand divisions made by the left longitudinal fissure and the suspensory ligament. The right longitudinal fissure separates from the right lobe two smaller areas, the quadrate l. and the Spigelian l., which are separated from each other by the transverse fissure. Prolonged from the latter toward the right lobe is a process called the caudate l., which name is also applied to the whole Spigelian l. **L. of lung.** *L.* lobi pulmonales. Principal main divisions into which the organ is separated by fissures. For the right lung there are usually three lobes; in the left, two. A small tongue-like process (lobus inferior accessorius) may be added to either lung. **L. of pros'tate**, divisions of the organ made by shallow grooves. The two lateral lobes make the principal mass, separated by a considerable notch; the median or inferior lobe is a small triangular prominence placed between them on the postero-inferior surface. **L. of tes'tis**, lobules of

testis. **L. of thy'mus gland**, the two lateral divisions of the organ, to which an intermediate lobe is sometimes added. **L. of thy'roid gland.** *L.* lobi thyroidei. The two lateral portions of the organ connected by the isthmus, and the pyramid of the thyroid, which, when it occurs, is reckoned as a median lobe.

Lobes bijumeaux (*F.*). Corpora quadrigemina.

Lobi (*L.*), pl. of **Lobus.** Lobes. **L. hep'atis**, lobes of liver. **L. latera'les prosta'tæ**, lateral portions of prostate. **L. mam'mæ**, lobules of mammary gland. **L. medulla'res**, Malpighi, pyramids of. **L. re'uum**, lobules of kidney.

Loblol'ly pine. *Pinus tæda*, L.

Lobo (*I.*). Lobe.

Lobopneumo'nia (*L.*). Lobular pneumonia.

Lob'ular. *L.* lobularis; *F.* lobulaire; *I.* lobulare. Pertaining to a lobule. **L. pneumo'nia**, catarrhal pneumonia. **L. tube.** *F.* bronche lobulaire; *G.* Läppchenbronchien. The ultimate bronchial tube that supplies a lobule.

Lob'ulated. *L.* lobulatus; *F.* lobulé, ée; *I.* lobulato. Composed of or having lobules.

Lobula'tion. 1. Division into, or formation of, lobules. 2. Nodulation.

Lob'ule, dim. of **Lobe.** *L.* lobulus; *G.* Läppchen; *I.* lobulo. A small lobe. **L. of cor'pus stria'tum**, island of Reil. **L. of ear.** *L.* lobulus auriculæ; *G.* Ohrläppchen. Lower thick and rounded portion of the auricle, devoid of cartilage. **L. of fis'sure of Syl'vius**, island of Reil. **L-s. of kid'ney.** *L.* lobuli renales; *G.* Pyramidenfortsätze. Conical prolongations of the medullary substance (bundles of tubules) into the cortex between the glomerules. **L. of lung**, pulmonary lobule. **L. of supramar'ginal convolu'tion**, supramarginal gyrus. **L-s. of tes'tis.** *L.* lobuli testis; *F.* lobules du testicule; *G.* Hodenläppchen. Incomplete divisions of the glandular substance, made by septa of connective tissue given off from the mediastinum testis.

Lobule (*F.*). Lobule. **L. du corps strié**, island of Reil. **L. du deuxième pli ascendant** [Gratiolet], parietal lobule, superior. **L. de Gratiolet**, middle portion of orbital convolution. **L. occipital interne**, cuneate lobule. **L. orbitaire**, orbital convolutions. **L. ovalaire**, paracentral lobule. **L. pariétal inférieur** [Richer], supramarginal gyrus. **L. du pli courbe.** 1. Angular gyrus [Richer]. 2. Supramarginal gyrus [Pozzi]. **L. du pli marginal supérieur** [Gratiolet], supramarginal gyrus. **L. du pli pariétal ascendant** [Gromier], parietal lobule, superior. **L. quadrilatère**, quadrate lobule of the brain. **L. supramarginal** or **L. temporal inférieur** [Huguenin], supramarginal gyrus. **L. triangulaire**, cuneate lobule.

Lob'ulette. An ultimate group of air-vesicles.

Lob'uli (*L.*), pl. of **Lobulus.** Lobules. **L. mam'mæ**, lobules of mammary gland. **L. prosta'tæ**, divisions of glandular substance of prostate, numerous lobules, each with its excretory duct encapsuled by muscular tissue. **L. rena'les**, lobules of kidney.

Lobulo (*I.*). Lobule. **L. dell' orecchio**, lobule of ear. **L. para-rolandico**, paracentral lobule.

Lob'ulus (*L.*). Lobule. **L. accesso'rius ante'rior quadra'tus** or **L. anon'ymus**, quadrate lobe: see *Lobes of liver.* **L. auric'ulæ**, lobule of ear. **L. cunea'tus**, cuneate lobule. **L. extre'mus**, descending occipital convolution: see *Occipital convolutions.* **L. fronta'lis**, frontal lobe of brain, exclusive of orbital convolutions [Gratiolet]. **L. fusifor'mis**, occipito-temporal convolution, lateral. **L. interparieta'lis exter'nus** and **infe'rior**, occipital convolutions, second and third [Huschke]. **L. interparieta'lis supe'rior**, cuneus [Huschke]. **L. lingua'lis**, occipito-temporal convolution, medial. **L. media'lis poste'rior**, cuneate lobule. **L. occipito-tempora'lis media'lis**, uncinate convolution and medial occipito-temporal convolution taken together. **L. parieta'lis infe'rior, L. parieta'lis supe'rior**: see *Parietal convolutions.* **L. quadrilatera'lis cer'ebri**, quadrate lobule. **L. Spige'lii**, Spigelian lobe: see *Lobes of liver.* **L. supramargina'lis** or **L. supramargina'lis cer'ebri**, supramarginal gyrus. **L. triangula'ris**, cuneus. **L. tu'beris**, parietal lobule, inferior. **L. va'gi**, flocculus.

Lo'bus (*L.* [λοβός]. Lobe. **L. anon'ymus** or **L. ante'rior**, quadrate lobe: see *Lobes of liver.* **L. anticus cer'ebri**, frontal lobe. **L. auric'ulæ**, lobule of ear. **L. biven'ter**, digastric lobe: see *Lobes of cerebellum.* **L. cauda'tus**, caudate lobe: see *Lobes of liver.* **L. cau'dicis** or **L. centra'lis**, island of Reil. **L. cer'ebri an'-**

ticus, frontal lobe of brain. L. cer'ebri pos'ticus, occipital lobe. L. cer'ebri supe'rior, parietal lobe of brain. L. cuneifor'mis, digastric lobe: see *Lobes of cerebellum*. L. falcifor'mis, falciform lobe. L. fronta'lis, frontal lobe. L. grac'ilis, slender lobe; see *Lobes of cerebellum*. L. infe'rior, inferior lobe: see *Lobes of cerebellum*, also *Temporal lobe*. L. inferior ante'rior cerebel'li, antero-inferior lobe: see *Lobes of cerebellum*. L. infe'rior cer'ebri, temporal lobe. L. infe'rior poste'rior cerebel'li, postero-inferior lobe: see *Lobes of cerebellum*. L. in'sulæ, or L. interme'dius, or L. interme'dius cer'ebri, island of Reil. L. intertonsilla'ris, uvula of cerebellum. L. lingua'lis, occipito-temporal convolution, superior. L. luna'tus, crescentic lobe: see *Lobes of cerebellum*. L. me'dius or me'dius cer'ebri, temporal lobe. L. me'dius prosta'tæ, middle portion of prostate separated from lateral parts by a slight groove on posterior surface. L. medul'læ oblonga'tæ, amygdala. L. ner'vi pneumogas'trici, flocculus. L. oper'tus or oper'tus cer'ebri, island of Reil. L. paracentra'lis cer'ebri, paracentral lobule. L. pathog'icus, middle lobe: see *Lobes of prostate*. L. poste'rior, posterior lobe: see *Lobes of cerebellum*, *Spigelian lobe*. L. poste'rior hep'atis, Spigelian lobe: see *Lobes of liver*. L. pos'ticus, occipital lobe. L. pulmona'lis, lobe of lung. L. pyrifor'mis, large pear-shaped gyrus hippocampi, found in animals having an acute sense of smell. L. quadrangula'ris, anterior lobe: see *Lobes of cerebellum*. L. quadra'tus, quadrate lobe: see *Lobes of liver*. L. semiluna'ris: see *Lobes of cerebellum*. L. sphenoida'lis, temporal lobe. L. Spige'lii, Spigelian lobe: see *Lobes of liver*. L. supe'rior cer'ebri, parietal lobe. L. temporo-sphenoida'lis, temporal lobe of brain. L. tentorio-sphenopetro'sus, under surface of occipital and temporal lobes of brain [Barkow]. L. thyroi'deus me'dius, pyramid of thyroid. L. tonsilla'ris, amygdala. L. trapezoi'des cerebel'li, anterior lobe: see *Lobes of cerebellum*. L. tu'beris cer'ebri, supramarginal gyrus.

Lo'cal. *L.* localis; *F.* local, ale; *G.* örtlich; *I.* locale. Term applied to diseases or treatment affecting a part only of the body. L. sign. *F.* signe local; *G.* Localzeichen. That element or peculiar quality in a tactual or visual sensation which enables one to distinguish it as belonging to one portion of the skin or retina rather than to another.

Localiza'tion. *F.* localisation; *G.* Lokalisation; *I.* localizzazione. The fixing in a definite spot or locality. L., cer'ebral. *F.* localisation cérébrale; *I.* localizzazione cerebrale. Determination of special function of various portions of the brain.

Localzeichen (*G.*). Local sign.

Loch (*G.*). Foramen; —ebene, plane of foramen magnum.

Lochadi'tis. Sclerotitis.

Lochia, lō'ki-ah (*L.*) [λοχεία]. *F.* lochies; *G.* Lochien, Kindbettreinigung; *I.* lochie. The bloody, serous discharge from the uterus after parturition.

Lo'chial. *L.* lochialis; *F.* lochial, ale. Relating to the lochia. L. catarrh', catarrhal endometritis after delivery. L. col'ic. *L.* colica lochialis. Uterine pain during the lochia or due to their suppression. L. fe'ver, fever accompanying the lochial discharge.

Lochiazione (*I.*). Production of the lochia.

Lochien (*G.*). Lochia; —kolik, lochial colic.

Lochies (*F.*). Lochia. L. rouges, the sanguinolent discharge for two or three days following delivery. L. séreuses or purulentes, serous or whitish discharge occurring several days after delivery.

Lochiome'tra (*L.*) [λόχιος, μήτρα]. Collection of lochia in the uterus, due to obstruction of the cervical canal.

Lochiop'yra (*L.*) [πῦρ]. Puerperal fever.

Lochiorrha'gia or Lochiorrhœa (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι or ῥέω]. *F.* lochiorrhagie; *I.* lochiorragia. Excessive discharge of lochia.

Lochios'chesis (*L.*) [σχέσις]. Suppression of the lochia.

Lochiocœlii'tis [κοιλία]. Puerperal peritonitis.

Lochodochi'um (*L.*) [δοχεῖον]. Maternity hospital.

Lochometri'tis [μήτρα]. Puerperal metritis.

Lochometrophlebi'tis. Puerperal phlebometritis.

Lochoöphori'tis [ὠόν, φέρω]. Puerperal ovaritis.

Lochoperitoni'tis. Puerperal peritonitis.

Lochop'yra (*L.*) [πῦρ]. Puerperal fever.

Lock hos'pital. Hospital for cases of venereal disease.

Lock'jaw. Trismus.

Lo'co or Lo'co disease'. Term applied to a disease of horses and cattle in Kansas, supposed to be due to a poisonous plant: see *Loco-weed*.

Locomo'tion. *L.* locomotio; *I.* locomozione. Movement from one place to another.

Locomo'tor. *F.* locomoteur, trice. Pertaining to, or producing, locomotion. **L. a'taxy.** *L.* tabes dorsalis; *F.* ataxie locomotrice progressive; *I.* atassia locomotrice. Sclerosis of posterior columns of spinal cord, frequently involving a part of the lateral columns and of the gray substance, producing lightning pains, loss of patellar reflex, and ultimately disturbance of muscular coördination in lower extremities.

Lo'co-weed. The vernacular name for several species of *Astragalus* and the allied genus *Oxytropis*, said to be poisonous to horses and cattle, producing a peculiar form of delirium [doubtful]; also said to be ecbolic.

Loculamen'ta co'li (*L.*). Sacculi of colon.

Loc'ular. *L.* locularis; *F.* loculaire; *G.* fächerig; *I.* loculare. Pertaining to loculi.

Loc'ulated. *L.* loculatus; *F.* loculé, ée; *G.* vielfächerig; *I.* loculato. Containing, or divided into, loculi.

Loculé, ée (*F.*). Loculated.

Loc'ulus (*L.*). *F.* loculc. A small space or cavity.

Lo'cus (*L.*). *G.* Ort. Place, spot. **L. cœru'leus,** dark spot on anterior part of floor of fourth ventricle. **L. lu'teus,** portion of olfactory region having a distinctly yellow color, caused by fat-granules in the columnar cells set between the olfactory cells. **L. ni'ger,** substantia nigra. **L. perfora'tus,** perforated space.

Locust-tree. False acacia.

Lodged. Stuck fast, impacted.

Löcherig (*G.*). Porous, perforated.

Löffel (*G.*). Spoon, scoop, curette; — **spiegel,** spoon-shaped speculum.

Löffelkraut (*G.*). Scurvy-grass; — **spiritus,** spirit of cochlearia.

Löffler's solu'tion. For staining. Saturated alcoholic solution of methyl-blue 30 parts, solution of potassic hydrate in water (1 : 10,000) 100 parts.

Lœ'mic [λοιμός]. *L.* lœmicus; *F.* lœmique. Relating to a plague or epidemic.

Lœmocholo'sis (*L.*) [χολή]. Yellow fever.

Lœmocomi'um (*L.*) [κομέω]. Pesthouse.

Lœmol'ogy [λοιμός, λόγος]. *L.* lœmologia; *F.* lœmologie. Loimology.

Lœ'mos (*L.*). Loimos.

Loempoe. Name for beri-beri in Java.

Lösemittel (*G.*). Expectorant, resolvent.

Löserdürre (*G.*). Cattle-plague.

Löserverstopfung (*G.*). Chronic indigestion of cattle.

Lösung (*G.*). Solution.

Löwenaussatz or **Löwenkrankheit** (*G.*). Leprosy of the face, leontiasis.

Löwenzahn (*G.*). Taraxacum; — **extrakt,** extract of taraxacum.

Löwe's ring. Appearance sometimes seen, in a strong light, of a bright area surrounding a position in the visual field corresponding to the macula lutea of the retina, but much larger.

Löwe's test. For sugar in urine. A solution of bismuth subnitrate and sodium hydrate in water and glycerin.

Logadi'tis [λογάδης]. Sclerotitis.

Logado-blennorrhœ'a [Gräfe]. Purulent conjunctivitis.

Loge du releveur [Richet] (*F.*). Interfascial space in which the levator ani is situated, bounded superficially by the anal fascia, deeply by the recto-vesical fascia.

Loge uréthro-prostatique [Dénonvilliers] (*F.*). Space between surrounding fascia and membranous portion of urethra and prostate.

Loggia (*I.*). Loculus.

Logia'tros or Logia'trus (*L.*) [λόγος, ἰατρός]. A theoretical physician.

Logonévrose (*F.*). Neurosis affecting speech. **L. épileptique,** sudden and temporary loss of speech.

Logop'athy [λόγος, πάθος]. *L.* logopathia. Disordered speech due to cerebral disease.

Logoplégie (*F.*). Loss of speech due to paralysis.

Logorrhoe'a (*L.*) [λογος, ῥεω]. *G.* Logorrhoe. Excessive volubility of speech.

Log'wood. Hæmatoxylon.

Lo'hoch. Linctus.

Loi'mia equo'rum (*L.*). Horse plague; epidemic influenza in the horse.

Loi'mic [λοιμός]. *L.* loimicus; *F.* loimique. Pertaining to the plague, epidemic.

Loimocholo'sis (*L.*) [χολη]. Yellow fever.

Loimol'ogy [λοιμός, λόγος]. *L.* loimologia; *F.* lœmologie. Doctrine of pestilential diseases.

Loimophthal'mia (*L.*) [οφθαλμός]. Contagious conjunctivitis.

Loimop'yra (*L.*) [πυρ]. Epidemic fever.

Loi'mos or **Loi'mus** (*L.*) [λοιμός]. Plague.

Loins. *L.* lumbi; *F.* lombes; *G.* Lenden; *I.* lombi. Lumbar regions.

Lokalisation (*G.*). Localization.

Lol'ium. Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*. **L. arven'se**, With., *L. tumultuosum*, L. **L. temulen'tum**, L., darnel, bearded darnel; a kind of grass growing by the wayside and in grain-fields of Europe and western Asia.

Lombaggine (*I.*). Lumbago.

Lombago (*F.*). Lumbago.

Lombaire (*F.*). Lumbar.

Lom'bardy erysip'elas or **lep'rosy.** Pellagra.

Lombare (*I.*). Relating to the lumbar regions.

Lombes (*F.*). *I.* lombi. Loins.

Lombo-abdominal [Chaussier] (*F.*). Transversalis muscle of abdomen.

Lombo-costal [Chaussier] (*F.*). Serratus posticus inferior.

Lombo-costo-trachélien (*F.*). Sacrolumbalis.

Lombo-dorso-spinal (*F.*). Multifidus spinæ.

Lombo-dorso-trachélien (*F.*). Longissimus dorsi.

Lombo-huméral (*F.*). Latissimus dorsi [Chaussier].

Lombo-ili-abdominal (*F.*). Transversalis abdominis.

Lombric (*F.*). *Ascaris lumbricoides.*

Lombricali (*I.*). Lumbricales.

Lombricaux (*F.*). Lumbricales.

Lombrico (*I.*). *Ascaris lumbricoides.*

Lomi-lomi. Name of a form of massage used in the Sandwich Islands.

Lonchadi'tis. Sclerotitis.

Lon'don paste. Equal parts of caustic soda and lime, rubbed together in a warm mortar and made into paste when required for use as a caustic.

Long, ongue (*F.*). Long. **L. du cou,** longus colli.

Long bu'chu. The leaves of *Barosma serratifolia*, Willd.

Long car'damom. Ceylon cardamom.

Long dor'sal. *F.* long du dos. Longissimus dorsi.

Long moss. *Tillandsia usneoides*, L.

Long nut'meg. Male nutmeg.

Long pep'per. *L.* piper longum; *F.* poivre long; *I.* pepe lungo. Macropiper; the spikes of full-grown but unripe fruit of *Piper longum*, L., and *P. officinarum*, DC.; in odor, taste, and composition resembles black pepper.

Longävität (*G.*). Longevity.

Longevity, lon-jev'i-ty. *L.* longævitas; *F.* longevité; *G.* Longävität; *I.* longevità. 1. Long life. 2. Duration of life.

Long'-headed. Dolichocephalic.

Longiduc'ter [Cones]. Adductor longus.

Longiperone'us [Cones]. Peroneus longus.

Longis'simus (*L.*). The middle one of the series of muscular columns into which the erector spinæ divides. It arises from that part of the erector which springs from the sacrum and lumbar fascia, and is inserted by tendons which pass generally from transverse processes to transverse processes. In different regions it receives different names: see *Longissimus dorsi, Trachelo-mastoid, Transversalis cervicis.* **L. cap'itis,** trachelo-mastoid. **L. cervi'cis** or **L. col'li,** transversalis cervicis. **L. dor'si.** *F.* long dorsal; *G.* langer Rückenmuskel; *I.* lungo dorsale. That part of the longissimus which belongs especially to the back. Arising from the erector spinæ, it has two sets of insertions—one into accessory processes of lumbar and transverse processes of dorsal vertebræ; another into transverse processes of lumbar vertebra (rib-elements) and lowest nine or ten ribs.

Lon'gitude. Horizontal angle of dis-

placement of the line of regard in the motion of the eye. The name has its analogy to terrestrial longitude if the vertical axis of the eye is taken as the polar diameter.

Longitu'dinal. *L.* longitudinalis. Pertaining to length, extending lengthwise. **L. bun'dle, infe'rior,** tract of fibres extending along outer wall of posterior and inferior horns of lateral ventricles of the brain, apparently connecting the occipital and temporal lobes. **L. bun'dle, poste'rior.** *L.* fasciculus longitudinalis posterior; *F.* faisceau longitudinal postérieur; *G.* hinteres Längsbündel. A quite distinct bundle of white fibres in upper portion of tegmentum (crus cerebri), next the gray matter lining Sylvian aqueduct and just below descending root of fifth nerve. **L. bun'dle of poste'rior horn,** fibres of posterior spinal nerve-roots that enter posterior horn, and then pass upward [Kölliker]. **L. bun'dle, supe'rior.** *L.* fasciculus longitudinalis superior; *F.* faisceau arqué; *G.* oberes Längsbündel. A bundle of fibres extending from frontal top of brain through insula to occipital lobe. **L. fis'sure, great,** interhemispheric fissure. **L. fis'sures of liv'er:** see *Fissures of liver*. **L. fur'rows of heart.** *L.* sulci longitudinales cordis. Those indicating the interventricular septum. **L. lig'ament,** suspensory ligament of liver. **L. sep'tum.** *L.* septum longitudinale. Name given to two structures of somewhat different character which extend throughout the length of the spinal cord. The anterior is a process of pia mater, lying in the anterior median fissure; the posterior is a septum of connective tissue and blood-vessels prolonged from the pia mater, and separating the lateral halves of the cord. **L. si'nuses.** *L.* sinus longitudinales; *F.* sinus longitudinaux; *G.* Längsblutleiter; *I.* seni longitudinali. Venous channels at upper and lower edges of falx cerebri. The **supe'rior l. s.** extends from crista galli to internal occipital protuberance, where it ends in the torcular Herophili; the **infe'rior l. s.** arches backward over the corpus callosum and discharges into the straight sinus. **L. spi'nal veins,** meningo-rachidian veins. **L. sul'cus.** *L.* sulcus longitudinalis; *F.* tige du calamus scriptorius. Median groove on floor of fourth ventricle. **L. vein, infe'rior,** inferior longitudinal sinus.

Longitudina'lis (*L.*). Longitudinal. **L. infe'rior,** lingualis. **L. infe'rior lin'guæ me'dius,** genio-glossus accessorius. **L. pharyn'gis,** thin portion of stylopharyngeus inserted into upper edge of thyroid cartilage. **L. supe'rior,** lingualis superficialis.

Long-sight'edness. Hyperopia, presbyopia.

Longueur focale (*F.*). Focal length.

Lon'gus (*L.*). Long. **L. atlan'tis,** longus colli. **L. cap'itis,** rectus capitis anticus major. **L. col'li.** *F.* muscle long du cou; *I.* muscolo lungo dell' collo. A compound muscle of the prevertebral region, having a lower oblique portion (obliquus colli inferior), arising from transverse processes of cervical vertebræ V. and VI., and inserted into bodies of dorsal vertebræ I. to III.; an upper oblique portion (obliquus colli superior), arising from transverse processes of cervical vertebræ III. to V., and inserted into the tubercle on anterior arch of atlas; and a vertical portion (rectus colli) uniting the insertions of the other two, arising from bodies of vertebræ from cervical VI. to dorsal II., and inserted upon bodies of cervical I. to IV. Henle confines the name to the lower oblique and vertical portions. **L. col'li accesso'rius,** transversalis cervicis anticus. **L. lumbo'rum,** rare muscular slip arising from sides of bodies of two upper lumbar vertebræ, and inserted on similar sides of three lowest lumbar vertebræ.

Lonic'era (*L.*). *F.* lonicère. A genus of *Caprifoliaceæ*. **L. caprifo'lium.** *F.* chèvrefeuille; *I.* caprifoglio. Woodbine; a twining shrub cultivated for ornament; leaves astringent, flowers official in the Cod.; used in syrup as a cough remedy. **L. Diervil'la,** *Diervilla trifida*, Moench. **L. sempervi'rens,** Ait., trumpet honeysuckle, indigenous; a syrup of the leaves has been used for asthma.

Looc (*I.*). Linctus.

Looch (*F., G., I.*) [*Ar.* la'ōg]. Linctus. **L. bianco** (*I.*) or **blanc** (*F.*): see *Look album*. **L. huileux** (*F.*) or **L. oleoso** (*I.*), oil emulsion.

Loodia'na disease'. Anthrax in the horse in India.

Loo'fah. Luffa.

Look [Cod.]. Linctus. **L. al'bum.** *F.* looch blanc. Sweet almonds 15, bitter almonds 1, sugar 15, tragacanth 0.25, orange-flower water 5, water 60; make an emulsion [Cod.]. **L. oleo'sum** [Cod.], oil emulsion.

Loop of Henle or **Looped tubule of**

Henle. *L.* tubulus laqueiformis; *F.* anse de Henle; *G.* schleifenförmiger Canal. That part of a uriniferous tubule which passes down for some distance toward the papilla and then returns.

Loose'ness [*Goth.* liusan]. Slight diarrhœa.

Loose'strife. *L.* lythrum; *F.* salicaire; *G.* rother Weiderich; *I.* salicaria. The herb of *Lythrum salicaria*, L.; contains tannin and mucilage; demulcent and astringent.

Lo'pez-root. *Toddalia aculeata.*

Lo'phia (*L.*) [λοφιά]. The upper part of the back, the first dorsal vertebra.

Lophoco'mus (*L.*) [λόφος, κόμη]. Having the hair on the scalp in tufts and woolly.

Lo'phos (*L.*) [λόφος]. Ridge, crest.

Loqua'city. *L.* loquacitas; *F.* loquacité; *G.* Geschwätzigkeit; *I.* loquacità. Voluble speaking.

Lo'quela (*L.*). Speech. **L. blæ'sa,** stammering.

Loran'thus europæ'us, L. A small shrub, parasitic upon oaks and chestnuts in Europe; the *Viscum quernum* of the ancients.

Lorbeer (*G.*). Laurel; — **blätter,** laurel-leaves; — **öl,** oil of laurel.

Lorbeeren (*G.*). Laurel-fruit.

Lordo'sis (*L.*) [λορδόω]. *F.*, *G.* Lordose; *I.* lordosi. Curvature inward of a bone, especially curvature of the spine with the convexity anterior.

Lordot'ic. *L.* lordoticus. Pertaining to, or affected with, lordosis.

Loreta's meth'od. For treatment of aneurism by passing wire into the sac.

Loreta's opera'tion. Digital dilatation of the pyloric orifice through an opening made in the stomach.

Lorica'tio (*L.*). Encrusting; application or formation of a crust or coating.

Lossartro (*I.*). Loxarthrus.

Lo'tio (*L.*). Lotion. **L. ammo'nico-camphora'ta** [Cod.], camphorated ammoniacal lotion. **L. fla'va,** yellow wash. **L. hydrar'gyri fla'va,** yellow mercurial lotion. **L. hydrar'gyri ni'gra,** black mercurial lotion. **L. ni'gra,** black wash. **L. plum'bea** [Cod.], diluted solution of subacetate of lead.

Lo'tion. *L.* lotio; *G.* Waschwasser; *I.* lozione. A liquid preparation, usually aqueous, intended for external application; generally applied by means of some absorbent material, as lint or muslin: see also *Goulard's*, etc. *lotion.*

Lotion à l'acétate de plomb (*F.*). Diluted solution of subacetate of lead.

Lotion dite de Goulard (*F.*). Goulard's lead-water.

Lo'tium (*L.*). Urine.

Lotu'ra car'nium (*L.*). The fibrinous shreds found in dysenteric stools, which have been compared to the washings of flesh.

Louche (*F.*). Squint-eyed; affected with strabismus; turbid.

Louchettes (*F.*). Goggles.

Louis, angle of. That between manubrium and body of sternum.

Louis'ville Springs. Chalybeate waters, Louisville, Pottawatomie Co., Kansas.

Loup (*F.*). Lupus.

Loupe (*F.*). 1. Wen. **L. athéromateuse,** wen containing chiefly epithelial cells, with or without crystals of cholesterin. **L. graisseuse,** lipoma. **L. des os,** exostosis. **L. stéatomateuse,** steatoma. 2. A magnifying lens.

Loup'ing-ill. *L.* chorea paralytica ovis. Hydrorachitis in sheep, producing paraplegia.

Louse [*A. S.* lus]. *F.* pou; *G.* Laus; *I.* pidocchio. *Pediculus capitis*, L.

Louse-wort. *Gerardia pedicularia*; herb diaphoretic and sedative.

Lov'age. *L.* levisticum; *F.* livèche; *G.* Liebstockel; *I.* levistico. The root or fruit of *Levisticum officinale*; carminative, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

Love apple. Tomato, *Lycopersicum esculentum*, Mill.

Low-bush black'berry. The fruit of *Rubus trivialis*, Michx.

Low mallow. *Malva rotundifolia.*

Low'er chest reg'ister: see *Register.*

Low'er po'lar cir'cle [Barnes]. The lower third of the uterine cavity.

Lower, tu'bercle of. *L.* tuberculum Loweri. Slight projection of wall of right auricle between the openings for the superior and inferior venæ cavæ.

Lox'a-bark. *G.* Loxarinde. A commercial variety of pale cinchona, the product of *Cinchona officinalis*, Hook.

Loxarthre (*F.*). Loxarthrus.

Loxar'thrus (*L.*) [*λοξός, ἄρθρον*]. *F.* loxarthre. Deformity of a joint.

Loxauche'nus (*L.*) [*λοξός, αὐχήν*]. Term applied to skulls in which the line joining inion and basion makes an angle of from 26° to 14° with the radius fixus [Lissauer].

Lox'ia (*L.*) [*λοξός*]. Wry neck.

Lox'ic. *L.* loxicus. Not in the natural or usual direction or position; distorted, awry.

Loxochor'dus (*L.*). Term applied to skulls in which the line joining the hormion and the basion makes an angle of from 15.50° to 33° with the radius fixus [Lissauer].

Loxocor'yphus (*L.*) [*κορυφή*]. Term applied to skulls in which the line connecting bregma and lambda makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 17° to 29° [Lissauer].

Loxocye'sis (*L.*) [*κύησις*]. Displacement of the pregnant uterus.

Loxodon'tus (*L.*) [*ὀδούς*]. Applied to skulls in which a line joining the subnasal and alveolar points makes an angle of from 50° to 88° with the radius fixus [Lissauer].

Loxometo'pus (*L.*) [*μέτωπον*]. Applied to skulls in which a line drawn from bregma to nasal point makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 33.5° to 47° [Lissauer].

Loxophthal'mus (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. Strabismus.

Loxopisth'ius (*L.*) [*ὄπισθε*]. Applied to skulls in which the line drawn through lambda and inion makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 95° to 106° [Lissauer].

Loxopisthocra'nius (*L.*) [*ὀπισθοκράνιον*]. Applied to skulls in which the line drawn through lambda and opisthion makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 119° to 130° [Lissauer].

Loxoproso'pus (*L.*) [*πρόσωπον*]. Applied to skulls in which the line drawn from nasion to alveolar point makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 75° to 89.5° [Lissauer].

Loxoptery'gium Lorent'zii, Grise. Quebracho colorado, a large tree, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*, growing in the Argentine Republic.

Loxorhi'nus (*L.*) [*ῥίς*]. Applied to skulls in which a line drawn from nasion to subnasal point makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 77° to 87.5° [Lissauer].

Loxot'ic. *L.* loxoticus. Loxic.

Loxotme'sis (*L.*). Loxotomy.

Loxot'omy [*λοξός, τομή*]. Oblique section.

Loy's disease. Horse-pox.

Loz'enge. Troche.

Lozione (*I.*). Lotion.

Lubrican'tia (*L.*). Demulcents.

Lubric'ity. *L.* lubricitas. 1. Slipperiness. 2. *F.* lubricité. Lecherousness.

Lubrifica'tion. *L.* lubrificatio; *G.* Schlüpfrigmachen. Making slippery, as by oiling.

Lu'cæ, horizon'tal plane of. That passing through the axis of the zygomatic arches.

Luce (*I.*). Light.

Lucerne. *Medicago sativa*, L.

Lu'cid. *L.* lucidus; *F.* lucide; *G.* klar; *I.* lucido. Bright, clear. **L. in'terval.** *L.* intervallum lucidum. Intermission in delirium or insanity, during which the patient seems sane and reasonable.

Lucid'ity. *F.* lucidité. A state of clearness, of freedom from hallucination or mental disorder.

Lu'cifer-match disease'. Phosphorus necrosis of the jaw.

Luck'yhood. Caul.

Lucoma'nia (*L.*) [*λύκος, μανία*]. Lycanthropy.

Luctueux, euse (*F.*). Plaintive, moaning.

Lucu'ma (*L.*). A genus of *Sapotaceæ*. **L. marmo'sa,** Juss., a large tree native of the West Indies and tropical America, yielding fruit known as mammee apple or marmalade.

Ludwig'ia (*L.*). A genus of *Onagrariæ*. **L. nit'ida,** Michx., *L. palustris*, Ell., water purslane, phthisis-weed; an indigenous herb used in infusion for asthma and chronic cough.

Lud'wig's angi'na. Cellulitis of the sublingual and submaxillary regions, extending down the neck.

Ludwig's gan'glion. Cardiac ganglion in wall of right auricle.

Lue (*L.*). Lues.

Lücke (*G.*). Lacuna.

Lüer's for'ceps. *G.* Lüer'sche Zange. For seizing firmly, but not harshly, a dis-

located digit to effect extension. Each blade is formed like a two pronged fork. Between each pair of prongs is secured a band of webbing which encloses a flat piece of cork.

Lüftchen (*G.*). Aura (epileptica).

Lüftung (*G.*). Aeration, ventilation.

Lu'es (*L.*) [*zoo*]. A pestilential disease, especially syphilis. **L. congen'ita**, congenital syphilis. **L. divi'na**, epilepsy. **L. in'dica**, yaws. **L. inguina'ria**, bubonic plague. **L. polon'ica**, plica. **L. sarmat'ica** or **L. trichomat'ica**, plica. **L. vene'rea**, syphilis.

Luette (*F.*). Uvula. **L. du cervelet**, nodule. **L. de Lieutaud** or **L. vésicale**, uvula vesicæ.

Luf'fa (*L.*). A genus of *Cucurbitaceæ*. **L. ægypti'aca**, Mill.: grows in tropical Asia. The fibrous network of the fruit of this and other species of *L.* is known as gourd towel or vegetable sponge, and is used for scrubbing the skin.

Luft (*G.*). Air, atmosphere; —**ader**, artery; —**artig**, gaseous; —**bauch**, tympanites; —**bett**, air-bed; —**bild**, hallucination; —**bläschen**, pulmonary vesicle; —**blase**, air-vesicle; —**brust**, pneumothorax; —**douch**, air-douche; —**druck**, atmospheric pressure; —**einblasen**, blowing in air to produce artificial respiration or for other purposes; —**erneuerung**, ventilation; —**erscheinungslehre**, meteorology; —**feuchtigkeitsmesser**, hygrometer; —**fistel**, aerial fistula, a fistulous opening communicating with the air-passages; —**förmig**, aeriform; —**gefäss**, air-vessel, bronchus; —**geschwulst**, emphysema; —**gestalt**, phantom; —**heizung**, heating by warmed air, by indirect radiation; —**kanal**, air-duct, trachea; —**kreis**, atmosphere; —**leerer Raum**, vacuum; —**leiter**, air passages; —**messer**, aerometer, anemometer; —**raum**, air space; —**säure**, carbon dioxide; —**scheu**, aërophobia; —**schöpfen**, respiration; —**schwere**, specific gravity of air; —**stoff**, gas; —**streifschuss**, contusion from a spent or ricochet ball, supposed formerly to be due to wind of the ball; —**weg**, air passage, trachea; —**wegeröffnung**, tracheotomy; —**zelle**, air-cell, alveolus of lung; —**zieher**, ventilator.

Luftröhre (*G.*). Trachea. In composition **Luftröhren**, as, —**äste** or —**nerven**, tracheal nerves; —**ast**, bronchus; —**bräune**, inflammation of the trachea; —**bruch**, tracheocele; —**drüsen**, tracheal glands; —**eröffnung**, tracheotomy; —**kopf**, larynx; —**nerven**, tracheal nerves; —**schlagadern**, bronchial arteries; —**schnitt**, tracheotomy; —**schwindsucht**, bronchial phthisis; —**stein**, pneumolith

Lugol's caus'tic. A solution of iodine and potassium iodide, each 1 part, in water 2 parts.

Lugol's solu'tion. *G.* Lugol'sche Jodlösung. Compound solution of iodine.

Luke'warm. Moderately warm, tepid.

Lumaca (*I.*). Cochlea.

Lumacone (*I.*). *Helix pomatia*, L.

Lumba'go (*L.*). *G.* Lendenweh; *I.* lombaggine. Pain in, and tenderness of, the lumbar muscles, coming on suddenly.

Lumbalmark (*G.*). Lumbar portion of spinal cord.

Lumbalwirbel (*G.*). Lumbar vertebra.

Lum'bar. *L.* lumbalis; *F.* lombaire; *G.* lumbal; *I.* lombare. Pertaining to the loins. **L. ab'scess**, abscess in the lumbar region, usually connected with disease of the spine. **L. aponeuro'sis**, lumbar fascia. **L. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ lumbales; *F.* artères lombaires; *G.* Lendenschlagadern; *I.* arterie lombari. Branches from abdominal aorta supplying the lumbar region. They are metamerie arteries, resembling the intercostals, and are usually five in number on each side. **L. colon**, ascending colon. **L. enlarge'ment.** *L.* intumescentia lumbalis; *F.* renflement lombaire; *G.* Lendenanschwellung. A spindle-shaped increase in size of the spinal cord, beginning about the 10th dorsal vertebra, corresponding to exit of nerves for the pelvic limbs. **L. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia lumbaris. The fascia lumbo-dorsalis of the lumbar region. It is a thick and strong sheet, from which processes extend as intermuscular septa. These are described as separate layers of the fascia. The posterior layer is the fascia proper, extending from spines of vertebræ to latissimus dorsi and serratus posticus inferior; the middle layer stretches from the last rib to the crest of the ilium, attached medially to apices of transverse processes, meeting the posterior layer laterally, and thus enclosing the erector spinæ; the anterior layer is a thin sheet springing from roots of transverse processes, and passing outward to meet the other two, thus enclosing the quadratus lumborum. **L. gan'glia**, those situated upon the sympa-

thetic in the lumbar region. **L. glands.** *L.* glandulæ lumbares; *G.* Lendendrüsen. Lymphatic glands of the lumbar region. A large group lies around the aorta and vena cava; a smaller between the transverse proesses of the vertebræ. **L. her'nia.** *G.* Lendenbruch. Hernia in the lumbar region. **L. lymphat'ic trunk.** *L.* truncus lymphaticus lumbaris; *G.* Lendenstamm. A small vessel often found which collects lymph from the lumbar glands, and discharges into the thoracic duct. **L. nerves.** *L.* nervi lumbales; *G.* Lendennerven. Spinal nerves passing out below the lumbar vertebræ, five in number. **L. plex'us.** *L.* plexus lumbalis; *G.* Lendengeflecht. Formed by anterior branches of first three lumbar nerves and part of the fourth. Its branches are distributed to lower part of abdominal wall and fore part and inner side of lower limb. **L. re'gions,** lateral portions of mesogastric region of abdomen, bounded mesially by a vertical plane cutting the middle of Poupart's ligament. **L. veins.** *L.* venæ lumbales transversæ; *I.* vene lombari. Correspond to the lumbar arteries, discharge into inferior vena cava: see also *Ascending lumbar vein.* **L. ver'tebræ.** *L.* vertebræ lumbales; *F.* vertèbres lombaires; *G.* Lendenwirbel; *I.* vertebre lombari. Those of the lumbar region, five in number, in man, characterized by their large size and the absence of articular facets for ribs.

Lumba'ris exter'nus (*L.*). Quadratus lumborum.

Lumba'ris inter'nus (*L.*). Psoas magnus.

Lum'berman's itch. Pruritus or scabies.

Lum'bi-costa'lis [Coues]. Sacro-lumbalis.

Lum'bi-dorsa'lis [Coues]. Longissimus dorsi.

Lumbifra'gium (*L.*). Lumbar hernia.

Lum'bo-. A prefix signifying belonging to the loins or lumbar vertebræ.

Lumbo-cos'tal lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum lumbo-costale. A thin but strong band (process of middle sheet of lumbar fascia) passing from transverse process of first lumbar vertebra to twelfth rib.

Lumbo-costa'lis (*L.*). Ilio-costalis.

Lumbo-dor'sal fas'cia. *L.* fascia lumbo-dorsalis; *G.* Rückenlendenbinde. An aponeurosis binding down the muscles in the vertebral groove, passing from the spines of the vertebræ and interspinous ligament across to the angles of the ribs, the posterior edge of the ilium, and the great sciatic ligament. The upper part is known as the vertebral fascia, the lower as the lumbar fascia, *q. v.*

Lumbodyn'ia (*L.*). Lumbago.

Lumbo-in'guinal nerve. *L.* nervus lumbo-inguinalis; *G.* Lendenleistennerv. Crural branch of genito-crural nerve, supplying integument of upper portion of thigh.

Lumbo-sa'cral. Pertaining to the lumbar and sacral regions; also the lumbosacral cord. **L.-s. cord.** *L.* nervus lumbosacralis. Trunk formed by union of fifth lumbar nerve with part of the fourth. **L.-s. lig'ament.** *L.* ligamentum lumbosacrale. A thick bundle of fibres connecting transverse process of last lumbar vertebra with base of sacrum. **L.-s. ver'tebra,** sacral vertebra which presents characteristics of the lumbar form.

Lumbo-ver'tebral in'dex. Sum of posterior measurements of lumbar vertebra $\times 100$, divided by sum of anterior measurements [Cunningham].

Lumbrica'les (*L.*). *F.* lombricaux; *G.* Regenwurmmuskeln; *I.* lombricali. Small fusiform muscles of the hand and foot, four in each member, arising from tendons of flexor perforans and inserted into the extensor tendons.

Lumbri'cus (*L.*). *F.* lombric intestinal. *Ascaris lumbricoides.*

Lu'men (*L.*). *G.* Lichtung. The central vacant space of a tubular structure, which appears clear in cross-sections.

Lumière (*F.*). Light.

Lu'na (*L.*). An ancient alchemical name for silver.

Lu'nacy [luna]. *F.* folie; *G.* Wahnsinn; *I.* follia. Insanity; in earlier usage, periodical insanity.

Lu'nar caus'tic. Moulded nitrate of silver.

Luna're os or **Luna'tum** (*L.*). Semilunar bone.

Luna'ria (*L.*). Menstruation.

Lu'natic. *L.* lunaticus; *F.* lunatique; *G.* Wahnsinniger; *I.* lunatico. 1. An insane person. 2. Especially one with lucid intervals.

Lunatisme (*F.*). *I.* lunatismo. Periodical ophthalmia.

Lunatis'mus (*L.*). 1. Effect of the

moon on disease. 2. A disease affected by the moon's changes. 3. Noctambulism.

Lu'nenburgh Chalyb'eate Min'eral Spring. Chalybeate water, Lunenburgh, Essex Co., Vermont.

Lunes (*F.*). Menses.

Lunettes (*F.*). Spectacles.

Lung. *L.* pulmo; *F.* poumon; *G.* Lunge; *I.* polmone. One of two elastic, membranous, multilocular air-sacs situated in the thoracic cavity on either side the heart, and serving for aeration of the blood.

Lunge (*G.*), pl. **en.** Lung. In composition **Lungen**, as, — **abscess**, abscess of lungs; — **aplasie**, compression of the lung with atrophy, from narrowing of thoracic cavity in consequence of spinal curvature; — **arterie**, pulmonary artery; — **atelectasie**, atelectasis; — **athmungsgeräusch**, respiratory sound; — **atrophie**, atrophy of the lungs; — **band**, ligamentum latum pulmonis; — **beschwerde**, disease of the lung; — **blähung**, abnormal distension of the lung with air; — **bläschen** or — **blase**, air-cell of lung; — **blausucht**, cyanosis from atelectasis; — **blutadern**, pulmonary veins; — **blutsturz**, hemoptysis; — **blutung**, pulmonary hæmorrhage; — **brand**, pulmonary gangrene; — **bruch**, pneumocele; — **carcinom**, carcinoma of the lungs; — **catarrh**, bronchitis; — **drüse**, bronchial gland; — **emphysem**, emphysema pulmonum; — **entzündung**, pneumonia; — **fäule**, gangrene of the lungs; — **fell**, pleura pulmonalis; — **fellentzündung**, pleuritis; — **feuchtigkeit**, moisture from the lungs; — **fieber**, pneumonia, bronchitis; — **fistel**, pulmonary fistula; — **flügel**, lobes of lung; — **furche**, pulmonary groove; — **gangrän**, pulmonary gangrene; — **gefässe**, vessels of the lungs, including both bronchial and pulmonary blood-vessels and lymphatics. — **geflecht**, pulmonary plexus; — **geschwür**, pulmonic ulcer. — **geschwulst**, tumor of the lungs; — **gewebe**, pulmonary tissue; — **haut**, pleura. — **herz**, right side of the heart, pulmonic heart; — **induration**, induration of the lungs; — **infarkt**, infarction of the lungs; — **krampf**, spasm of the lungs, asthma. — **krankheit**, disease of the lungs; — **kraut**, lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L. — **krebs**, cancer of the lungs; — **kreislauf**, pulmonic circulation; — **lähmung**, paralysis of the lungs; — **läppchen**, pulmonary lobule; — **lappen**, lobe of the lung; — **leiden**, affection of the lungs; — **magennerv**, pneumogastric nerve; — **melanose**, melanosis of the lungs; — **messer**, spirometer; — **mittel**, pulmonary remedy; — **ödem**, œdema pulmonum; — **pforte**, hilus pulmonis; — **pigmentirung**, pigmentation of the lungs; —**probe**, docimasia pulmonum; — **rand**, border of the lung; — **rotz**, glanders affecting the lung; — **schall**, pulmonic resonance; — **schlagader**, pulmonary artery; — **schlagfluss**, pulmonary apoplexy; — **schnitt**, pneumonotomy; — **schrumpfung**, contraction of the lungs; — **schwarz**, anthracosis; — **schwindsucht**, phthisis; — **seuche**, pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa; — **spitze**, apex of the lung; — **stein**, pulmonary calculus; — **sucht**, pulmonary consumption; — **tonus**, spasm of muscular fibres of bronchial tubes; — **tuberculose**, pulmonary tuberculosis; — **venen**, pulmonary veins; — **venensack** or — **venensinus**, left auricle of heart; — **verhärtung**, induration of the lung; — **verknöcherung**, ossification of the lungs; — **verschwärung**, ulceration of the lungs; — **wassersucht**, pulmonary œdema; — **wurzel**, root of lung; — **zellen**, air-cells of lung.

Lung fever. Pneumonia; the pleuropneumonia of cattle.

Lungo (*I.*). Long. **L. del collo**, longus colli. **L. dorsale**, longissimus dorsi.

Lung'wort. *F.* pulmonaire; *G.* Lungenkraut; *I.* polmonaria. 1. *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L.; formerly in repute in the treatment of pulmonary catarrh: see also *Virginia lungwort*. 2. *Sticta pulmonaria*, Achar.

Lu'nula or **L. unguis** (*L.*), dim. of Luna. Small crescent, onyx. **L. of Gianuz'zi**, demilune of Gianuzzi. **L. lachryma'lis**, small curved plate of bone in front of opening of maxillary sinus, on internal surface of superior maxillary bone. **L. of nail.** *L.* lunula unguis; *F.* lunule; *G.* Nagelfleck; *I.* lunale. A whitish crescentic area visible near the base of a nail, corresponding to the extension of the keratogenous membrane. **L. scap'ulæ**, suprascapular notch. **L. of semilu'nar val'ves**, crescentic area in which the substance is thinned along the border of semilunar valves of heart, on either side the corpus Arantii.

Luogo (*I.*). Place, spot. **L. d'elezione**, place of election for a surgical operation.

Lupia (*L.*). Wen. **L. delle ossa,** exostosis.

Lu'piform. Resembling lupus.

Lu'pine. *F.* lupin; *I.* lupino. 1. The genus *Lupinus.* 2. *Lupinus albus,* L.

Lu'pinin. $C_{29}H_{32}O_{16}$. *F.* lupinine; *I.* lupinina. A glucoside, the bitter principle of *Lupinus albus.*

Lu'pinine. $C_{21}H_{40}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid found in the seeds of *Lupinus luteus.*

Lupino'sis (*L.*). *G.* Lupinenkrankheit. Pernicious jaundice in the horse, due to eating lupines.

Lupi'nus. 1. Lupine, a genus of *Leguminosæ.* 2. The seed of *Lupinus albus,* L. **L. al'bus,** L., white lupine, native of the Levant, cultivated; the seeds are said to be anthelmintic, emmenagogue, and discutient; after boiling in water to remove the bitter principle they are used for food. **L. lu'teus,** L., a European, cultivated species of *Lupinus.*

Lupo (*I.*). Lupus. **L. erpetiforme,** herpetic lupus. **L. eritematico** or **eritematoso,** lupus erythematosus.

Lu'poid or **Lu'pous.** Resembling lupus. **L. ac'ne,** acne atrophica.

Luppolino (*I.*). Lupulin.

Luppulo (*I.*). Lupulus.

Lu'pulin. *L.* lupulinum; *F.* lupuline; *G.* Hopfenmehl; *I.* luppolino. The yellow, glandular, resinous powder separated from the strobiles of *Humulus lupulus;* composed principally of wax and resins; has the same medicinal properties as hops.

Lupuline (*F.*). Lupulin.

Lupulino (*I.*). Lupulin.

Lupuli'num (*L.*). Lupulin.

Lupulite (*F.*). Lupulin.

Lu'pulus (*L.*). Hops.

Lu'pus (*L.*). *G.* Hautwolf; *I.* lupo. A chronic localized infiltration and ulceration of the skin and subjacent tissues, probably produced by a bacillus: see *Ulcers, endemic.* **L. cornu'tus,** form in which the layers of epithelium are piled one upon another, producing the appearance of true cutaneous horns. **L. devo'rans,** lupus. **L. discre'tus,** form in which the papules are separated from one another. **L. dissemina'tus,** form in which the papules are comparatively few and spread over a wide surface. **L. erythemato'des** or **erythemato'sus,** a small-cell new growth of the skin, appearing as one or more circumscribed round or irregular, reddish patches covered with grayish-yellow adherent scales. **L. erythemato'sus discoi'des,** an early form in which one or more spots, forming the primary efflorescence, increase very slowly by peripheral growth. **L. erythemato'sus dissemina'tus,** form in which a number of patches present themselves after the primary efflorescence, showing no tendency to peripheral growth; in many cases a large portion of the surface of the body is involved. **L. ex'edens.** *G.* fressender Hautwolf. Lupus vulgaris. **L. exfoliati'vus,** form of lupus vulgaris in which the papule gradually disappears, leaving a more or less atrophied spot covered with shining and desquamating epidermis. **L. excor'ticans,** lupus vulgaris. **L. exul'cerans,** form of lupus vulgaris in which disintegration and ulceration of the infiltrated skin occurs. **L. hypertroph'icus,** form having extensive warty outgrowths, with thickening of the skin and consolidation of tissues. **L. non ex'edens,** lupus vulgaris. **L. seba'ceus,** lupus erythematosus. **L. seborrhag'icus** [Volkmann], lupus erythematosus. **L. serpigino'sus,** an advanced stage of lupus in which the disease spreads from the peripheral zone. **L. superficia'lis,** lupus erythematosus. **L. syphilit'icus,** lupoid syphiloderma. **L. tuberculo'sus,** term applied to the aggregation and merging together of a number of lupus papules, forming large masses; a common phase of lupus vulgaris. **L. tu'midus,** lupus vulgaris. **L. varico'sus,** nævus. **L. veg'etans,** proliferating form of lupus vulgaris. **L. verruco'sus,** characterized by small papillary outgrowths. **L. vo'rax,** lupus. **L. vulga'ris,** neoplastic growth in the skin or mucous membrane, the lesions of which are reddish-brown nodules or papules, followed by ulceration and cicatrization. **L. Willa'ni,** lupus vulgaris.

Lupus (*F.*). Lupus. **L. élevé,** lupus characterized by papules and elevation of the diseased parts above the surrounding skin. **L. maculeux** or **plan,** lupus characterized by macules or spots. **L. perforant,** or **L. phagédénique,** or **L. rongeant,** lupus exedens.

Lupuscarcinom (*G.*). Carcinoma developed on a base of lupus.

Luridité (*F.*). The yellowish or dark appearance of the skin seen in certain cachectic states and in some forms of paralysis.

Luschka's arachnoi'dal vil'li. Pacchionian bodies.

Luschka's bur'sa. Bursa pharyngea.

Luschka's car'tilage. A small nodule of elastic cartilage enclosed in the anterior portion of the true vocal cord.

Luschka's gland. Coccygeal gland.

Luschka's pharynge'al ton'sil: see *Pharyngeal tonsil.*

Lusciosité (*F.*). Myopia.

Luscio'sus (*L.*). Near-sighted, myopic.

Lus'citas (*L.*). Ophthalmoplegia externa [Mackenzie]; strabismus [Pleuck].

Lusci'ties (*L.*). Strabismus.

Lu'sis [λοῦσις]. Act of washing.

Lussazione (*I.*). Luxation, dislocation.

Lustdirne (*G.*). Prostitute.

Lustgarten's bacil'lus. Bacillus of syphilis.

Lustiger Wahnsinn (*G.*). Amenomania.

Lus'tre. *G.* Glanz; *I.* lustro. Shine. A visual characteristic of polished surfaces. In stereoscopy a phenomenon arising from the combination of fields of different illumination or color. It appears best for colors if they are not too different. Wundt also obtains a monocular lustre by the use of a reflecting glass plate.

Lustseuche (*G.*). Venereal disease; —**nwuth,** syphilomania.

Lustsiech (*G.*). Venereal.

Lust'wort. *Drosera rotundifolia,* L.

Lu'sus natu'ræ (*L.*). A freak or sport of nature, a monster.

Lu'teins. Lipochromes

Luteo (corpo) (*L.*). Corpus luteum.

Lute'olin. $C_{30}H_{14}O_6$. A yellow, volatile, crystalline principle found by Chevreul (1830) in mignonette, *Luteola odorata,* L.

Lu'teum o'vi (*L.*). Yolk of egg.

Lu'teus, a, um (*L.*). Yellow.

Luttuoso (*I.*). Plaintive, sighing.

Lu'tum cum lentis'co (*L.*) [Cod]. Ethereal tincture of mastic

Lux (*L.*). Light.

Luxa'tion. *L.* luxatio; *G.* Verrenkung; *I.* lussazione. Dislocation.

Luxationslähmung (*G.*). Paralysis of the arm from pressure on the nerves exerted by the luxated head of the humerus

Lux'us consump'tion. *G.* Luxusconsumtion. Assimilation of nutritive material in excess of the actual necessities of the organism; excess of metabolism. Formerly used to express the theory that excess of proteids is directly oxidized, producing heat without being converted into tissue.

Luxusathmung (*G.*) Term proposed by Mosso to express the fact that ordinary respiration is in excess of the actual needs of the organism.

Luys'scher Körper (*G.*). Nucleus of Luys.

Lycan'thropy [λύκος, ἄνθρωπος]. *L.* lycanthropia; *F.* lycanthropie; *G.* Lykanthropie; *I.* licantropia. That form of zoanthropy in which the person believes that he is at times changed into a wolf.

Lych'nis (*L.*). A genus of *Caryophyllea.* **L. githa'go,** Lam., corncockle, rose campion, a European weed, naturalized in the U. S.; the seeds were formerly used in cutaneous diseases, hemorrhages, etc.

Ly'cine. $C_5NH_{11}O_2$. An alkaloid obtained from *Lycium vulgare,* said to be identical with betaïne.

Ly'cium (*L.*). A genus of *Solanaceæ.* **L. bar'barum,** L., *Lycium vulgare,* Dun. **L. europæ'um,** L., cultivated as a hedge-plant; the leaves are official in the P. Port.; the young shoots are employed as a culinary vegetable like asparagus. **L. umbro'sum,** H. et B., a South American species, said to be used by the natives as a remedy for erysipelas. **L. vulga're,** Dunal., matrimony-vine, a shrub indigenous to Europe and Asia, cultivated and naturalized in the U. S.; contains the alkaloid lycine.

Lycoc'tonine. An alkaloid of *Aconitum Lycoctonum,* L.

Lycoma'nia (*L.*) [λύκος, μανία]. Lycanthropy.

Lycoper'don (*L.*). A genus of fungi, the puff-balls. **L. gigan'teum,** Persoon, common puff-ball, found generally in old pastures; edible when young. **L. Tu'ber,** L., *Tuber cibarium,* Sibth.

Lycoper'sicum esculen'tum (*L.*), Dun., *Solanum Lycopersicum,* L.

Lycopodine (*F.*). *I.* licopodina. Bitter alkaloid derived from lycopodium.

Lycopo'dium (*L.*). *F.* lycopode; *G.* Bärlappsamen; *I.* licopodio. 1. The sporules of *Lycopodium clavatum,* L., and of other species of *Lycopodium* [U. S. P.]; absorbent and protective. 2. A genus of

Lycopodiaceæ. **L. clava'tum**, L., common club-moss, indigenous to Europe and America; the principal source of lycopodium. **L. complana'tum**, L., and **L. annoti'num**, L., are recognized sources of lycopodium [P. Svec.]. **L. sauru'rus**, a South American species, used as an emetic; contains a poisonous alkaloid.

Lyco'pus (*L.*). A genus of *Labiatæ*. **L. europæ'us**, L., a European species which includes several American varieties; said to be used as an antiperiodic. **L. sinua'tus**, Ell., a variety of *L. europæus*, L. **L. virgin'icus**, L., bugleweed; an indigenous perennial herb, reputed to be astringent and sedative.

Lycorex'ia (*L.*). *F.* lycorexie; *G.* Heisshunger; *I.* licoressia. Ravenous hunger, bulimia.

Lye [*A. S.* leah]. *L.* lixivium; *F.* lessive; *G.* Lauge; *I.* liscivia. The liquid product of the process of lixiviation, especially of the lixiviation of wood-ashes.

Lyenceph'ala (*L.*) [λύω, κεφαλή]. Condition of the brain when the corpus callosum is absent.

Lygis'mus (*L.*) [λυγισμός]. Dislocation.

Lyg'mus or **Lyg'mos** (*L.*) [λυγμός]. Hiccough.

Lying-in. The puerperal state. **L.-i. hos'pital**, maternity hospital.

Lykanthropie (*G.*). Lycanthropy.

Ly'ma (*L.*) [λῦμα]. Impurity, sordes; the lochia.

Lymph. *L.* lympha; *F.*, *G.* Lymphe; *I.* linfa. The fluid contained in the lymphatics. It is alkaline, and like the blood in its chemical composition. It contains leucocytes and fatty matter. **L. chan'nel**, L. sinus. **L. cor'puscles.** *F.* corpuscules cytoïdes, or de la lymphe; *G.* Lymphkörper; *I.* corpuscoli della linfa. Leucocytes found in lymph. **L. fol'licles.** *G.* Lymphfollikel. Small bodies composed of retiform tissue packed with lymphoid cells, found in various parts of the body, especially in connection with mucous membranes. They include the solitary glands, Peyer's patches, conglobate glands, tonsils, and splenic corpuscles, *q. v.* **L. hearts.** *G.* Lymphherzen. Small vesicular lymph-cavities which show rhythmic pulsation, and are found in some of the lower vertebrates. **L. plas'ma**, fluid portion of lymph in which the corpuscles are suspended. **L. scro'tum**, a variety of elephantiasis of the scrotum in which the inguinal glands are enlarged and the lymphatic vessels of the scrotum are varicose. **L. se'rum**, the fluid remaining after coagulation of the lymph. **L. si'nus**, narrow reticulated space for passage of lymph around the pulp of a lymphatic gland. **L. spa'ces.** *G.* Lymphräume. Irregular enlargements found here and there in connection with the lymphatic vessels. More common in lower animals. **L. va'rix**, dilated and varicose condition of lymphatics, as in lymph scrotum.

Lym'pha (*L.*). Lymph. **L. mucule'nta na'rium**, nasal mucus. **L. pi'ni**, pine-sap. **L. plas'tica**, fibrin.

Lymphadénie (*F.*). Lymphadenoma. **L. cutanée**, granuloma fungoides; yaws.

Lymphadeni'tis [lympha, ἀδήν]. *F.* lymphadénite; *I.* linfadenite. Inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

Lymphadeno'ma (*L.*). *F.* lymphadénome. 1. A tumor which is histologically a collection of lymphatic follicles, with little tendency to return or to degeneration, liable to become extensively generalized, producing Hodgkin's disease, *q. v.* 2. Hypertrophy of a lymphatic gland.

Lymphadeno'sis (*L.*). Hodgkin's disease.

Lymphæ'mia (*L.*) [lympha, αἷμα]. Leucocythæmia.

Lymphangei'tis [ἀγγεῖον]. Lymphangitis.

Lymphangiec'tasis (*L.*) [ἀγγεῖον, ἔκτασις]. *F.* lymphangiectasie; *G.* Lymphangiectase; *I.* linfangettasia. Dilatation of lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangiecto'des (*L.*). A form of hypertrophy of the skin, nearly always congenital, affecting the subcutaneous connective tissue, which extends into dendritic vegetations, with new growth of blood-vessels, œdematous infiltration, and dilated lymph-spaces.

Lymphangio-fibrome (*F.*). Fibrous tumor of lymphatic glands.

Lymphangioïtis. Lymphangitis.

Lymphangio'ma (*L.*). Tumor formed of dilated lymphatics. **L. caverno'sum**, angioma cavernosum. **L. col'li cys'ticum.** *F.* kyste congénital du cou. Congenital cystic tumor of neck. **L. cu'tis**, excessive development of lymphatics and lymph-spaces in the corium, producing numerous bean-sized, glistening, smooth

tubercles. **L. tubero'sum mul'tiplex**, form in which small lentil-shaped tubercles are scattered over the body.

Lymphangion'cus (*L.*) [ἀγγεῖον, ὄγκος]. Swelling or tumor of the lymphatics.

Lymphangi'tis [lympha, ἀγγεῖον]. *F.* lymphangite; *I.* linfangite. Inflammation of the lymph-vessels, with or without involvement of the glands.

Lymphat'ic. *F.* lymphatique; *G.* lymphatisch; *I.* linfatico. Pertaining to lymph or to lymphatic canals or glands. **L. anæ'mia**, lymphadenoma. **L. canalic'uli.** *G.* Saftkanälchen, Saftspalten. The intercellular spaces, believed by many to constitute the origins of the lymphatics. **L. duct, right.** *L.* truncus lymphaticus dexter. *F.* grande veine lymphatique droite; *G.* Saugaderstamm, rechter. A short trunk (½'–1') which gathers lymph from the head, neck, and right side of the body above the diaphragm, and discharges into the right subclavian vein. **L. glands.** *L.* glandulæ lymphaticæ; *F.* ganglions lymphatiques. Small bodies composed of a capsule of connective tissue, with plexiform trabeculæ, enclosing lymphoid tissue, through which the contents of the lymphatic vessels pass in their course toward the venous system. **L. sys'tem**, a system of absorbents extending throughout nearly all parts of the body, consisting of the lymphatic vessels, glands, and the thoracic duct. It discharges into the venous system. **L. tem'perament.** *F.* tempérament lymphatique; *G.* lymphatisches Temperament; *I.* temperamento linfatico. Term applied to the habit of body characterized by fair hair, pale skin, soft flesh, and want of activity. **L. tis'sue**, lymphoid tissue. **L. trunks**, the main vessels which discharge the lymph: see *Axillary, Broncho-mediastinal, Intestinal, Jugular* and *Lumbar L. t.*; also *Lymphatic duct, right*, and *Thoracic duct*. **L. ves'sels.** *L.* vasa lymphatica. *F.* vaisseaux lymphatiques; *G.* Lymphgefässe. Minute vessels with thin walls (often having a knotted appearance due to valves) which carry lymph and chyle. **L. warts**, lymphangioma cutis.

Lymphatico-sanguin, ine (*F.*). Relating to the lymphatic and sanguine temperaments.

Lymphatisch (*G.*). Lymphatic.

Lymphatisme (*F.*). The lymphatic state or temperament.

Lymphatis'mus (*L.*). Excessive development of lymphatic tissue.

Lymphati'tis. Inflammation of lymphatics.

Lymphdrüsen (*G.*). Lymphatic glands; — **entzündung**, lymphadenitis; — **geschwulst**, lymphadenoma; — **haufen**, collections of lymphatic glands; — **hypertrophie**, hypertrophy of lymphatic glands.

Lymphe (*F.*). Lymph. **L. coagulable** or **L. plastique**, liquor sanguinis.

Lymphe (*G.*). Lymph. In composition **Lymph**, as, — **bahn**, lymph-passage; — **brunnen**, lymphatic spaces; — **capillaren**, finest lymphatics; — **fistel**, lymph fistula; — **fluss**, lymphorrhœa; — **geschwulst**, tumor of lymphatic tissue, lymphoma; — **herzen**, lymph hearts; — **knoten**, lymphatic gland; — **körper** or — **kuchen**, clot formed in lymph; — **kugel**, lymph-corpuscle; — **raum**, lymph-space; — **röhre**, lymph-tube; — **scheide**, perivascular sheet; — **stauung**, obstruction to flow of lymph; — **strom**, lymph-current; — **weg**, lymph-passage; — **zellen**, lymphoid cells.

Lympheurys'ma (*L.*) [εὐρύνω]. Dilatation of a lymphatic.

Lymphexosmo'sis (*L.*) [ἔξω, ὠσμός]. Transudation of lymph.

Lymphgefäss (*G.*). Lymphatic vessel; — **entzündung**, lymphangitis; — **erweiterung**, lymphangiectasis; — **netz**, network of lymphatics; — **plexus**, lymphatic plexus; — **stämme**, lymphatic trunks; — **system**, lymphatic system.

Lymphi'tis. *F.* lymphite; *I.* linfite. Inflammation of lymphatics.

Lymphoder'mia pernicio'sa (*L.*). *F.* lymphodermie pernicieuse. Disease characterized by thickening of the skin, with tubercules which ulcerate, with enlargement of the lymphatic glands and spleen, and fatal leucocythæmia.

Lym'phoid [εἶδος]. *F.* lymphoïde; *G.* lymphähnlich; *I.* linfoïde. Resembling lymph. **L. cells.** *G.* Lymphzellen. 1. Those occupying the meshes of the reticulum of the lymphatic glands and tissue having similar structure. 2. Enlargements in the course of lymphatic vessels. **L. cords**, rounded cords of lymphoid tissue found in the medullary portion of lymphatic glands. **L. nod'ules**, rounded nodules of lymphoid tissue in the alveoli of the cortical portion of the lymphatic glands. **L. tis'sue**, that resembling the reticulum of lymphatic glands, adenoid tissue.

Lympho'ma (*L.*). *F.* lymphome; *G.* Lymphom; *I.* linfoma. A tumor formed of lymphatic tissue. The term also includes hyperplasia of the lymph-glands.

Lymphon'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. Lymphangioncus.

Lymphopathie (*F.*). Disease of the lymphatics or lymphatic glands.

Lymphorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. *F.* lymphorrhagie; *I.* linforragia. Profuse lymphorrhœa.

Lymphorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. *F.* lymphorrhée; *G.* Lymphfluss. The persistent escape of lymph from an opening in a lymphatic vessel.

Lympho-sarco'ma (*L.*) [σάρκωμα]. A tumor resembling lymphoma, but with cells larger than leucocytes and of different type. The term is also applied to infective lymphoma.

Lympho'sis (*L.*). *F.* lymphose; *G.* Lymphbildung; *I.* linfosi. Production of lymph.

Lymphos'tasis (*L.*) [στάσις]. Stagnation of lymph.

Lymphotomie (*F.*). Dissection of lymphatic glands.

Lymphotorrhœ'a (*L.*) [οὖς, ῥέω]. Serous discharge from the ear.

Lymphu'ria (*L.*) [οὖρον]. *F.* lymphurie. Chyluria.

Lyngode (*F.*). Affected with hiccough.

Lyomyo'ma, pl. ata (*L.*). Leiomyoma.

Ly'pe [λύπη]. Sadness; pain.

Lypema'nia (*L.*) [μανία]. *F.* lypémanie; *G.* Melancholie; *I.* lipemania. Melancholia.

Lypérophrénie (*F.*). Melancholia.

Lypothy'mia (*L.*) [λύπη, θυμός]. *F.* lypothymie; *I.* lipotimia. Melancholia.

Ly'ra or **Ly'ra Da'vidis** or **Lyra for'nicis**. *F.* lyre; *G.* Leier; *I.* lira. Under part of posterior portion of corpus callosum, between the diverging posterior crura of fornix, where the obscure markings made by transverse, longitudinal, and oblique fibres have a vague resemblance to the strings of a harp. **L. uteri'na**, arbor vitæ uterinus.

Lyre (*F.*). Corpus psalloides.

Lysima'chia (*L.*). A genus of *Primulaceæ*. **L. nummula'ria**, L., moneywort, native of Europe, naturalized in the U. S.; astringent, antiscorbutic, vulnerary. **L. quadrifo'lia**, L., indigenous; astringent and stomachic.

Ly'sis (*L.*) [λύσις]. *I.* lisi. Solution; gradual termination as opposed to crisis.

Lys'sa (*L.*) [λύσσα]. Rabies.

Lys'si. *F.* lysses. Pustules or vesicles seen near the frænum of the tongue in cases of hydrophobia.

Lys'sic [λύσσα]. Hydrophobic.

Lys'sin. Homœopathic preparation said to be the virus of the rabid dog triturated with sugar of milk.

Lyssodec'tus (*L.*) [δάκνω]. One bitten by a mad dog.

Lyssodex'is (*L.*) [δῆξις]. Bite of a mad dog.

Lyssopho'bia (*L.*) [φοβος] Morbid dread of hydrophobia, producing some of the symptoms of that disease.

Lyth'rum (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Lythrarieæ*. **L. ala'tum**, Pursh, and **L. hyssopifo'lia**, L., indigenous species, believed to have the same properties as the next. **L. salica'ria**, L., loosestrife; a European plant, naturalized in the U. S., cultivated; demulcent and astringent.

Lyt'ta (*L.*). *F.* lytte. A genus of insects, Order *Coleoptera*. **L. gi'gas**, Fabr., an East Indian species of vesicating beetle. **L. vesicato'ria**, Fabr., *Cantharis vesicatoria*, De Geer.

M.

M., abbv. for **Misce** (*L.*), mix, or for **Minim**, or for **Myopia**.

μ = micron.

M.-a., abbv. for **Metre-angle**.

Maal (*G.*). Mole.

Maasformel (*G.*). Standard formula [Fechner]. The equation $\gamma = k (\log \beta - \log b)$, or more simply $\gamma = k \log \frac{\beta}{b}$, where γ is the sensation, k a constant depending on γ and β, and b a constant denoting the threshold value of the stimulus at which the sensation γ begins. It is derived by integrating the Fundamental formula, *q. v.*, and expresses the psychophysical law in the logarithmic formulation; *i. e.* the sensation increases with the logarithm of the stimulation. The expression $\frac{\beta}{b}$ above is termed the "Fundamentaler Reizwerth"—fundamental value of the stimulus.

Mabuel'la (*Arabic*). Bladder.

Mac., abbv. for **Macera** (*L.*), macerate.

Maca'ja but'ter. An oil obtained from the seeds of *Cocos aculeata*, Jacq., a South American palm.

Mac'apath or **Macapat'li.** Sarsaparilla.

Macau'la. South African name of a contagious disease characterized by an eruption on the skin and mucous membranes resembling the so-called mucous tubercles of syphilis.

Macchia (*L.*), pl. **Macchie.** Macula, spot. **M. cribrosa**, macula cribrosa. **M. embrionale**, embryonal spot. **M-e. epatiche**, chloasma hepaticum. **M. germinativa**, germinal disc. **M. gialla**, macula lutea. **M. di Mariotte**, punctum caecum. **M-e. di rossore**, freckles.

MacDow'ell's opera'tion. Removal of ovarian tumors by abdominal section.

Mace, mās. *L.*, *F.*, *I* macis; *G.* Muskatblüthe. The arillus of the fruit of *Myristica fragrans*, Hont.; used as a condiment, and medicinally for the same purposes as nutmeg.

Ma'cene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. *F.* macène. A hydrocarbon, the principal constituent of oil of mace.

Macera'tion. *L.* maceratio; *F.* macération; *G.* Einweichung, Maceriren; *I.* macerazione. Keeping a substance in water for a considerable time, either to extract soluble matters or to promote decomposition of the soft parts.

Macératum (*F.*). The fluid resulting from maceration.

Macéré, ée (*F.*). Macerated.

Maceriren (*G.*). To macerate, maceration.

Macew'en's opera'tion. 1. For knock-knee, division of shaft of femur just above the condyles through a small incision. 2. For radical cure of inguinal hernia, dissection and folding up of the sac into a sort of pad over the internal ring, and closure of the canal by sutures.

Machæ'ra (*L.*) [*μάχαιρα*]. Penis.

Machao'nian. *L.* machaonicus; *G.* machaonisch. Pertaining to a physician.

Mâchelière (*F.*). Molar tooth.

Mâcher (*F.*). To chew, to masticate.

Machinal, ale (*F.*). Automatic.

Machlos'yne (*L.*) [*μαχλοσύνη*]. Nymphomania.

Mâchoire (*F.*). Jaw. **M. diacrânienne**, inferior maxillary bone. **M. syncrânienne**, superior maxillary bone.

Mâchonnement (*F.*). The motion of chewing, occurring as a symptom in cerebral diseases.

Machtlosigkeit (*G.*). Powerlessness, impotence, debility.

Mâchure (*F.*). 1. Squeezing or crushing to control hæmorrhage from the end of an artery [Vidal]. 2. Portion of lacerated tissue in crushed wounds.

Ma'cies (*L.*). Emaciation. **M. infan'tum**, tabes mesenterica.

Macilen'tia (*L.*). *F.* macilence; *I.* macilenza. Great emaciation.

MacIntyre's splint. A swinging posterior splint for fracture of the leg. It consists of two wooden side-pieces, joined by a number of flexible bands, and of a foot-piece.

Ma'cis (*L.*, *F.*, *I.*). Mace.

Mack'intosh. Thin rubber tissue or cloth.

Macran'trus (*L.*) [*μακρός*, *ἄντρον*]. Term applied to skulls in which the vertical let fall upon the radius fixus from the most prominent part of the torus frontalis falls in front of that let fall from the nasion by a distance of from 4 to 9 mm. [Lissauer].

Macrauch'en (*L.*) [*μακραύχην*]. One who has a long neck.

Macrenceph'alus (*L.*) [*ἐγκέφαλος*]. Term applied to skulls in which the angle between lines drawn from hormion to nasion and inion is from 156.5° to 170° [Lissauer].

Macrencra'nus (*L.*) [*ἐν*, *κρανίον*]. Term applied to skulls having a large cerebellar sector (20° to 27.50°) [Lissauer].

Macritu'do (*L.*). Emaciation.

Macro-angio'sis (*L.*) [*μακρός*, *ἀγγεῖον*]. Congenital enlargement of blood-vessels of a limb without hypertrophy of other structures.

Macrobio'sis (*L.*) [*μακρός*, *βίος*]. *F.* macrobie; *G.* Langlebigkeit; *I.* macrobiotica. Longevity.

Macrobiot'ic. *L.* macrobioticus; *F.* macrobiotique; *G.* makrobiotisch; *I.* macrobiotico. Relative to long life.

Macrocefalo (*I.*). 1. Macrocephalus. 2. Macrocephalic.

Macrocéphale (*F.*). 1. Macrocephalus. 2. Macrocephalic.

Macrocephal'ic [*κεφαλή*]. *F.* macrocéphale; *G.* makrocephalisch; *I.* macrocefalo. Relating to, or affected with, macrocephaly.

Macroceph'alus (*L.*) [*μακρός*, *κεφαλή*]. *F.* macrocéphale; *G.* Makrocephalus; *I.* macrocefalo. 1. Having a large head. 2. A cranium having a capacity of 1950 c.c. and upward [Topinard].

Macroceph'aly. *F.* macrocéphalie; *G.* Makrocephalie; *I.* macrocefalia. The state of macrocephalus.

Macrochas'mus (*L.*) [*χάσμα*]. Term applied to skulls having a sector for the cavum naso-pharyngeum of from 134° to 114° [Lissauer].

Macrochei'lia (*L.*) [*χεῖλος*]. *F.* macrochilie. Enlargement of the lip, especially if congenital.

Macrochei'lus (*L.*). One who has large lips.

Macrochei'ria (*L.*) [*χεῖρ*]. *F.* macrochirie. The condition of having very large hands.

Macrochei'rus (*L.*). One who has large hands.

Macrocito (*I.*). Macrocyte.

Macrocne'mius (*L.*) [*κνήμη*]. One who has long legs.

Macroco'lia (*L.*) [*κῶλον*]. Unusual length of limbs.

Macrocor'nea (*L.*). Megalocornea.

Mac'rocosm [*κόσμος*]. *L.* macrocosmus; *F.* macrocosme; *G.* Makrocosmus; *I.* macrocosmo. The universe.

Mac'rocyte [*κύτος*]. *I.* macrocito. 1. A large cell. 2. The large red blood-corpuscle found in pernicious anæmia and other conditions.

Macrodacty'lia (*L.*) [*μακρός*, *δάκτυλος*]. *F.* macrodactylie; *I.* macrodattilia. Excessive size of the fingers.

Macrodac'tylus (*L.*). Long-fingered.

Macrodon'tus (*L.*) [*ὀδούς*]. One who has a large jaw or teeth.

Macroftalmo (*I.*). Macrophthalmus.

Macrogas'ter (*L.*) [*γαστήρ*]. *F.* macrogastre. Large or dilated stomach.

Macroglos'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [*γλῶσσα*]. *F.* makroglossie; *G.* Zungenvorfall. Excessive development of the tongue, often accompanying cretinism.

Macrome'lia (*L.*, *I.*) [*μέλος*]. *F.* macromélie. Monstrosity due to an enlarged limb.

Mac'romere [*μέρος*]. A large segmentation sphere.

Macrono'sia (*L.*), pl. æ [*νόσος*]. Chronic disease.

Macropanenceph'alus (*L.*) [*πᾶν*, *ἐγκέφαλος*]. Term applied to skulls in which the angle between lines drawn from hormion to nasion and to basion is from 185.5° to 206° [Lissauer].

Macrophal'lic [*φαλλός*]. Having a large penis.

Macrophal'lus (*L.*). 1. A large penis. 2. One who has a large penis.

Macropho'nus (*L.*) [*φωνή*]. Strong- or loud-voiced.

Macrophthal'mus (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. *F.* macrophthalme; *I.* macroftalmo or macrotalmo. Having large eyes.

Macro'pia (*L.*). Macropsia.

Macropi'per (*L.*). Long pepper. **M. methys'ticum**, Miq., *Piper methysticum*, Fors.

Macropnœ'a (*L.*) [*πνέω*]. *F.* macropnée. Deep breathing.

Macrop'nous [*πνέω*]. Breathing slowly and deeply.

Macropo'dia (*L.*, *I.*) [*πούς*]. *F.* macropodie; *G.* Makropodie. Abnormal size of the feet.

Macropo'dus or **Macro'pus** (*L.*). *F.* macropode. Having a large foot.

Macroproso'pia (*L.*, *I.*) [*πρόσωπον*]. *F.* macroprosopie. Excessive size of the face.

Macrop'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ὄψις*]. *F.* macropsie; *G.* Grosssehen. A condition of vision in which objects appear abnormally increased in size.

Macro'pus (*L.*). Macropodus.

Mac'ror (*L.*). Emaciation.

Macrorrhi'nus (*L.*) [*ῥίς*]. One who has a large nose.

Macros'celes (*L.*) [*σκέλος*]. Long-legged.

Macrosce'lia (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* macroscélie. Excessive length of limbs.

Mac'roscope [*σκοπέω*]. *G.* Makroskop; *I.* macroscopio. An instrument for reducing the apparent size of objects; used by Volkmann in the study of irradiation.

Macroscop'ic. *F.* macroscopique; *G.* makroskopisch; *I.* macroscopico. Easily seen without the use of magnifying appliances.

Macro'sia or **Macro'sis** (*L.*). Increase of size or length.

Macrosoma'tia or **Macroso'mia** (*L.*) [*σῶμα*]. *F.* macrosomatie; *I.* macrosomasia. Excessive size of the whole body.

Macros'toma (*L.*) [*στόμα*]. *F.* macrostomie. Congenital fissure of the lips at the commissure, due to non-union of the soft parts of the maxillary processes.

Macros'tomous. *L.* macrostomus; *F.* macrostome. Having a large mouth.

Macro'tes (*L.*) [*οὖς*]. Having large ears.

Mac'rotin. *F.* macrotine. Resin obtained from root of *Cimicifuga racemosa*, by precipitation from tincture by addition of water. cimicifugin.

Macro'tis (*L.*). One who has large ears.

Macro'tys actæoi'des, Raf. *Cimicifuga racemosa*, Ell.

Mac'ula (*L.*), pl. **æ**. *F.* macule, tache; *G.* Fleck; *I.* macchia. A spot or stain without elevation or depression. **M. acus'tica**, in the internal ear, an oval area in the utricle and another in the saccule, to which are distributed filaments of the auditory nerve. **M. al'ba** or **al'bida**. 1. Albinism. 2. Whitish spots seen on serous surfaces, especially the pericardium, caused by a previous circumscribed inflammation. **M. arcua'ta**, arcus senilis. **M. cœru'lea**, a peculiar exanthem formerly supposed to be characteristic of typhoid fever, really due to bites of crab-lice. **M. cor'neæ**. *F.* albugo; *G.* Hornhautfleck; *I.* albugine. A dense white opaque spot on the cornea. **M-æ. cribro'sæ**. *F.* taches criblées; *G.* Siebflecken. Groups of minute openings in wall of vestibule for passage of auditory nerve-fibres. The superior leads into the utricle and ampullæ of the vertical and horizontal semicircular canals; the inferior, to the posterior semicircular canal; the median, to the saccule. **M. fla'va**, macula lutea. **M. germinati'va**, germinal disc. **M. hepat'ica**, chloasma hepaticum. **M. lu'tea**. *F.* tache jaune. A roundish spot on the retina in the visual axis, marked by diffused yellow pigment. Retinal cones only are found upon it, and it appears to be the principal focus of vision. **M. ma'jor** [Morgagni], macula cribrosa anterior: see *Maculæ cribrosæ*. **M. mater'na** or **M. mat'ricis**, mother's mark, nævus pigmentosus. **M. ni'gra**, blind spot. **M. sola'ris**, freckle.

Mac'ular. *L.* macularis; *F.* maculeux, euse; *G.* gefleckt; *I.* maculoso. Pertaining to, or affected with, maculæ.

Mac'ulated. *L.* maculatus; *F.* maculé; *G.* fleckig; *I.* maculato. Spotted.

Maculature (*F.*). Macula.

Macula'tus (*L.*). *F.* maculé, ée; *I.* maculato. Spotted, maculated.

Mac'uliform. Looking like a stain or spot.

Mac'ulous. *L.* maculosus; *F.* maculeux, euse; *G.* fleckig; *I.* maculoso. Spotted.

Mad [*A. S.* gemâd]. 1. Popular synonym for insane. 2. Affected with rabies. **M. itch**, form of enzootic disease of cattle characterized by frantic scratching and rub-

bing of various parts, with tympanites; often fatal.

Ma'dar: see *Madar*.

Madaro'sis (*L.*) [*μαδαρός*]. *F.* madarose; *I.* madarosi. The production of madaroma—*i. e.* loss of hair, especially of the eyelashes.

Madarot'ic. *L.* madaroticus. Pertaining to madarosis; without eyelashes.

Mad'der [*A. S.* mœddere]. *L.* rubia; *F.* garance; *G.* Krapp, Färberröthe; *I.* robbia. The root of *Rubia tinctorum*, L.; used in the arts as a dye; formerly thought to be emmenagogue and diuretic.

Mad-dog skull'cap. *Scutellaria lateriflora*, L.

Mad-dog weed. *Alisma plantago.*

Madéfaction (*F.*). *L.* madefactio; *I.* madefazione. Moistening.

Made'ma or **Made'sis** (*L.*) [*μαδάω*]. Alopecia, madarosis.

Madenwurm (*G.*). *Oxyuris vermicularis.*

Ma'dia (*L.*). A genus of *Compositæ*. **M. oil**, a bland fixed oil from the seeds of *Madia sativa*, Mol. **M. sati'va**, Mol., a Chilian herb cultivated in Europe and elsewhere for the seed.

Madi'sis (*L.*) [*μάδησις*]. Baldness.

Mad'ison Springs. Chalybeate mineral springs, in Madison Co., Georgia.

Madiste'rium (*L.*). An instrument for removing hair.

Mad'ness [*A. S.* gemâd]. *F.* folie; *G.* Verrücktheit; *I.* pazzia. 1. Disorder of the intellect of any kind, permanent, transient, etc. 2. Popular term for insanity. **M., canine'**, hydrophobia.

Ma'dor (*L.*). 1. Moisture. 2. Profuse perspiration.

Madorrhée (*F.*). Syphilis.

Madras' tur'meric. A commercial variety of turmeric, consisting of thick lateral branches of the rhizome, mixed with sliced tubers.

Madre (*I.*). Mother. **M. del vino**, lees of wine.

Madreperla (*I.*). Mother-of-pearl.

Madro'ne Min'eral Springs. Carbonated water, 6 miles N. of Gilroy Hot Springs, Santa Clara Co., California.

Madu'ra foot. Mycetoma.

Mad'weed. Scutellaria.

Mad'wort. *Camelina sativa*, Crantz; leaves vermifuge.

Mæ'a (*L.*) [*μαῖα*]. A midwife. **Mæ'eia**, midwifery.

Mädchenschneider or **Mädchenstecher** (*G.*). A man having an insane desire to cut or wound girls.

Mæeusioma'nia (*L.*) [*μαίευσις, μανία*]. Undue zeal in aiding labor.

Mæeusiopho'bia (*L.*) [*φόβος*]. Undue fear of aiding labor.

Mæeu'sis (*L.*) [*μαιεύω*]. Labor.

Mæeu'tic. *G.* Mäeutisch. Obstetrical.

Mäeutik (*G.*). Obstetrics.

Mæeu'tria (*L.*). Midwife.

Mähnengrind (*G.*). A scabby, mangy condition at the roots of the mane in the horse, the result of chronic pruritus.

Mährenflechte or **Mährenzopf** (*G.*). Plica polonica.

Mæ'nas (*L.*) [*μανάς*]. Mania, fury.

Männlich (*G.*). Male.

Mæ'sa (*L.*). A genus of *Myrsineæ*. **M. lanceola'ta**, Forsk., saoria, an African shrub; the fruit is used as a tænifuge. **M. pic'ta**, Hoch., *M. lanceolata*, Hoch.

Mästen (*G.*). To fatten. **Mästung**, fattening.

Mäusefell or **Mäusefleck** (*G.*). Mother's mark.

Mäusegift (*G.*). Arsenious acid.

Mäuseöhrchen (*G.*). *Hieracium pilosella*, L.

Mäusezahn (*G.*). Incisor tooth.

Mafu'ra tal'low. A concrete fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Trichilia emetica*, Vahl.

Mafurei'ra oleif'era, Bert. *Trichilia emetica*, Vahl.

Mag'dalen. A reformed prostitute.

Magen (*G.*). Stomach; **—ader**, gastric vein; **—arterienflechte**, coeliac plexus; **—ausdehnung**, gastrectasia; **—ausspülung**, washing out the stomach; **—beschwerde**, gastric disorder; **—blähung**, flatulence of the stomach; **—blutung**, gastrorrhagia; **—brei**, chyme; **—brennen**, heartburn, pyrosis; **—bruch**, gastrocele; **—carcinom**, carcinoma of stomach; **—catarrh**, catarrhal gastritis; **—darmschwimmprobe**, test as to whether the stomach and intestines contain gases enough to float them in pure water; **—diagnostic**, examination of the condition of the stomach and of its secretions; **—dickdarmband**, greater omentum; **—drücken**, cardialgia; **—drüse**, pancreas; **—drüsen**, peptic

glands; — dünndarmfistel, gastro-intestinal fistula; — durchfall, diarrhœa from passage of undigested food from the stomach into the intestines; — durchlöcherung, perforation of the stomach; — entzündung, gastritis; — erweichung, gastromalacia; — erweiterung, gastrectasia, dilatation of the stomach; — expression, Ewald's term for a method of examining the stomach; — fistel, gastric fistula; — gegend, epigastric region; — geschwür, gastric ulcer; — geschwulst, tumor of the stomach; — gicht, gout in the stomach; — grube, pit of the stomach; — grund, fundus of the stomach; — haut, coat of the stomach; — husten, stomach cough; — katarrh, gastric catarrh; — koller, vertigo or staggers in the horse, due to gastric disorder; — krampf, spasm of the stomach, gastrodynia; — krankheit, gastropathy; — kranzarterie, coronary artery of the stomach; — krebs, cancer of stomach; — krümmung, curvature of stomach; — lähmung, paralysis of the stomach; — leberband, gastro-hepatic ligament; — leiden, gastropathy; — milzband, gastro-splenic ligament; — mittel, stomachic; — mund, oberer, cardiac orifice of stomach; — mund, unterer, pyloric orifice of stomach; — naht, gastrorrhaphy; — netz, great omentum; — netzarterien, or — netzschlagadern, or — netzpulsadern, gastro-epiploic arteries; — netzdrüsen, gastric lymphatic glands; — polyp, gastric polypus; — pulsader or — schlagader, gastric artery; — pumpe, stomach-pump; — rand, margin of the stomach; — reiz, gastric irritation; — schall, gastric resonance; — schlund, œsophagus; — schmerz, pain in the stomach; — schnitt, gastrotomy; — schwäche, weakness of stomach, dyspepsia; — schwindel, vertigo due to gastric irritation; — schwindsucht, atrophy of the stomach; — seuche, epidemic dysentery in cattle; — spritze, stomach-pump; — übel, gastropathy; — unruhe, morbid peristaltic action of the stomach when not containing food; — verdauung, gastric digestion; — verhärtung, scirrhus of stomach; — verschwärung, ulceration of the stomach; — wand, wall of the stomach; — weh, gastrodynia; — zerfressung, gastrobrosis; — zwölffingerdarmarterie or — zwölffingerdarmschlagader, gastroduodenal artery.

Magen'die's fora'men. *G.* Magendie'sches Loch; see *Foramen of Magendie.*

Magen'die's solu'tion. An aqueous solution of sulphate of morphine, 16 grains to the ounce.

Magensaft (*G.*). Gastric juice; — drüse, peptic gland; — fluss, hypersecretion of gastric juice; — säure, acid of the gastric juice.

Magenschleim (*G.*). Mucus of the stomach; — drüse, mucous gland of the stomach, pyloric gland; — fluss, gastrorrhœa; — haut, mucous membrane of the stomach.

Magen'ta. Aniline red; a crimson dye used for staining tissues.

Magerkeit (*G.*). Leanness, thinness, emaciation.

Magern (*G.*). To become lean or emaciated.

Maggiolana or Maggiorana (*I.*). Sweet marjoram.

Maggiolina (*I.*). *Lytta vesicatoria.*

Maggiore delle natiche (*I.*). Glutæus medius.

Mag'got [*Goth.* matha]. Larva of an insect.

Magistère (*F.*). Magistery. M. de bismuth, bismuth subnitrate. M. de jalap, resin of jalap. M. de soufre, precipitated sulphur.

Magiste'rium (*L.*). Magistery. M. bismu'thi, bismuth subnitrate. M. jala'pæ, resin of jalap. M. marcasi'tæ, bismuth subnitrate. M. o'pii, crystalline powder, probably morphine or containing it, obtained from opium by Ludwig [1688]. M. sul'phuris, precipitated sulphur.

Mag'istery. *L.* magisterium; *F.* magistère; *I.* magistero. 1. An old name for the precipitate obtained by diluting certain solutions with water. 2. A powerful medicine. M. of bis'muth, bismuth subnitrate.

Mag'istral. *L.* magistralis; *F.* magistral, ale; *I.* magistrale. In pharmacy indicates a medicament prepared extemporaneously.

Maglia (*I.*). Mesh; space between crossed fibres of a tissue, or between anastomosing branches of a blood-vessel.

Maglioso (*I.*). Reticulated, made up of meshes.

Mag'ma (*L.*) [*μάγμα*]. *G.* Teig. 1. Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in the state of paste. 2. The residue after expression in certain pharmaceutical operations.

Mag'nes epilep'siæ (*L.*). Cinnabar.

Magne'sia (*L.*). MgO. *F.* magnésie. Magnesium oxide, light magnesia, calcined magnesia. A white, very light, and very fine powder, odorless, having an earthy but no saline taste, and a faintly alkaline reaction; almost insoluble in water, insoluble in alcohol [U. S. P.]; prepared by exposing light magnesium carbonate to a low red heat: antacid, laxative: see also *Calcined*, *Fluid*, and *Heavy magnesia*. **M. al'ba** [P. Port.], magnesium carbonate. **M. calcina'ta**, magnesia. **M. carbon'ica** [P. Ross.], or **M. hydrocarbon'ica**, magnesium carbonate. **M. lev'is**, light magnesia. **M. pondero'sa** [U. S. P.], heavy magnesia. **M. sulfu'rica** [P. Ross.], magnesium sulphate. **M. us'ta** [Cod.], magnesia.

Magnesia (*I.*). Magnesia. **M. bianca**, carbonate of magnesia. **M. solfata**, Epsom salts.

Magne'sic-chalyb'eate. Term applied to mineral waters containing both magnesium and iron.

Magnésie (*F.*). Magnesia. **M. blanche**, carbonate of magnesia. **M. calcinée**, calcined magnesia. **M. hydratée**, magnesium hydrate. **M. liquide**, solution of carbonate of magnesium. **M. phosphatée**, phosphate of magnesia.

Magnésien, enne (*F.*). Relating to, or containing, magnesia.

Magne'sii (*L.*), gen. of **Magnesium**. **M. ac'etas**, magnesium acetate. **M. carbo'nas**, magnesium carbonate. **M. carbo'nas lev'is** [B. P.], light carbonate of magnesium. **M. carbo'nas pondero'sa** [B. P.], heavy carbonate of magnesium. **M. chlori'dum**, magnesium chloride. **M. cit'ras**, magnesium citrate. **M. cit'ras granula'tus**, granulated citrate of magnesium. **M. lac'tas**, magnesium lactate. **M. sul'phas**, magnesium sulphate. **M. sul'phis**, magnesium sulphite.

Magnesio-fer'ric cit'rate. *L.* ferri et magnesii citras. Transparent, greenish-yellow scales, having a slightly ferruginous, somewhat acid taste, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by dissolving 2 ounces of freshly precipitated ferric hydrate in an aqueous solution of 3 ounces of citric acid, saturating the liquid with magnesium carbonate, filtering, evaporating to a syrupy consistence, and spreading upon glass plate to dry.

Magne'sium (*L.*) [*μάγνης*]. Mg. *I.* magnesio. A brilliant, silver-white, malleable metal, spec. grav. 1.75, melting at a red heat, preserving its lustre in dry air, oxidizing slightly in moist air, burning in the flame of a candle or gas-jet with an intensely white light, existing widely diffused in nature as a constituent of various minerals and as sulphate or chloride in mineral springs and sea-water; obtained for commercial purposes by heating together anhydrous magnesium chloride, fluor spar, and sodium. **M. ac'etate.** $Mg(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. *L.* magnesii acetas; *F.* acétate de magnésie; *G.* Magnesiumacetat; *I.* acetato di magnesio. A white, very deliquescent salt, soluble in water or alcohol, a product of the action of acetic acid upon magnesium carbonate. **M. bo'rate**, a white powder of sweetish taste, soluble in 4 parts of water; used as an antiseptic under the name of antifungin [Oppermann] **M. car'bonate.** $(MgCO_3)_4Mg(HO)_2.5H_2O$. *L.* magnesii carbonas; *F.* carbonate de magnésie; *G.* Magnesiumkarbonat; *I.* carbonato di magnesia. 1. Light magnesium carbonate is a very light, partly amorphous, partly crystalline powder, odorless, tasteless, almost insoluble in water; prepared by dissolving magnesium carbonate and sodium sulphate in cold water, boiling the mixed solutions for 15 minutes, washing the precipitate with boiling water, and drying [B. P.]. 2. Heavy magnesium carbonate is a white granular powder; other characters as above; prepared by dissolving magnesium carbonate and sodium sulphate in boiling water, evaporating the mixed solutions to dryness, digesting the residue in water, washing thoroughly and drying [B. P.]; antacid, laxative. **M. carbon'icum** [P. G.] or **M. carbon'icum hydro-oxyda'tum** [P. Aust.], magnesium carbonate. **M. chlo'ride.** $MgCl_2.6H_2O$. *L.* magnesii chloridum; *F.* chlorure de magnésium. A colorless, deliquescent, crystalline salt, having a bitter saline taste, very soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol; prepared for medicinal purposes by treating magnesium carbonate with hydrochloric acid, concentrating and crystallizing the filtered liquid; purgative. **M. cit'rate.** $Mg_3(C_6H_5O_7)_2.14H_2O$. *L.* magnesii citras; *F.* citrate de magnésie; *G.* Magnesiumcitrat; *I.* citrato di magnesio. A dull white, insipid, neutral salt, soluble in twice its weight of boiling water. The mode of preparation authorized by the Cod. is as follows: neutralize a solution of citric acid with magnesium oxycarbonate, filter while warm, and let stand 36 hours, express the caseous mass which forms,

divide into thin slices, and dry at a temperature of 20° to 25° C.; cathartic; see also *Granulated citrate of magnesium*. **M. cit'ricum**, magnesium citrate. **M. cit'ricum efferves'cens** [P. G.], granulated citrate of magnesium. **M. hy'drate.** $Mg(OH)_2$. *L.* magnesii hydras; *F.* magnesie hydratée. A compound prepared by boiling magnesia in 20 to 30 times its weight of water for 20 minutes, straining, and drying [Col.]. **M. hy'dro-oxyda'tum** [P. Aust.], magnesium hydrate. **M. lac'tate.** $Mg(C_3H_5O_3)_2 3H_2O$. *L.* magnesii lactas; *F.* lactate de magnésie; *G.* Magnesiumlactat; *I.* lattato di magnesia. A white crystalline salt, soluble in 30 parts of cold water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by double decomposition of calcium lactate with magnesium sulphate. **M. ox'ide**, magnesia. **M. oxyda'tum** [P. Aust.], magnesia. **M. sulfu'ricum** [P. G.], magnesium sulphate. **M. sulfu'ricum sic'cum**, dried magnesium sulphate. **M. sulfuro'sum**, magnesium sulphite. **M. sul'phate.** $MgSO_4 7H_2O$. *L.* magnesii sulphas; *F.* sulfate de magnésie; *G.* Bittersalz; *I.* solfato di magnesia. Epsom salt; a colorless, odorless, bitter, neutral, slowly efflorescent, crystalline salt, in the form of small right-rhombic prisms or acicular needles; soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; a constituent of sea-water and many mineral springs; prepared on the large scale from magnesite, kieserite, and other minerals; purgative; see also *Dried magnesium sulphate*. **M. sul'phite.** $MgSO_3 6H_2O$. *L.* magnesii sulphis; *F.* sulfite de magnesie; *G.* Magnesiumsulfit; *I.* solfito di magnesia. A white, crystalline, odorless powder, having a slightly bitter and sulphurous taste; soluble in 20 parts of water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by passing sulphurous acid gas through a mixture of magnesium carbonate and water; antizymotic.

Magnesiumcitrat in Körnern (*G.*). Granulated citrate of magnesium.

Magnesiumkarbonat (*G.*). Magnesium carbonate.

Magnesiumlactat. Magnesium lactate.

Mag'net opera'tion. Removal of fragments of iron or steel from the eyeball by means of a magnet.

Magneteisen (*G.*). Ferroso-ferric oxide.

Magnet'ic. *L.* magneticus; *F.* magnétique; *G.* magnetisch; *I.* magnetico. Pertaining to magnetism. **M. ox'ide of i'ron**, ferroso-ferric oxide.

Mag'netism. *L.* magnetismus; *F.* magnétisme; *I.* magnetismo. The property of attraction possessed by a magnet. **M., an'imal**, hypnotism.

Mag'netite. *F.* magnétite. Ferroso-ferric oxide.

Mag'netize. *F.* magnétiser; *G.* magnetisiren; *I.* magnettizzare. To bring under the influence of magnetism, to hypnotize.

Magniduc'tor (*L.*). Adductor magnus [Cones].

Magnipso'as (*L.*). Psoas magnus [Cones].

Magno'lia. *G.* Magnolie. 1. A genus of *Magnoliaceæ*. 2. The bark of *Magnolia acuminata*, L., *M. glauca*, L., and *M. tripetala*, L. [U. S. P.]; a stimulant, aromatic tonic, and diaphoretic. **M. acumina'ta**, L., cucumber-tree, grows in the U. S. along the Alleghany range of mountains. **M. glau'ca**, L., sweet bay, white bay, beaver-tree, swamp sassafras; a shrub or small tree of the Atlantic coast of the U. S. **M. grandiflo'ra**, L., the great laurel magnolia of the southern U. S. **M. mexica'na**, Moc. et Sessé., found in Mexico and Chili. The flowers are used as an antispasmodic and tonic [F. Mex.]. **M. tripet'ala**, L. (*M. umbrella*, Lam.), umbrella tree; indigenous to the U. S. **M. umbrel'la**, Lam., *Magnolia tripetala*, L.

Magno'lia Spring. Sulphuretted, chalybeate water, Plains of Dura, Sumter Co., Georgia.

Magnolie (*G.*). Magnolia.

Mag'nolin. A crystalline principle obtained by Proctor (1872) from the fruit of *Magnolia tripetala*.

Mag'num os (*L.*). Os magnum.

Mag'nus mor'bus (*L.*). Epilepsy.

Magrezza (*I.*). Leanness, emaciation.

Magro, a, lean, emaciated.

Magsamen (*G.*). Poppy-seed.

Maguey' (*Mex.*). Agave. **M. manso**, *Agave potatorum* and *A. salmiana*, Hort. **M. meco**, *Agave lutea*.

Maha murree. Pali plague.

Mahl (*G.*). Mole.

Mahlzahn (*G.*). Molar tooth.

Mahnflechte, or **Mahnklatte**, or **Mahnlocke** (*G.*). Plica polonica.

Mahog'any. *F.* acajou; *G.* Mahagonyholz; *I.* acaciù. The wood of *Swietenia Mahogani*, L.

Mah'wah but'ter. A concrete oil ex-

pressed from the seeds of *Bassia longifolia*, L., and *B. latifolia*, Roxb.

Mah'wah spir'it. An alcoholic liquor distilled from the fermented flowers of *Bassia latifolia*, Roxb.

Mahy's plas'ter. Plaster of carbonate of lead.

Maiblume (*G.*). Lily of the valley. *Convallaria majalis*, L.

Maid'enhair. *L.* capillus veneris; *F.* capillaire; *G.* Frauenhaar; *I.* capelvenere. The frond of *Adiantum capillus-Veneris*, L., and *A. pedatum*, L.; demulcent and slightly stimulant: see also *Canada m.*

Maid'enhead. Maidenhood, virginity.

Maiei'a (*L.*) [*μαιεία*]. Midwifery.

Maier's si'nus. An inconstant diverticulum of the lachrymal sac into which empty the lachrymal ducts.

Maieu'ma (*L.*) [*μαιεύω*]. Birth, that which is born.

Maieu'tics [*μαιεύω*]. Obstetrics.

Maigre (*F.*). Thin, emaciated, lean.

Maigreur (*F.*). Leanness.

Mai'hem. Mayhem.

Mailändische Rose (*G.*). Pellagra.

Maille (*F.*). Mesh; a space in a network of capillaries.

Maillot (*F.*). Swaddling-cloth. **M. humide**, a wet bandage or sheet. **M. sec**, heated cloth or blanket applied to produce diaphoresis.

Maim'ing [*Old French*, mehaigner]. Depriving of a limb, feature, or organ.

Main (*F.*). Hand. **M. bote**, club-hand. **M. en crochet** or **M. fermée**, a deformity seen in glassblowers; a permanent contraction of the third and fourth fingers, the thumb being unaffected. **M. en griffe**, a claw-like shape of the hand, due to paralysis of the interosseous and lumbrical muscles; sometimes found in progressive muscular atrophy.

Maïs (*F.*). Maize, Indian corn. *Zea mays*, L.

Maisbrand (*G.*). Corn-smut.

Maison (*F.*). House. **M. d'accouchement**, lying-in hospital. **M. d'aliénés**, insane asylum. **M. mortuaire**, mortuary. **M. de santé**, private hospital. **M. de tolérance**, house of ill-fame.

Maispsychosen (*G.*). Psychoses connected with pellagra.

Maissiat'scher Streifen (*G.*). Iliotibial band.

Maisstärke (*G.*). Corn starch.

Maize. Indian corn.

Ma'jor opera'tions. Surgical operations involving immediate risk of life.

Majorana (*I.*). Marjoram. *Origanum majorana*, L.

Majora'na horten'sis, Moench. *Origanum majorana*, L.

Majo'ri-rec'tus (*L.*). Rectus capitis anticus major [Cones].

Major'ity [major]. *F.* majorité; *G.* Majorität, Mündigkeit; *I.* maggioranza. The age at which the law recognizes independent responsibility; in the United States and England the age of 21 years.

Mak-. For words beginning thus, see also *Mac-*.

Makintosh (*F.*, *I.*). Mackintosh.

Makro-. For words thus beginning, not found here, see under *Macro-*.

Makrochilie (*G.*) [*χεῖλος*]. Hypertrophy of the lip.

Makrocosmus (*G.*). Macrocosm.

Makrocyte (*G.*). Macrocyte.

Makronosie (*G.*). Chronic disease.

Makroskop (*G.*). Macroscope.

Makroskopisch (*G.*). Macroscopic.

Makrosomie (*G.*). Macrosomia.

Makrostomia (*G.*). Macrostoma.

Makula (*G.*). Macula.

Mal (*F.*), pl. **Maux**. Sickness, disease, ailment: see also under *Maladie*. **M. des Allemands**, syphilis. **M. d'âne**, crapaudine. **M. ansérine**, anserine disease. **M. des ardents**, epidemic ergotism. **M. des Asturies**, pellagra. **M. d'aventure**, whitlow. **M. de la baie de Saint-Paul**, syphiloid. **M. des Barbades**, elephantiasis. **M. de bassine**, eruptive disease of hands of winders of silk from cocoons. **M. de Boutry**, posthitis in horses. **M. de buas**, syphilis. **M. caduc**, epilepsy. **M. de cerf**, tetanus in the horse. **M. de chicot**, tertiary syphilis. **M. chimique**, phosphorus necrosis. **M. des chrétiens**, syphilis. **M. de cœur**, nausea. **M. du coït** or **M. de coït**, a specific disease of the horse, communicable by coitus, characterized in the first stage by inflammations in the genito-urinary organs, and in later stages by cutaneous eruptions and paralysis. **M. de contagion**, in veterinary medicine, anasarca. **M. de Crimée**, elephantiasis. **M. curial**, syphilis. **M. des dattes**: see *Ulcers, endemic*. **M. de dents**, toothache. **M. divin**, epilepsy.

M. d'enfant, labor-pains. **M. d'enfer** or **M. d'Espagne**, erysipelas. **M. espagnol**, syphilis. **M. d'estomac.** 1. Cachexia aquosa. 2. Stomach-ache. **M. de Fiume**, syphiloid. **M. français**, syphilis. **M. de garrot**, injury of the withers of the horse, produced by pressure or friction of harness. **M. de gorge**, angina. **M. de hanche**, coxalgia. **M. haut** or **M. intellectuel (grand)**, epilepsy. **M. de Job**, syphilis. **M. de langue**, anthrax of the tongue. **M. de los pintos**, pinta. **M. de lune**, periodical ophthalmia. **M. de mâchoire**, trismus. **M. de Melada**, pellagra. **M. de mer**, sea-sickness. **M. de mère**, hysteria. **M. de misère**, pellagra. **M. des montagnes**, mountain sickness. **M. de mort**, leprosy. **M. de Naples**, syphilis. **M. de neige**, the intense desire to sleep felt by persons travelling in the snow and intense cold. **M. de nerfs**, paralysis agitans; neurasthenia. **M. noir**, anthrax. **M. de nuque**, poll evil. **M. d'oreilles**, otitis, earache. **M. de Paris**, intestinal disorder to which strangers in Paris are subject. **M. du pays**, nostalgia. **M. perforant du pied**, Madura foot. **M. de Piedra**, syphilis. **M. de pis**, mastitis in cows. **M. des Polonais**, syphilis. **M. de Pott**, Pott's disease. **M. de Puna**, puna. **M. de raquet**, snowshoe disease. **M. de reins**, lumbago. **M. de rose** or **rosso**, pellagra. **M. rouge**, erysipelas. **M. rouge de Cayenne**, elephantiasis. **M. rouge du porc**, rothlauf. **M. sacré**, epilepsy. **M. de saignée**, phlebitis following venesection. **M. saint**, epilepsy. **M. Saint-Antoine**, erysipelas. **M. de Sainte-Euphémie**, tertiary syphilis. **M. Saint-Jean**, epilepsy. **M. Saint-Lazare**, elephantiasis. **M. Saint-Main**, pellagra. **M. de Saint-Mervuis** or **M. de Saint-Sement**, syphilis. **M. de Siam**, yellow fever. **M. del sol**, pellagra. **M. de taupe**, poll evil. **M. télégraphique**, telegraphers' cramp. **M. de tête**, cephalalgia, headache. **M. de théâtre**, Paul's term for syncope in a theatre, especially occurring in women near the beginning of pregnancy. **M. des Turcs**, syphilis. **M. des Ursulines**, demonopathy of London in 1632. **M. vertébral de Pott**, Pott's disease.

Mal (*L.*), contraction of **Male**. Sickness. **M. di fiume**, falcadina. **M. del higado**, or **M. del monte**, or **M. rosso**, or **M. del sole**, pellagra. **M. del verme**, farcy.

Ma'la (*L.*). Cheek.

Mal'abar car'damom. The official cardamom, *q. v.*

Mal'abar itch. A form of scabies ferox.

Mal'abar ki'no. The official kino, East India kino.

Malabath'rum (*L.*). Folia malabathri; the leaves of *Cinnamomum nitidum* and other species of *C.*

Malac'ca bean. Fruit of *Anacardium*.

Malac'ca-nut. Oriental cashew-nut.

Mal'achite green. *F.* vert malachite. Tetramethyl-diamido-triphenyl-carbinol oxalate. A green dye, powder soluble in water or alcohol, used in contrast staining.

Mala'cia (*L.*, *I.*) [*μαλακός*]. *F.* malacie. 1. *G.* Erweichung. Softening. 2. *G.* Gelüste. Depraved appetite.

Malacocatarac'ta (*L.*). Soft cataract.

Malacogas'ter (*L.*) [*γαστήρ*]. 1. Softening of the stomach. 2. A softened stomach.

Malaco'ma (*L.*) [*μαλακόω*]. A softening. **M. cer'ebri**, softening of the brain. **M. os'sium**, osteomalacia.

Malacopho'nus (*L.*) [*μαλακός*, *φωνή*]. Soft-voiced.

Malacosarcose (*F.*). Softening of the muscles.

Malaco'sis (*L.*) [*μαλακόω*]. Softening.

Malacos'teon or **Malacos'teum** (*L.*) [*ὀστέον*] *F.* malacostéose; *G.* Knochenerweichung; *I.* malacosteosi. Softening of the bones.

Malac'tic. *L.* malacticus; *F.* malactique; *I.* malactico. Emollient. **Malac'tica**, emollients.

Malade (*F.*). 1. Patient, a sick person. 2. Sick, ill.

Maladie (*F.*), pl. **Maladies**. Disease; see also under *Mal*. **M. d'Addison**, Addison's disease. **M. des anatomistes**, disease resulting from dissection wounds. **M. anglaise**, syphilis. **M. aphtheuse**, aphthous stomatitis. **M. d'Aran**, progressive muscular atrophy. **M. de la baie de Saint-Paul**, a syphiloid which appeared in Canada in 1760, among the fishing population of the Bay of St. Paul. **M. de Basedow** or **de Graves**, exophthalmic goitre. **M. de Bergeron**, localized rhythmic chorea. **M. bleue**, cyanosis. **M. de Bright**, Bright's disease. **M. bronzée**, Addison's disease. **M. de Brünn**, syphiloid which prevailed

in Moravia in 1578. **M. carbonculaire**, anthrax. **M. cardiaque**, sweating sickness. **M. chancelante**, paralysis agitans. **M. comitiale**, epilepsy. **M. connée**, congenital disease. **M. de Corrigan**, Corrigan's disease. **M. de Cruveilhier**, ulcer of stomach. **M. écailleuse**, ichthyosis. **M-s. d'évolution**, developmental diseases. **M. féminine**, Scythian disease. **M. de foin**, hay fever. **M. de Hanovre**: see *Mal de coït*. **M. herculéenne**, epilepsy. **M. de Hodgson**, Hodgson's disease. **M-s. d'imitation**, neuroses acquired by imitation. **M. d'Isambert**, acute miliary tuberculosis of larynx and pharynx. **M. kystique**, cystic disease. **M-s. de lait** or **laiteuses**, diseases occurring during lactation. **M. de Landry**, acute ascending spinal paralysis. **M. lunatique**, mania, epilepsy. **M. de Ménière**, Ménière's disease. **M. mercurielle**, hydrargyria. **M. des mineurs**, anæmia produced in miners by the presence in the intestine of the *Anguillula intestinalis* and *A. stercoralis*, Bavay. **M. de Morvan**, Morvan's disease. **M-s. mystiques**, ecstasy, trance, etc. **M. de Parkinson**, paralysis agitans. **M. de Pavy**, intermittent cyclic albuminuria. **M. du pays**, nostalgia. **M. pédiculaire**, phtheiriasis. **M. de poitrine**, phthisis, chronic pneumonia. **M-s. populaires**, epidemic diseases. **M-s. régionales**, endemic diseases. **M-s. religieuses**: see *M-s. mystiques*. **M. sacrée**, epilepsy. **M. sanguine**, plethora. **M. des Scythes**, Scythian disease. **M-s. secrètes**, venereal diseases. **M. de Siam**, yellow fever. **M. de Sologne**, cachexia aquosa. **M. du sommeil**, sleeping sickness. **M. des sucreries**, West Indian name for beri-beri. **M. tachetée**, purpura. **M. de Thomsen**, Thomsen's disease. **M. tremblante**, paralysis agitans. **M. des trieurs de laine**, woolsorters' disease. **M. vésiculeuse**, pemphigus. **M. de Verlhoff**, purpura hæmorrhagica.

Maladif, ive (*F.*). Sickly.

Maladrerie (*F.*). Leper hospital.

Mal'ady [malus]. *F.* maladie; mal; *G.* Krankheit; *I.* malattia, male. Disease.

Malag'ma (*L.*) [*μαλάσσω*]. Cataplasm.

Malaire (*F.*). Malar, malar bone.

Malaise (*F.*). Uneasiness, discomfort.

Malakosteon (*G.*). Osteomalacia.

Malam'bo-bark. Matias-bark; the bark of *Croton Malambo*, Kars., from South America; an aromatic tonic.

Malan'co opera'tion: see *Fénelon-Malanco operation*.

Mal'anders. *L.* malandria; *F.* malandre; *I.* malandra. Mallenders.

Malaprax'is (*L.*). Legal synonym for malpractice.

Ma'lar. *L.* malaris; *F.* malaire; *I.* malare. Pertaining to the cheek or to the malar bone. **M. ar'teries**, small branches of the lachrymal piercing the malar bone. **M. bone.** *L.* os malare; *F.* malaire; *G.* Jochbein; *I.* osso malare. A paired bone of the face which unites the frontal and superior maxillary with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone, forming the prominence of the cheek. **M. canal'.** *L.* canalis zygomatico-facialis. A small passage through the substance of the malar bone from orbit to facial surface. **M. in'dex.** *F.* indice malaire; *G.* Wangenbreiten-Index. Ratio of bimalar diameter proper to alveolonasal line, the latter taken as 100 [Topinard]. **M. nerves.** 1. Twigs from orbital branch of superior maxillary nerve, passing through the malar canals. 2. Branches from facial nerve which pass across the cheek. **M. point**, the most prominent part of the malar bone. **M. proc'ess.** *L.* processus malaris; *F.* apophyse malaire; *G.* Jochfortsatz. 1. That which extends backward from the upper portion of body of superior maxillary bone, uniting it with the malar bone. 2. Zygomatic process. **M. tuberos'ity.** *L.* tuberositas malaris; *F.* tubercule malaire; *G.* Wangenhöcker. A slight protuberance on the lower edge of the malar bone where it unites with the superior maxillary.

Malarbreite (*G.*). Bimalar diameter proper.

Mala'ria [male, aria]. 1. The specific paludal miasm which is supposed to be the cause of ague and allied diseases. 2 (*F.*). Foul air.

Malariafieber (*G.*). Malarial fever.

Mala'rial. *F.* malarique; *G.* malarisch; *I.* malarico. Pertaining to, or caused by, malaria. **M. cachex'ia**, cachexia produced by chronic malarial disease. **M. fe'ver.** *L.* febris malarialis; *F.* fièvre paludéenne; *G.* Malariafieber; *I.* febbre malarica. An endemic disease of wide geographical distribution, characterized by fever which usually has distinct periods of remission or intermission, enlargement of the spleen, pigmentation of various internal organs, and destruction of red blood-

corpuscles. **M. intermit'tent fever**, malarial fever with periods of apyrexia. There are numerous varieties depending on the length of the intermission, as duodecimane, hebdomadal, nonane, octane, quintan, quotidian, septan, sextan, tertian, etc. There are sub-varieties of these, as double tertian, double quotidian, etc. **M. remit'tent fever**, malarial fever with periods of remission from the height of the fever, but no periods of apyrexia. There are numerous varieties, depending on the most prominent symptoms: see *Bilious, Gastric, Gastro-adynamic, Gastro-bilious, Icteric*, etc. *fever*. There are numerous varieties of malarial fever, either remittent or intermittent in type, named, according to locality, symptoms, or severity of the attack, as aphonic, apoplectic, ardent, autumnal, Bengal, Bona, Chagres, comatose, congestive, country, fall, hæmoptoic, hill, jungle, lake, masked, Mediterranean, mountain, Niger, paludal, Panama, periodic, pernicious, subintrant, vernal, Walcheren, etc. fever.

Mala'ri-labia'lis (*L.*). Zygomaticus major [Cones].

Mala'rious. Pertaining to, due to, or affected with, malaria.

Mala'ris (*L.*). 1. Malar. 2. *L. orbicularis malaris*. Fascicles from the orbicularis palpebrarum, which pass downward to be inserted into the skin of the cheek [Henle].

Malarpunktbreite (*G.*). Bimalar diameter, proper.

Malassimila'tion. Imperfect assimilation or nutrition.

Mal'ate. *G.* apfelsaures Salz; *I.* malato. Salt formed by the union of malic acid with a base. **M. of iron**: see *Tinctura ferri pomata*.

Malaticcio (*I.*). Sickly.

Malato, fem a (*I.*). 1. Indisposed, sick, ill. 2. Malate.

Malattia (*I.*). Disease. **M. di Addison**, Addison's disease. **M. aftosa**, aphthous stomatitis. **M. dell' anca**, coxalgia. **M. degli ardenti**, ergotism. **M. azzurra**, cyanosis. **M. di Basedow**, Basedow's disease. **M. bronzina**, Addison's disease. **M. di Bright**, Bright's disease. **M. di Brünn**, Brunn's disease. **M. carbonchiosa**, anthrax. **M. del coito**, mal du cout. **M. comiziale**, epilepsy. **M. del fieno**, hay fever. **M. di Flajani**, exophthalmic goitre. **M. di Ménière**, Ménière's disease. **M. dei minatori**, miners' disease, miners' anæmia. **M. del paese**, nostalgia. **M. pedicolare**, phtheiriasis. **M. rossa**, pellagra. **M. sacra**, epilepsy. **M. di Siam**, yellow fever. **M. di Sologna**, pellagra. **M. venerea**, syphilis.

Malattinuccia (*I.*). Slight diseases.

Malaxa'tion. *L.* malaxatio. A softening, making soft, as by kneading; a variety of massage.

Malaxiren (*G.*). To soften.

Malax'is (*L.*) [*μαλαξις*]. A morbid softening.

Malazissa'tus (*L.*). Effeminate.

Mal-bouché, ée (*F.*). Mal-denté.

Mal'ce (*L.*) [*μαλαξη*]. Frost-bite, chilblain.

Mal-cœur (*F.*). Chthonophagia.

Malcubato (*I.*). Sickly, frail.

Mal-denté, ée (*F.*). Having a faulty disposition of the teeth.

Male. *F.* mâle; *G.* männlich; *I.* maschio. Masculine, pertaining to males. **M. blade**: see *Female blade*. **M. fern**, aspidium. **M. jal'ap**, the tuberous root of *Ipomœa Orizabensis*, Led., called also jalap-stalks, light, fusiform, or woody jalap, orizaba-root. **M. nut'meg**, wild or long nutmeg, the seed of *Myristica fatua*, Hout; oblong in shape, less aromatic than the official nutmeg. **M. or'gan**, penis. **M. pronu'cleus**: see *Pronucleus*.

Male (*I.*). Disease, sickness. **M. d'amore**, toothache. **M. di anca**, coxalgia. **M. degli ardenti**, ergotism. **M. di ascensione**, male di montagna. **M. delle Asturie**, pellagra. **M. d'avventura**, whitlow. **M. azzurro**, cyanosis. **M. benedetto**, or **brutto**, or **caduco**, epilepsy. **M. di cervo**, tetanus in the horse. **M. chimico**, mal chimique. **M. di coito**, mal du cout. **M. di Crimea**, leprosy. **M. dei cristiani**, syphilis. **M. di cuore**, popular term for nausea. **M. di denti**, toothache. **M. divino**, epilepsy. **M. fenicio**, leprosy. **M. del fianco** or **di fianco**, colic. **M. di Fiume**: see *Fulcadina*. **M. francese**, syphilis. **M. di fuoco**, acute hepatitis in animals, attended with severe meningitis. **M. di gola**, angina, sore throat. **M. d'incollatura**, the chafing produced by the prolonged friction of the harness in the horse. **M. d'infante**, labor-pains. **M. di lingua**, glossanthrax. **M. di luna**, periodical ophthalmia. **M. della lupa**, bulimia, lycorexia. **M. di**

madre, hysteria. **M. maestro**, epilepsy. **M. di mare**, sea-sickness. **M. di mascella**, trismus. **M. di Melada**, pellagra, as observed in the village of Melada in the province of Venice. **M. del miserere**, iliac passion. **M. di miseria**, pellagra. **M. di montagna**, mountain sickness. **M. di morto**, malum mortuum. **M. di Napoli**, syphilis. **M. nero**, anthrax, carbuncle. **M. di neve**, irresistible somnolence, due to cold. **M. d'orecchio**, earache. **M. del padrone**, hypochondria. **M. del paese**, nostalgia. **M. perforante del piede**, perforating ulcer of the foot. **M. di Piedra**, syphilis. **M. dei Polacchi**, syphilis. **M. di poppe**, mastitis. **M. di Pott**, Pott's disease. **M. di reni**, lumbago. **M. di rischio**, dangerous malady. **M. di rose** or **M. rosso**, pellagra. **M. sacro**, epilepsy. **M. di San Antonio**, erysipelas. **M. di San Eufemia**, tertiary syphilis. **M. di San Giovanni**, epilepsy. **M. di San Lazzaro**, elephantiasis. **M. di San Mano**, leprosy. **M. santo**, epilepsy. **M. del Santo Giobbe**, syphilis. **M. sarmato**, plica. **M. di Siam**, yellow fever. **M. del sole**, pellagra. **M. sottile**, phthisis, tuberculosis. **M. di Spagna**: see *Male di fuoco*. **M. spagnuolo**, syphilis. **M. di stomaco**, stomach-ache. **M. del suolo**, pellagra. **M. di talpa**: see *Mal de taupe*. **M. di terra**, epilepsy. **M. di testa**, headache. **M. dei Turchi** or **M. venereo**, syphilis.

Malefi'cium (*L.*). Infliction of injury; poisoning.

Malefico (*I.*). Hurtful, poisonous.

Malegue'ta pep'per: see *Meleguета*.

Malerkolik (*G.*). Painters' colic.

Malforma'tion. *L.* malformatio; *G.* Missbildung. A departure from the normal type in the development of the animal organism, usually applied to variations of minor importance as distinguished from monstrosities.

Malgaigne's amputa'tion. 1. Subastragaloid amputation. 2. A modification of the oval amputation, by making a longitudinal incision on the outer side of the limb, extending a short distance above and twice as far below the point of amputation, and from the junction of the middle and lower thirds of this incision commencing the lateral branches of the oval incision.

Malgaigne's fos'sa. Superior carotid triangle: see *Triangles of the neck*.

Malgaigne's hooks. Hooks used to keep together the two parts of a fractured patella.

Malias'mus (*L.*). 1. Glanders. 2. Presence of animal parasites on or in the skin.

Ma'lic acid [malus]. $C_4H_6O_5$. *L.* acidum malicum; *F.* acide malique; *G.* Apfelsäure; *I.* acido malico. A colorless, deliquescent, crystallizable acid, of very common occurrence, both in the free state and in the form of salts, in plants and particularly in unripe fruits.

Malico'rium (*L.*). *I.* malicorio. Pomegranate-rind.

Malign, mā-līn'. Malignant.

Malig'nancy. *L.* malignitas; *F.* malignité; *G.* Bösartigkeit; *I.* malignità. The state of being malignant, malignity.

Malig'nant. *L.* malignus; *F.* malin, igne; *G.* bösartig; *I.* maligno. Dangerous to life; as applied to tumors it has the sense of cancerous. **M. disea'ses.** 1. Dangerous and rapidly fatal diseases. 2. Those which invade adjacent structures, spreading from foci. **M. papil'lary dermati'tis**, Paget's disease. **M. pus'tule**, the disease produced in the skin by inoculation of the *Bacillus anthracis*.

Malig'nity. *F.* malignité. Malignancy.

Maligno (*I.*). Malignant.

Malinconia (*I.*). Melancholia. **Malinconico, a**, melancholic.

Malin'ger [*F.* malingre]. To feign sickness or disability; hence **Malin'gerer**, one who so feigns.

Ma'lis (*L.*). 1. Maliasmus. 2. Parasitic disease. **M. aca'ri**, the itch. **M. dracun'culus**, *Filaria medinensis*. **M. pedic'uli**, phtheiriasis.

Malléaire (*F.*). Relating to the malleus.

Malleare timpanico primo esterno (*I.*). Tensor tympani.

Mallea'tio (*L.*). A form of chorea in which the hands make convulsive hammering movements.

Malle'dius (*L.*). Tensor tympani [Coues].

Mallee. *Eucalyptus oleosa*, Mull.

Mal'lenders. *F.* malandre; *G.* Mauke. An old term for a scaly disease of the skin of the legs in horses; psoriasis of the carpus.

Malle'olar. *L.* malleolaris; *F.* malléolaire; *I.* malleolare. Relating to the mal-

leoli. **M. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ malleolares. Small branches from the anterior and posterior tibial arteries ramifying over the malleoli.

Malle'olus (*L.*). *F.* malléole; *G.* Knochel, *I.* malleolo. Processes of the bones of the leg, extending downward on either side of the ankle. **M. radia'lis,** styloid process of the radius. **M. ulna'ris,** head of the ulna.

Mal'leus (*L.*). 1. *F.* marteau; *G.* Hammer; *I.* martello. A hammer-shaped ossicle of the middle ear, attached to the membrana tympani externally, transmitting its vibrations to the incus internally. 2. Glanders. **M. farcimino'sus,** farcy.

Mallo'tus philippinen'sis, Müll.-Arg. *Rottlera tinctoria*, Roxb. A shrub or small tree, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*, growing in Asia and Australia, the source of kamala.

Mal'low [*A. S.* malu]. *L.*, *I* malva; *F.* mauve; *G.* Malve. The name given to various plants belonging to the Order *Malvaceæ*: see *Indian mallow*, etc.

Malograna'tum (*L.*). Pomegranate.

Malpighi. Italian anatomist, 1628–94. **M., glan'dules of, M., glom'erules of,** Malpighian corpuscles, glomerules of kidney. **M., pyr'amids of.** *L.* pyramides renum; *F.* pyramides de Malpighi; *G.* Malpighi'sche Pyramiden; *I.* piramidi di Malpighi. Divisions of the medullary substance of the kidney, corresponding to the lobules which exist in the fœtus. Each constitutes a separate group of tubes, discharging at a single papilla.

Malpigh'ian bod'ies. Glomeruli of the kidney.

Malpigh'ian cor'puscles. *L.* corpusculi Malpighii; *F.* glandules de Malpighi; *G.* Rindenkorperchen. 1 Small rounded bodies in cortical substance of kidney, consisting of an expansion of the proximal end of a uriniferous tubule over a tuft of blood-vessels. 2. Splenic corpuscles.

Malpigh'ian lay'er. *L.* Malpighii rete; *F.* couche de Malpighi. Rete mucosum.

Malpighi'scher Glomerulus (*G.*). Glomerulus of the kidney.

Malpighi'sche Körperchen (*G.*). Malpighian corpuscles.

Malpighi'sche Pyramiden (*G.*). Malpighian pyramids.

Malposi'tion. Wrong position, especially of the fœtus, so as to impede labor.

Malprac'tice. *L.* malapraxis. 1. Professional misconduct. 2 (legal). Medical or surgical treatment resulting in injury to the patient, and due to ignorance, neglect, or criminal intent on the part of the practitioner.

Malpresenta'tion. A presentation of the fœtus which may prevent a speedy and safe delivery.

Malt [*A. S.* mealt]. *L.* maltum; *G.* Malz; *I.* malto. The seed of *Hordeum distichon*, L., caused to enter the incipient stage of germination by artificial means, and dried [U. S. P.]; tonic and nutritive; used to promote the digestion of amylaceous food; chiefly consumed in the making of ale and beer: see also *Amber* and *Barley malt*. **M. vin'egar,** official vinegar of the B. P., prepared from a mixture of malted and unmalted grain by the acetous fermentation; should contain 5.41 per cent. of real acetic acid.

Mal'tese cross. *F.* croix de Malte; *G.* Maltheserkreuz; *I.* croce di Malta. Square compress cut out at the corners in form of a Maltese cross.

Malthac'ticus (*L.*). Emollient.

Mal'tin. *F.* maltine. The diastase of malt.

Mal'tine. Name of certain commercial preparations of malt.

Mal'tose. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}.H_2O$. A kind of sugar produced by the action of diastase upon starch.

Mal'tum (*L.*). Malt. **M. hor'dei,** barley malt.

Ma'lum (*L.*). Disease. **M. Cotun'nii,** sciatica. **M. mor'tuum,** leprosy. **M. per'forans pe'dis,** perforating disease of the foot. **M. sen'ile,** chronic arthritis of the old.

Ma'lum (*L.*) [*μᾶλον*]. Apple. **M. per'sicum,** peach. **M. pu'nicum,** the fruit of *Punica granatum*.

Ma'lus (*L.*). Apple-tree. **M. commu'nis,** *Pyrus malus*, L.

Mal'va (*L.*). A genus of *Malvaceæ*. **M. rotundifo'lia,** L., low mallow; a naturalized European plant; demulcent and emollient. **M. sylves'tris,** L., high mallow; native of Europe, somewhat naturalized in America; the flowers, leaves, seed, and root are official in some of the European pharmacopœias. **M. vulga'ris,** Fries, the leaf of this species is official in the P. G.

Malvat du Languedoc (*F.*). Anthrax in ruminants.

Malvavisco (*I.*). Marshmallow.

Mal'wa o'pium. A variety of India opium.

Malz (*G.*). Malt; — **extrakt,** extract of malt.

Mamanpian. The initial growth in yaws, the mother-yaw.

Mamelle (*F.*). Mammary gland.

Mamelon (*F.*). Nipple.

Mamelons du rein (*F.*). Papillæ of the kidney.

Mamelonné, ée (*F.*). Mammillated.

Mamilla (*L.*). Nipple; see *Mammilla.*

Mamillalinie (*G.*). Nipple-line.

Mam'illary. *F.* mamillaire; *I.* mammillare. Mammillary.

Mam'ma, æ (*L.*). Mammary gland.

Mammacarcinom (*G.*). Cancer of the breast.

Mammaire (*F.*). Relating to the mamma, mammary. **M. externe inférieure,** inferior branch of external mammary artery. **M. externe supérieure,** superior branch of external mammary artery. **M. interne,** internal mammary artery.

Mam'mary, *L.* mammarius; *F.* mammaire; *I.* mammario. Relating to the breast. **M. are'ola,** that around the base of the nipple, pinkish in virgins, brown in those having had children. **M. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ mammariæ; *F.* artères mammaires; *G.* Brustschlagadern; *I.* arterie mammarie. Those supplying the mammary region. The **internal mammary** is a branch of the subclavian that descends behind the costal cartilages to the diaphragm. The **external mammary** is the long thoracic artery. The name is also given to the perforating arteries which supply the mammary gland. **M. glands.** *L.* mammæ; *F.* mamelles; *G.* Brustdrüsen; *I.* mammelle. The milk-glands situated in the subcutaneous tissue in the pectoral region; extending in the female from the 3d to the 6th rib. **M. re'gion.** *L.* regio mammalis; *G.* Brustdrüsengegend. That region of thorax containing the mamma. **M. veins,** those accompanying arteries of same name. **M. veins, ex'ternal** [Braune]. *L.* venæ mammariæ externæ; *G.* Brustblutadern, äussere. Cutaneous veins that carry blood from the anterior wall of the thorax toward the axilla, discharging either into the axillary, subclavian, or internal jugular. **M. veins, internal.** *L.* venæ mammariæ internæ; *G.* Brustblutadern, innere; *I.* vene mammarie interne. Correspond generally in distribution to arteries of same name. Two in number on each side, each set uniting to form a single trunk, which discharges into the innominate vein of same side.

Mamme'a (*L.*). A genus of *Guttiferæ.* **M. america'na,** L., a large tree of tropical America, bearing an edible fruit known as mammee apple; the seeds are anthelmintic.

Mammea'ta (*L.*). Having large breasts.

Mam'mee ap'ple. 1. The fruit of *Mammea americana,* L. 2. The fruit of *Lucuma mammosa,* Juss.

Mammel'la (*L.*). Nipple.

Mam'miform. *L.* mammiformis; *F.,* *I.* mammiforme; *G.* zitzenförmig. Breast-shaped, mastoid.

Mammil'la (*L.*). 1. Nipple. 2. Male breast. **M. of kid'ney,** papilla of kidney.

Mammillarlinie (*G.*). Nipple-line.

Mam'millary. *L.* mammillaris; *F.* mamillaire; *G.* warzenförmig; *I.* mammillare. Nipple-like. **M. em'inences,** mammillary tubercles. **M. proc'ess.** *L.* processus mammillaris; *F.* tubercule mamillaire; *G.* zitzenförmiger Fortsatz, Warzenfortsatz. 1. A tubercle projecting from the posterior margin of the superior articular processes of the vertebræ in the lower dorsal and lumbar region. In some animals (*Alces, Priodontes*) they are much larger, and have important functions either for strengthening the spine or supporting the exoskeleton. 2. An oval area which appears in a cross-section of the medulla through the decussation of the pyramids. It is situated anteriorly and on the median line, and is composed of the obliquely directed fibres which cross from the lateral columns [Stilling]. **M. tu'bercles.** *L.* corpora albicantia; *F.* tubercules mamillaires; *G.* Markkügelchen; *I.* tubercoli mammillari. Two small white, rounded eminences in the interpeduncular space, base of the brain. Externally they represent fibres of the anterior pillars of the fornix, here reflected to ascend to the optic thalami; internally they contain ganglionic matter.

Mam'millated. *L.* mammillatus; *F.* mamelonné. Having small nipple-shaped projections on the surface.

Mammilla'tion. Condition of being studded with little rounded elevations.

Mammil'liform. *L.* mammilliformis;

F. mamilliforme, *G.* zitzenförmig. Nipple-shaped.

Mam'millose. *L.* mammillosus; *F.* mamilleux, euse. Having nipple-like prominences.

Mammi'tis. *F.*, *L.* mammite; *G.* Brustdrüsenentzündung. Inflammation of the mammary gland.

Mam'mose. *L.* mammosus. Having large breasts.

Mam'mula (*L.*), dim. of **Mamma.** *F.* mamelle. A small breast.

Man., abbv. for **Manip'ulus** (*L.*), a handful.

Man [*A. S.* mann]. *L.* homo, vir; *F.* homme; *G.* Mensch; *I.* uomo. 1. The species *Homo sapiens*. 2. An adult human male.

Man-root: see *Wild jalap*.

Manaca. The Brazilian name for *Franciscea uniflora*, Pohl. The bark is used by the natives as an antisyphilitic remedy, diuretic, purgative, and emmenagogue.

Man'akin. Manikin.

Mancenillier (*F.*). *Hippomane mancinella*, L.

Manche (*F.*). Manubrium. **M. du marteau,** handle of the malleus.

Manchette (*F.*). Flap (in amputation).

Manchineel'. *Hippomane mancinella*, L.

Manchon arachnoïdien (*F.*). The sheath of arachnoid membrane continued upon the facial and auditory nerves in the internal auditory meatus.

Manchot (*F.*). One having lost a hand or a portion of the arm.

Mancinel'la. Manchineel.

Manco'na-bark. Erythrophlœum.

Man'darin or'ange. The small round fruit, with smooth, thin, very fragrant rind, produced by *Citrus sinensis*, Willd.

Mandel (*G.*). 1. Almond. 2. Tonsil; **— arterie,** tonsillar artery; **— artig,** amygdaloid; **— bräune,** tonsillitis; **— emulsion,** almond mixture; **— entzündung,** tonsillitis; **— kern,** amygdaloid tubercle; **— milch,** almond mixture; **— öl,** almond oil; **— syrup,** syrup of almond.

Mandel des Kleinhirns (*G.*). Amygdala cerebelli.

Man'dible. *L.* mandibula, *F.* mandibule; *G.* Kinnbacken; *I.* mandibola. Inferior maxillary bone.

Mandib'ular. Pertaining to the lower jaw. **M. an'gle.** *L.* angulus mandibulæ; *F.* angle mandibulaire; *G.* Unterkieferwinkel. The inclination of ascending ramus of jaw to plane of lower border of its body. **M. arch,** hæmal arch of frontal vertebra, composed of tympanic bone and lower jaw [Owen]. **M. plate.** *G.* Unterkieferfortsatz. Process which in the embryo forms, with its fellow, the first post-oral or visceral arch, afterward developing into the lower jaw.

Mandibula'ris exter'nus (*L.*). Masseter.

Mandibulo-condy'lial tri'angle. *G.* Unterkiefercondylialdreieck. That having its apex at the symphysion, its base between the two condylia [v. Török].

Mandibulo-coro'nial tri'angle. *G.* Unterkiefercoronialdreieck. That having its apex at the symphysion, its base between the two coronia [v. Török].

Mandibulo-fa'cial in'dex. *G.* Unterkiefer-Gesichtshöhen-Index. Vertical projection measurement of lower jaw, compared with that of face, the latter being taken as 100 [v. Török].

Mandibulo-gon'ial tri'angle. *G.* Unterkiefer-Gonialdreieck. That having its apex at the symphysion and its base between the two gonia [v. Török].

Mandibulo-infrafa'cial in'dex. *G.* Unterkiefer-Untergesichtshöhen-Index. Vertical projection measurement of lower jaw, compared with the vertical projection of the lower face, the latter being taken as 100 [v. Török].

Mandibulo-suprafa'cial in'dex. *G.* Unterkiefer-Obergesichtshöhen-Index. Vertical projection measurement of lower jaw, compared with that of upper face, the latter being taken as 100 [v. Török].

Man'dioc. *Manihot utilissima*, Pohl.

Mandorla (*I.*). Almond. **M. amara,** bitter almond. **M. dolce,** sweet almond.

Mandorlo (*I.*). Almond-tree.

Mandrag'ora (*L.*). *F.* mandragore. *Atropa Mandragora*, L. **M. autumna'lis,** Bert., or **M. officina'lis,** Mill., or **M. verna'lis,** Bert., *Atropa Mandragora*, L.

Man'drake. *L.*, *I.* mandragora; *F.* mandragore; *G.* Alraun. 1. *Atropa Mandragora*, L., a poisonous narcotic resembling belladonna. 2. The common name in the U. S. for *Podophyllum peltatum*, L.

Manduca'tion. *L.* manducatio; *I.* manducazione. Mastication.

Manducato'rius (*L.*). Masseter.

Man'ducatory nerve. Trigeminus, especially its motor root.

Manec's opera'tion. For tying the innominate artery. The external incision extends transversely outward about 3½ inches, from a point midway between the two sterno-mastoid muscles.

Manègebewegung (*G.*). Circus movement.

Man'ganate. *G.* mangansaures Salz; *I.* manganato. A salt formed by the union of manganic acid (H_2MnO_4) with a base.

Man'ganese. Mn. *L.* manganum; *F.* manganèse; *G.* Mangan. A gray or reddish-white metal having the appearance of iron, very hard and brittle, spec. grav. about 8.0, quickly oxidized when exposed to the air, occurring in nature chiefly as the dioxide or pyrolusite. For salts of manganese see *Manganous* and *Manganic*. **M. diox'ide.** MnO_2. *L.* mangani oxidum nigrum; *F.* bioxyde de manganèse; *G.* Mangansuperoxyd; *I.* ossido di manganese. Black oxide of manganese, peroxide of manganese. A heavy, grayish-black, odorless, tasteless, somewhat gritty powder, or crystalline masses having a metallic lustre, insoluble in all simple solvents, giving off oxygen when heated to redness, and causing the evolution of chlorine when heated with hydrochloric acid; found native as the mineral pyrolusite, or may be prepared artificially; tonic, alterative; used for obtaining chlorine. **M. perox'ide.** M. dioxide.

Mangane'sii ox'idum ni'grum (*L.*) [B. P.]. Manganese dioxide.

Mangane'sii sul'phas (*L.*). Manganous sulphate.

Mangane'sium (*L.*). Manganese. **M. vitrario'rum,** manganese dioxide.

Man'gani carbo'nas (*L.*). Manganous carbonate.

Man'gani chlori'dum (*L.*). Manganous chloride.

Man'gani ox'idum ni'grum (*L.*). Manganese dioxide.

Man'gani sul'phas (*L.*). Manganous sulphate.

Mangan'ic. The name given to that series of manganese compounds whose radical is the sexivalent group $(Mn_2)^{VI}$; designating the higher salts of manganese.

Manga'nium (*L.*). Manganese.

Manganocarbonat (*G.*). Manganous carbonate.

Manganoclorid (*G.*). Manganous chloride.

Manganosulfat (*G.*). Manganous sulphate.

Man'ganous. The name given to that series of manganese compounds whose radical is the bivalent atom Mn^{II}; designating the lower salts of manganese. **M. car'bonate.** $MnCO_3$. *L.* mangani carbonas; *F.* carbonate de manganèse; *G.* Manganocarbonat; *I.* carbonato di manganese. A white or slightly rose-colored, tasteless powder, insoluble in water, completely soluble with effervescence in acetic acid; obtained by precipitation from a solution of manganous sulphate by sodium carbonate [Cod.]. **M. chlo'ride.** $MnCl_2.4H_2O$. *L.* mangani chloridum; *F.* chlorure de manganèse; *G.* Manganoclorid. A pale rose-colored crystalline or granular salt, soluble in water or alcohol; formed when the metal is burned in chlorine gas, or when hydrochloric acid is passed over heated manganous carbonate; tonic, antiseptic. **M. sul'phate.** $MnSO_4$. *L.* mangani sulphas; *F.* sulfate de manganèse; *G.* Manganosulfat; *I.* solfato di manganese. A colorless or pale rose-colored, crystalline, slightly efflorescent salt, odorless, having a slightly bitter and astringent taste, freely soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by mixing commercial manganese dioxide to a paste with sulphuric acid, heating the mixture to strong redness, lixiviating the residue, and evaporating; cholagogue, purgative.

Mangansaures Salz (*G.*). Manganate.

Mangansuperoxyd (*G.*). Manganese dioxide.

Man'ganum (*L.*). Manganese. **M. carbon'icum,** manganous carbonate. **M. hyperoxyda'tum** [P. Helv.], manganese dioxide. **M. sulfu'ricum,** manganous sulphate.

Mange [*F.* démangeaison]. *F.* gale; *I.* rogna. A contagious skin disease of animals, analogous to scabies.

Mangel (*G.*). Absence. **M. an Zusammenhang,** incoherence. **M. an Mitwirkung,** asynergia.

Mangeur, euse (*F.*). Eater. **M. d'arsenic,** arsenic-eater. **M. de terre,** earth-eater.

Mangif'era in'dica, L. The mango-tree, Nat. Ord. *Anacardiaceæ*, native of

India, cultivated in the tropics; the root-bark is astringent; the leaves are used as toothbrushes and in pulmonary affections; the gum-resin as an antisyphilitic; the seeds as an anthelmintic.

Man'go [*Malay*, manggistan]. *F.* mangue. *Mangifera indica*, L., and its fruit.

Man'gosteen. The fruit of *Garcinia mangostana*, L.

Man'gostin. $C_{20}H_{22}O_5$. A crystallizable principle obtained from the pericarp of *Garcinia mangostana*, L.

Man'grove. *Rhizophora Mangle*, L.; fruit and bark astringent, leaves vulnerary.

Manguier (*F.*). Mango-tree.

Ma'nia (*L.*) [*μανία*]. *F.* manie; *G.* Tobsucht. 1. Madness. Insanity characterized by excitement, hallucinations, and delirium. 2. Loosely used as a synonym for insanity. **M. furio'sa**, violent insanity. **M. period'ica**, simple periodical insanity, increasing and diminishing in violence, but not changing type. **M. a po'tu**, mania following prolonged alcoholic excess; more violent than delirium tremens. **M. puerpera'lis**, puerperal mania. **M. seni'lis**, insanity of old age. **M. transito'ria**, a form of insanity sudden in its attack and lasting but a few hours.

Mania (*L.*). Mania. **M. delle persecuzioni**, délire des persécutions. **M. ragionante**, moral insanity.

Ma'niac. *F.* maniaque; *G.* Tobsüchtiger; *I.* maniaco. A person affected with mania.

Mani'acal. *L.* maniacalis; *F.* maniacal, ale; *G.* tobsüchtig; *I.* maniaco. Pertaining to, or affected with, mania.

Maniaque (*F.*). Maniac.

Manica (*I.*). Filter.

Manichetto (*I.*). Flap.

Manico (*I.*). Handle, manubrium.

Manicocomi'um (*L.*). *F.* manicomé; *I.* manicomio. Insane asylum.

Manicotto (*I.*). Strait-jacket.

Manie (*F.*). Mania. **M. sans délire**, moral insanity.

Manifestation morbide (*F.*). The occurrence of a local lesion, as indicating the existence of a general morbid condition.

Man'ihot. A genus of *Euphorbiaceæ*. **M. Ai'pi**, Pohl., sweet cassava; differs from *M. utilissima* in having a sweet and wholesome root; used as a culinary vegetable. **M. palma'ta**, J. Mül., *Manihot Aipi*, Pohl. **M. utilis'sima**, Pohl., bitter cassava; a shrubby plant of tropical America, with large fleshy, tuberous roots, the source of tapioca and Brazilian arrow-root; the juice of the root of this species is poisonous, containing hydrocyanic acid.

Man'ikin. *F.* mannequin; *G.* Männchen; *I.* fantoccio. An artificial figure for showing the anatomical structure of the body or for instruction as to bandaging or obstetrical operations.

Manila el'emi: see *Elemi*.

Manilu'vium (*L.*). Hand-bath.

Man-in-the-ground. *Convolvulus panduratus*.

Man'ioc. *Manihot utilissima*, Pohl.

Manioc (*F.*). Manihot. **M. amer**, *Manihot utilissima*, Pohl. **M. doux**, *Manihot Aipi*, Pohl.

Manipula'tion. *L.* manipulatio; *I.* manipolazione. Skilled use of the hands; handling; manual treatment or adjustment.

Manip'ulus (*L.*). *F.* manipule. A handful.

Man'itou Springs. Carbonated, saline, chalybeate waters, Manitou Springs, El Paso Co., Colorado.

Man-midwife. Obstetrician.

Mann (*G.*). Male, man; — **bar**, marriageable; — **barkeit**, puberty, manhood; — **sucht** or — **tollheit**, nymphomania; — **weib**, hermaphrodite; — **wuth**, nymphomania.

Man'na. *F.* manne. 1. The concrete exudation of *Fraxinus ornus*, L. [U. S. P.], flowing naturally or from incisions; laxative: see *Fat* and *Flake manna*. 2. The name applied to exudations from various other plants: see *Australian*, *Briançon*, *Lebanon*, *Oak*, *Persian*, and *Tamarisk manna*. **M. briganti'aca**, Briançon manna. **M. cannula'ta**, flake manna. **M. commu'nis**, manna in sorts. **M. grass**, Russian salad. **M. loz'enges.** *L.* tabellæ cum manna; *F.* tablettes de manne. Prepared from manna, sugar, acacia, and orange-flower water; each lozenge to weigh 1 gm. and contain of manna about 0.15 gm. [Cod.]. **M. metallo'rum**, mercurous chloride. **M. pin'guis**, fat manna. **M. in sorts**, common manna; consists of small crystalline fragments united by a soft, viscid matter, identical with fat manna: see also *Flake manna*.

Manna (*L.*). Manna. **M. in lagrime**, flake manna. **M. in sorte**, manna in sorts.

Mannastoff (*G.*). Mannite.

Manne (*F.*). Manna. **M. d'Australie**, Australian manna. **M. de Briançon**, Briançon manna. **M. grasse**, fat manna. **M. en larmes**, flake manna. **M. du Liban**, Lebanon manna. **M. de Perse**, Persian manna. **M. du Sinaï**, tamarisk manna.

Mannequin (*F.*). Manikin.

Man'nikin. Manikin.

Man'nit. $C_6H_{14}O_6$. *F.*, *I.* mannite; *G.* Mannazucker. A white, inodorous, crystallizable, sweetish substance, the principal constituent of manna, and found in very many plants; chemically considered, a hexatomic alcohol; official in the Cod.

Man'nitan. $C_6H_{12}O_5$. *F.* mannitane; *I.* mannitana. A sweetish, syrupy liquid product of the dehydration of mannit by heat; is also a derivative from the glucoside kinovin, and may be prepared artificially from glucose.

Mannit'ic ac'id. $C_6H_{12}O_7$. *F.* acide mannitique; *I.* acido mannitico. A product of the oxidation of mannit.

Man'nitose. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. *I.* mannitosa. A product of the oxidation of mannit.

Mannstreu (*G.*). *Eryngium campestre*, L.

Mano (*I.*). Hand. **M. di Dio**, manus Dei.

Man-of-the-earth. *Ipomœa pandurata*, Myer.

Manom'eter [μανός, μέτρον]. *F.* manomètre; *I.* manometro. An instrument, like a barometer, which serves to indicate the pressure of gases or liquids.

Manom'etry. *F.* manomètrie; *G.* Manometrie. Application of the manometer.

Man. prim., abbv. for **Mane primo** (*L.*), early in the morning.

Man'slaughter [*A. S.* manslyht]. *F.* homicide involontaire; *G.* unvorsätzlicher Todtschlag; *I.* omicidio involontario. Unlawful killing of a human being without malice aforethought; may be involuntary (in the heat of passion), never "justifiable." Variously defined by statute.

Manstupra'tio (*L.*). Masturbation.

Manteau (*F.*). Mantle.

Manteca (*I.*). Liniment.

Mantel (*G.*). Mantle; — **herz**, cor villosum; — **kante**, the edge where any two surfaces of the hemispheres of the brain meet; — **spalte**, great longitudinal fissure; — **tasche, hintere**, posterior transverse cerebral fissure.

Mantello (*I.*). Mantle, amnion.

Man'tle. *F.* manteau des hémisphères; *G.* Mantel; *I.* mantello. That part of the hemispheres of the brain which is of secondary formation, folding over the primitive portion, or brain-stem. Some include the caudate and lenticular nuclei of the corpora striata, others do not.

Manu'brium (*L.*). *G.* Handgriff; *I.* manubrio. Handle; applied to portions of bones which are shaped like a handle. **M. mal'lei**, handle of the malleus. **M. ma'nus**, radius. **M. squa'mæ occipita'lis**, the narrow portion of the supraoccipital bone that contributes to the formation of the foramen magnum [Virchow]. **M. ster'ni**, the first segment of the sternum, often remaining distinct throughout life.

Manuélisation or **Manuélisme** (*F.*). Self-handling, masturbation.

Manulu'vium (*L.*). *F.* manuluve; *I.* maniluvio. Hand-bath.

Ma'nus (*L.*). Hand. **M. Dei.** 1. Opium. 2. Emplastrum manus Dei.

Manustupra'tio (*L.*). *F.* manustupration; *I.* manustuprazione. Masturbation.

Manustupriren (*G.*). To masturbate.

Man'yplies. Omasum.

Manz, glands of. *L.* cryptæ mucosæ conjunctivæ; *G.* Manz'sche Drüsen; *I.* ghiandole di Manz. Saccular glands found in swine, and occasionally in man, at the conjunctival border of the eyelid.

Manzanita (*Sp.*). The name applied in California to *Arctostaphylos glauca*, Lind.

Ma'ple-su'gar. A kind of sucrose or cane-sugar, obtained by the evaporation of the sap of the sugar maple, *Acer saccharinum*, Wang.

Maran'sis (*L.*) [μαραίνω]. Marasmus.

Maran'ta (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Scitaminea*. 2. Arrow-root. **M. arundina'cea**, L., a native of the West Indies and tropical America, extensively cultivated; the rhizome yields arrow-root. **M. Galan'ga**, L., *Alpinia Galanga*, Schw. **M. in'dica**, Tuss., a variety of *M. arundinacea*, L.

Maran'tic. *L.* marantieus. Marasmic, atrophic; debilitating.

Marasmopy'ra (*L.*) [*μαρασμός*, *πῦρ*]. Hectic fever.

Maras'mus (*L.*) [*μαρασμός*]. *L.* tabitudo; *F.* marasme; *I.* marasmo. General atrophy, due to defective nutrition; emaciation.

Marau'gia (*L.*) [*μαραυγίζω*]. The subjective sensation of seeing sparks or scintillations.

Mar'ble. *L.* marmor; *F.* marbre; *I.* marmo. Native granular calcium carbonate. White marble is used in pharmacy for producing carbonic-acid gas.

Marc. Residue after expression of grapes or other fruit.

Mar'casite. Bismuth.

Marces'cent. *L.* marcescens. Decaying, withering.

Marchan'tia. A genus of *Hepaticæ*, liverworts; order *Marchantiaceæ*. **M. polymor'pha**, L., said to be diuretic, alterative, and aperient; formerly much used in hepatic diseases.

Marcho (*F.*). Walk, gait.

Marcia (*I.*). Pus.

Mar'cor (*L.*). Emaciation.

Mare's tail. *Erigeron canadense*, L.

Margar'ic ac'id. $C_{17}H_{34}O_2$. 1. A synthetical product obtained by chemical processes from cetyl cyanide. 2. The name given to an acid substance obtained from lard, subsequently found to be a mixture of stearic and palmitic acids.

Mar'garin [*μαργαρίτης*]. *F.* margarine; *G.* Margarinfett; *I.* margarina. A mixture of stearin and palmitin.

Margari'ta (*L.*). Pearl; a tumor on the eye which resembles a pearl.

Margarita'ceous. Pearly, pearl-like.

Margarit'ic. *G.* perlenartig. Having a pearly appearance.

Mar'garoid tu'mor. Cholesteatoma.

Mar'ginal. *L.* marginalis; *G.* randständig; *I.* marginale. On the margin or border. **M. cells.** *G.* Randzellen. Within the acinus of a gland those containing albumin, and staining only as to the nucleus: see *Central cells* [Heidenhain]. **M. convolu'tion:** see *Frontal convolutions*. **M. proc'ess.** *L.* processus marginalis. A projecting angle found upon the temporal edge of the malar bone in those who have the temporal muscle strongly developed. **M. si'nus**, continuation of the occipital sinus around the edge of the foramen magnum.

Mar'ginate. *L.* marginatus; *F.* marginé, ée; *G.* gerändert; *I.* marginato. Having a distinct edge or border.

Mar'go (*L.*). Border, edge. **M. acu'tus.** 1. Right or lower border of heart. 2. Anterior border of spleen. 3. Anterior border of liver. **M. alveola'ris**, alveolar border. **M. convex'us**, upper free border of the ovary. **M. corona'lis.** 1. Edge of frontal bone that contributes to form the coronal suture. 2. Same of parietal bone. **M. crena'tus** or **M. crista'tus**, anterior border of spleen. **M. denta'lis**, alveolar process. **M. denta'tus**, ora serrata. **M. fronta'lis**, M. coronalis. **M. infraglenoida'lis**, surface around superior articular facets of condyles of tibia. **M. infraorbita'lis**, inferior edge of orbit. **M. lachryma'lis**, anterior edge of sulcus lachrymalis. **M. lambdoi'deus**, lambdoid margin. **M. lim'itans**, internal limiting membrane of retina. **M. mastoi'deus**, mastoid margin. **M. naso-orbita'lis**, inner edge of orbital portion of frontal bone. **M. obtu'sus.** 1. Rounded upper or left border of heart. 2. Posterior border of spleen. 3. Posterior border of liver. **M. occipita'lis**, posterior border of occipital bone. **M. orbita'lis**, posterior edge of orbital surface of great wing of sphenoid. **M. parieta'lis**, lambdoid margin. **M. parieto-fronta'lis**, upper edge of great wing of sphenoid. **M. pupilla'ris**, pupillary edge of the iris. **M. rec'tus**, attached edge of ovary directed downward and outward. **M. sagitta'lis**, superior portion of parietal bone. **M. semiluna'ris**, free edge of lamina modioli of cochlea. **M. sphenoida'lis**, antero-inferior angle of parietal bone. **M. sphe'notempora'lis.** *G.* Schuppenrand. Inferior border of parietal bone or superior border of temporal. **M. squamo'sus**, M. spheno-temporalis. **M. supraorbita'lis**, orbital arch. **M. tempora'lis.** 1. Inferior edge of parietal bone. 2. Posterior edge of body of malar bone. **M. tympan'icus**, boundary between squamous and tympanic portions of temporal bone, marked by descending portion of posterior root of zygoma. **M. undulo-denta'tus ret'inæ**, ora serrata.

Margo'sa. The nim-tree, *Melia Azadirachta*, L.

Mar'gosin. A bitter crystalline principle from azedarach.

Ma'rian meth'od or **Ma'rian opera'tion.** Apparatus major.

Marienbad. Alkaline sulphate mineral waters, Bohemia.

Marienkraut (*G.*). *Arnica montana.*

Mar'igold. *Calendula:* see also *African* and *French marigold.*

Marine' ac'id. Hydrochloric acid.

Marine' asth'ma. Beri-beri.

Marine glue. A solution of caoutchouc and shell-lac in naphtha.

Mariot'te's spot. *G.* Mariotte'scher Fleck. Blind spot of the retina.

Maris'ca (*L.*). *F.* marisque. A fig-shaped condyloma or hæmorrhoid.

Marjolaine (*F.*). Sweet marjoram. **M. sauvage,** wild marjoram, origanum.

Marjolin's u'lcer. Form of malignant ulcer with peculiar wart-like parallel growths, usually commencing on a cicatrix; of slow progress, ultimately producing glandular enlargement.

Mar'joram: see *Sweet* and *Wild m.*

Mark (*G.*). Marrow, medulla; — **baum,** arbor vitæ; — **blätter,** laminæ medullares; — **bogen,** fornix; — **bündel,** medullary fasciculus; — **fortsatz,** peduncle of cerebellum; — **geschwulst,** medullary tumor; — **gewebe,** medullary tissue; — **haltig,** medullary; — **haut,** retina; — **höhle,** medullary cavity; — **hügel,** mammillary tubercles; — **kanälchen,** Haversian canal; — **kanal,** medullary canal; — **karcinom,** medullary carcinoma; — **kegel,** conus medullaris; — **kern,** medullary nucleus; — **knopf,** medulla oblongata; — **knopfschenkel,** peduncle of cerebellum, inferior; — **körper,** medullary body or nucleus; — **krebs,** medullary cancer; — **kügelchen,** mammillary tubercles; — **lager, sagittales,** a bundle of fibres connecting the occipital lobe with the optic tract, optic thalamus, external geniculate body, and the anterior corpus quadrigeminum; — **lamelle,** medullary layer; — **leisten,** medullary laminæ; — **los,** without marrow; — **lücke,** medullary space; — **mantel,** white substance of spinal cord; — **plättchen,** myeloplaxes; — **raum,** medullary space; — **röhre,** medullary canal; — **sarkom,** medullary sarcoma; — **scheide,** medullary sheath, myelin sheath of a nerve-fibre; — **schicht des Bulbus,** stratum medullare; — **schwamm,** medullary fungus, glioma; — **segel,** medullary velum; — **stamm,** brain-stem; — **stoff,** medullary substance; — **strahlen,** pyramids of Ferrein; — **strang,** spinal cord; — **strang** or — **substanz des Haares,** medulla of hair; — **streifen,** medullary striæ; — **zapfen,** medullary cone; — **zwiebel,** medulla oblongata. **M. der Zwinge,** cingulum.

Markig (*G.*). Medullary.

Mark'ing-nut. Oriental cashew-nut.

Marktschreier (*G.*). Quack.

Marmar'yga (*L.*) [μαρμαίρω]. Maraugia.

Marmeggiato (*I.*). Pock-marked, pitted.

Mar'mor (*L.*). Marble. **M. al'bum** [B. P.], white marble.

Marrobbiina (*I.*). Marrubiin.

Marrobbio (*I.*). Marrubium. **M. bianco,** *Marrubium vulgare,* L. **M. nero,** *Ballota nigra,* L.

Marron (*F.*). Chestnut. **M. d'Inde,** horse-chestnut.

Marrone (*I.*). Chestnut.

Marronnier (*F.*). Chestnut. **M. d'Inde,** *Æsculus hippocastanum,* L.

Mar'row [*Sax.* mearh]. *L.* medulla; *F.* moelle; *G.* Mark; *I.* midolla. Formerly applied to any pulpy mass that filled the cavities of bones, the spinal cord being called the spinal marrow. The marrow of long bones is composed of very loose and vascular adipose tissue, containing corpuscular elements.

Mar'row soap. *L.* sapo cum medulla bovina [Cod.]; *F.* savon de moelle de bœuf. A soap prepared from soda and ox-marrow [Cod.].

Marrube (*F.*). *Marrubium.* **M. blanc,** *Marrubium vulgare,* L. **M. fétide** or **M. noir,** *Ballota nigra,* L.

Marrubias'trum (*L.*). *Ballota nigra,* L.

Marru'biin. *F.* marrubiine; *I.* marrobbiina. A bitter principle of marrubium.

Marru'bium (*L.*). *F.* marrube blanc; *G.* Andornkraut; *I.* marrobbio. 1. Horehound; the leaves and tops of *Marrubium vulgare,* L. [U. S. P.]; expectorant, diaphoretic, tonic. 2. A genus of plants. Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.* **M. al'bum,** *M. vulgare,* L. **M. aqua'ticum,** *Lycopus europæus,* L. **M. vulga're,** L., horehound, white horehound; a perennial European herb, naturalized in the U. S.

Mars (*L.*). Iron.

Marschfieber (*G.*). Malarial fever.

Marschkrankheit (*G.*). Marsh or malarial disease.

Marsde'nia Conduran'go, Reich. *Gonolobus Condurango*, Triana.

Marseilles vin'egar. Aromatic vinegar.

Marsh cis'tus. *Ledum palustre*, L.

Marsh cress. *Nasturtium palustre*, DC.

Marsh fe'ver. Malarial fever.

Marsh flea'bane. *Pluchea camphorata*, DC.; plant stimulant and antispasmodic.

Marsh gas. CH_4. Methane. A colorless, inodorous, tasteless, non-poisonous, inflammable gas, one of the principal constituents of coal gas, and one of the usual products of the destructive distillation of organic substances. It is a product of the decomposition of vegetable matter in stagnant pools; hence its name.

Marsh mar'igold. *Caltha palustris*, L.

Marsh pars'ley. *Selinum palustre*, L.

Marsh rose'mary. *Statice Limonium*, L.

Marsh sam'phire. Glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*, L.; stems eaten as pickles.

Marsh tea. *F.* lédon; *G.* Porsch; *I.* ledo. *Ledum palustre*, L.

Marsh tre'foil. *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.

Marshall Hall's meth'od: see *Artificial respiration*.

Mar'shall's ce'rate. Palm oil ʒvj, calomel ʒj, lead acetate ʒss, ointment of nitrate of mercury ʒij.

Marshall's vestig'ial fold. Vestigial fold of pericardium.

Marsh'mallow. Althæa. **M. paste**. *F.* pâte de guimauve. A paste made of gum acacia, sugar, and white of egg, flavored with orange-flower water.

Marsh's test: see *Arsenic*.

Marsupia'lis (*L.*). Obturator internus [Cowper].

Marsu'pium (*L.*) [*μαρσιππος*]. A pouch, scrotum. **M. cer'ebri**, transverse cerebral fissure. **M. musculo'sum**, dartos. **M. patella're**, alar ligament.

Marteau (*F.*). Malleus.

Martelage (*F.*). *I.* martellamento. Castration by contusion of the spermatic cord.

Martello (*I.*). Malleus.

Mar'tial. *L.* martialis; *F.* martial, ale; *G.* eisenhaltig; *I.* marziale. Pertaining to, or containing, iron. **M. æ'thiops**, protoxide of iron.

Martin's depil'atory. Prepared by passing hydrogen sulphide into a mixture of slaked lime 2 parts and water 3 parts.

Martin's hæmostat'ic. Surgeon's agaric—spunk—saturated with ferric chloride.

Martin's opera'tion. Posterior and anterior colporrhaphy, with circular amputation of the cervix, for prolapsus uteri.

Maru'ta Cot'ula, DC. Mayweed, wild or dog chamomile; a composite herb indigenous to Europe, naturalized in the U. S., having a fetid odor and an acrid juice; used as a nervous stimulant, sudorific, and antispasmodic.

Mar'vel of Peru. *Mirabilis jalapa*, L.

Mary this'tle. *Silybum marianum*, Gærtn.

Maryländische Spigelie (*G.*). Spigelia.

Maryland pink. *Spigelia marilandica*, L.

Marza (*I.*). Graft.

Marziale (*I.*). Martial.

Mascella (*I.*). Maxillary bone.

Mascellare (*I.*). Maxillary. **M. glossico**, genio-glossus. **M. ioideo esterno**, mylo-hyoid muscle. **M. ioideo interno**, genio-hyoid muscle. **M. nasale**, pyramidalis nasi.

Mas'chale [*μασχάλη*]. Axilla.

Maschaliatri'a (*L.*) [*ιατρεία*]. Treatment by inunction in the axilla.

Maschalon'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. Swelling or tumor in the axilla.

Maschalyperidro'sis (*L.*) [*ὑπέρ, ἱδρώς*]. Excessive axillary sweating.

Maschengerüst or **Maschenwerk** (*G.*). Meshwork.

Maschenraum (*G.*). Mesh-space, interstice in tissue.

Maschera (*I.*). Mask.

Maschinennäherinnen - Affection (*G.*). A neurosis affecting sewing-machine women, and characterized by symptoms resembling locomotor ataxy.

Maschio (*I.*). Male.

Maselsucht (*G.*). Leprosy. **Maselsüchtig**, leprous.

Masern (*G.*). Measles; —**diphtherie**, diphtheritic pharyngitis developing in the course of measles.

Masig (*G.*). Pock-marked.

Mask. *F.* masque des femmes enceintes; *I.* maschera. Pigmentation of the face in pregnancy; chloasma gravidarum.

Masked. *F.* masqué, ée; *G.* maskirt. Disguised, concealed.

Masque des femmes grosses or **Masque de la grossesse** (*F.*): see *Mask.*

Mass of car'bonate of i'ron. *L.* massa ferri carbonatis. Vallet's mass; freshly-precipitated ferrous carbonate, protected from oxidation by means of honey and sugar [U. S. P.]; a mixture of saccharated carbonate of iron and confection of rose [B. P.]. Pills of carbonate of iron are subdivisions of the above mass.

Mass of copai'ba. *L.* massa copaibæ. Copaiba 94, magnesia, recently prepared, 6 parts; mix intimately and set aside until it concretes into a pilular mass [U. S. P.].

Mass of mer'cury. *L.* massa hydrargyri; *F.* pilules mercurielles simples. Mercury 33, honey of rose 34, glycerin 5, althæa 25 parts [U. S. P.]; or mercury 30, confection of rose 45, glycyrrhiza 15 [B. P., Cod.]; triturate the mercury with the honey or confection of rose [and glycerin, U. S. P.] until it is extinguished, and add the glycyrrhiza [and althæa, U. S. P.]; a mild mercurial alterative and laxative.

Mas'sa (*L.*). Paste. **M. cœru'lea,** mass of mercury. **M. copai'ba,** mass of copaiba. **M. explemen'ti.** *G.* Belegungsmasse. Cerebral cortex, ganglia, and connecting fibres which fill in the spaces between the radiations of the corona radiata. **M. fer'ri carbona'tis,** mass of carbonate of iron. **M. hydrar'gyri,** mass of mercury. **M. cum suc'co glycyrrhi'zæ:** see *Pâte de réglisse brune.*

Massa pillolare (*I.*). Pill mass.

Massage' [*F.* masser]. *G.* Massiren; *I.* massaggio. The manipulating a part or the whole of the body, by interrupted pressure, friction, blows, and extensions, in a particular and systematic manner, for the purpose of exciting the circulation and other vital functions.

Massanet'ta Springs. Alkaline magnesian springs, in Rockingham Co., Virginia.

Masse'ma (*L.*) [*μάσημα*]. That which is masticated.

Massena, or Saint Regis, Springs. Saline, sulphuretted waters, Massena, St. Lawrence Co., New York.

Massenligatur (*G.*). Ligature in mass.

Massentheilchen (*G.*). Molecule.

Masser (*F.*). To perform the operation of massage.

Masse'sis (*L.*) [*μασήσις*]. Mastication.

Masse'ter (*L.*) [*μασητήρ*]. *F.* masséter; *G.* Kaumuskel; *I.* massetere. A strong muscle of the side of the face, arising from the zygomatic arch and inserted into outer surface of ramus of lower jaw, including the coronoid process.

Masseter'ic. *F.* massétérin, ine; *I.* masseterico. Relating to the masseter muscle. **M. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria masseterica. Branch from internal maxillary to masseter muscle. **M. fas'cia,** that covering the masseter: see *Parotideo-masseteric fascia.* **M. nerve.** *L.* nervus masstericus; *F.* nerf massétérin. Branch from inferior maxillary nerve to masseter muscle. **M. veins.** *L.* venæ masstericæ. 1. Those which take blood from external surface of masseter and empty into facial vein. 2. Those which take blood from the substance or deep surface of masseter and empty into internal maxillary vein.

Massétérin, ine (*F.*). Masseteric.

Masseur, fem. **Masseuse** (*F.*). One who performs massage.

Mas'sicot. A yellow amorphous powder of lead monoxide, formed when lead is heated in the air to the point of fusion only.

Massiren (*G.*). Massage.

Massother'apy. *L.* massotherapia; *F.* massothérapie. Use of massage in therapeutics.

Mass. pil., abbv. for **Massa pilularum** (*L.*), pill mass.

Mastadeni'tis [*μαστός, ἀδήν*]. Inflammation of the mammary gland.

Mastader (*G.*). Hæmorrhoidal vein; — **fluss,** bleeding piles, hæmorrhoids.

Mastal'gia (*L.*) [*μαστός, ἄλγος*]. *F.* mastalgie. Neuralgia of mammary gland.

Mastatroph'ia (*L.*) [*ἀ, τροφή*]. *G.* Mastatrophie. Atrophy of the mammary gland.

Mastdarm (*G.*). Rectum; — **blasenstich,** recto-vesical puncture; — **bruch,** rectal prolapse; — **entzündung,** proctitis; — **fistel,** rectal fistula; — **geflecht,** hæmorrhoidal plexus; — **gekröse,** mesorectum; — **knoten,** hæmorrhoids; — **krebs,** cancer of rectum; — **lähmung,** paralysis of the rectum; — **nerv,** hæmor-

rhoidal nerve, — scheidenfistel, recto-vaginal fistula; — schlagadern, hæmorrhoidal arteries; — sitzbeingrube, ischio-rectal fossa; — spiegel, rectal speculum; — tripper, rectal gonorrhœa; — verengerung, stricture of the rectum; — vorfall, prolapse of the rectum; — wurm, *Ascaris vermicularis*.

Mastecchymo'sis (*L.*) [*μαστός*, *ἐχχυμόω*]. Ecchymosis of the breast.

Mas'terwort. *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, L., an umbelliferous plant indigenous in the south of Europe; a stimulant aromatic; roots sometimes mixed with aconite: see also *Heracleum lanatum*.

Mastfettherz (*G.*). A heart the muscular tissue of which has undergone more or less fatty degeneration.

Masthelco'sis (*L.*) [*μαστός*, *ἕλκωσις*] Ulceration of the breast.

Mas'tic [*μαστίχη*] *L.* mastiche; *G.* Mastix; *I.* mastice. A concrete resinous exudation from *Pistacia Lentiscus*, L.; obtained principally from the island of Scio; used as a temporary filling for decayed teeth and as a styptic for leech-bites.

Mastic dentaire (*F.*). Ethereal tincture of mastic.

Masticateur, trice (*F.*). Aiding or performing mastication.

Mastica'tion. *L.* masticatio; *G.* Kauen; *I.* masticazione. The act of chewing.

Masticatoire (*F.*). 1. Masticatory. 2. Relating to mastication.

Masticatorio (*I.*). 1. Masticatory. 2. Relating to mastication.

Mas'ticatory [masticare]. *F.* masticatoire; *G.* Kaumittel; *I.* masticatorio. A substance to be chewed for the purpose of exciting the salivary secretion, or as a means of obtaining the general physiological effects of the drug.

Mas'ticatory nerve. Ramus superior nervi inframaxillaris.

Mastice (*I.*). Mastic.

Mastich [B. P.] Mastic.

Mas'tiche (*L.*). Mastic.

Mastich'ic ac'id. $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$. An acid resin, soluble in cold alcohol, the principal constituent of mastic.

Mas'ticin. *F.* masticine; *I.* masticina. Beta resin of mastic, that portion of mastic not soluble in alcohol.

Mastigo'sis (*L.*) [*μαστιγόω*]. Flagellation, whipping.

Mastikation (*G.*). Mastication.

Masti'tis [*μαστός*]. *F.*, *I.* mastite. Inflammation of the mammary gland.

Mastix (*G.*). Mastic.

Mastkörner (*G.*). Hæmorrhoids.

Mastkur (*G.*). System of treatment by forced nutrition and passive exercise.

Mastocarcino'ma (*L.*). Carcinoma of the breast.

Masto-carotidien (*F.*). A muscular fascicle from the sterno-mastoid, inserted into the carotid sheath [Festal].

Mastocar'pus mamillo'sus, Kütz (*L.*). *Chondrus crispus*, Lyngb.

Mastochondro'sis (*L.*) [*μαστός*, *χόνδρος*]. Production of mastochondroma, or enchondroma of the breast.

Mastodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. *F.* mastodynie; *I.* mastodinia. Mastalgia.

Mas'toid [*μαστός*, *εἶδος*]. *L.* mastoideus; *F.* mastoïde; *G.* zitzenförmig; *I.* mastoide. 1. Nipple-like. 2. Relating to the mastoid process. **M. an'gle.** *L.* angulus mastoideus. Postero-inferior angle of parietal bone. **M. an'trum,** mastoid cavity. **M. ap'erture,** petro-mastoid foramen. **M. ar'tery.** 1. Branch of occipital: see *Meningeal arteries, posterior*. 2. Branch of posterior auricular over insertion of sterno-mastoid. **M. canalic'ulus.** *L.* canaliculus mastoideus; *G.* Warzenkanälchen. A small passage from the jugular fossa of temporal bone to tympanic mastoid fissure, transmitting auricular branch of the vagus. **M. cav'ity.** *L.* cavitas mastoidea. A large, single cavity sometimes formed on the mastoid process by coalescence of the mastoid cells. **M. cells.** *L.* cellulæ mastoideæ. Cavities formed in the mastoid process by absorption of bony tissue. They communicate with each other and with the mastoid antrum. **M. diam'eter, infe'rior,** bimastoid diameter. **M. diam'eter, supe'rior.** *G.* Zitzenbreite, obere. That measured between the entomia of opposite sides. **M. em'issary vein.** *L.* emissarium mastoideum. Communication between the lateral sinus, and either the occipital or posterior auricular vein, through the mastoid foramen. **M. fontanelle'**: see *Fontanelle*. **M. fora'men,** a short canal for an emissary vein usually found either near the posterior border of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone or in the masto-occipital suture. **M. fos'sa,** sulcus sinus transversus. **M. glands.** *L.* glandulæ

mastoideæ. A few lymphatic glands behind and below the ear. **M. groove**, digastric groove. **M. mar'gin.** *L.* margo mastoideus. Border of occipital bone articulating with mastoid process of the temporal. **M. por'tion.** *L.* pars mastoidea; *F.* portion mastoïdienne; *G.* Warzentheil; *I.* porzione mastoidea. The lower and back part of the temporal bone, distinguished in the adult by the prominent mastoid process. It is not embryologically distinct from the petrous portion. **M. proc'ess.** *L.* processus mastoideus; *F.* apophyse mastoïde; *G.* Warzenfortsatz; *I.* apofisi mastoide. A nipple-shaped projection of variable size on the temporal bone behind the ear. **M. si'nuses**, mastoid cells.

Mastoideal'gia (*L.*) [ἄλγος]. Pain in the mastoid process.

Mastoideo (*L.*). Relating to the mastoid process.

Mastoideocente'sis (*L.*) [κέντησις]. Perforation of the mastoid process.

Mastoi'des (*L.*) [μαστός, εἶδος]. Nipple-shaped.

Mastoi'deum (*L.*). Mastoid process.

Mastoi'deus (*L.*). Pertaining to the mastoid process. **M. col'li**, sterno-cleido-mastoid. **M. latera'lis**, trachelo-mastoid.

Mastoïdien, ienne (*F.*). Relating to the mastoid process.

Mastoidi'tis [μαστός]. *F.* mastoïdite; *G.* Warzenfortsatzentzundung; *I.* mastoidite. Inflammation of the mastoid process. **M. exter'na**, of the mastoid periosteum. **M. inter'na**, of the mastoid cells.

Mastoïdo-auriculaire (*F.*). Posterior auricular muscle [Chaussier].

Mastoïdo-conchinien (*F.*). Posterior auricular muscle.

Mastoïdo-génien (*F.*). Digastric muscle [Chaussier].

Mastol'ogy [μαστός, λόγος]. *L.* mastologia. Discourse on the breast.

Mastomascellare (*I.*). Digastric muscle.

Mastome'nia (*L.*) [μήν]. Vicarious menstruation from the breast.

Maston'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. Tumor of the breast.

Mas'to-occip'ital su'ture. Occipito-mastoid suture.

Mastoparec'tama (*L.*) [παρεκτείνω]. Distension of the breast.

Mas'to-pari'etal su'ture. Parieto-mastoid suture.

Mastopath'ia (*L.*) [πάθος]. Disease of the breast.

Mastopimelon'cus or **Mastopion'cus** (*L.*) [πιμελή, ὄγκος]. Lipoma of the breast.

Mastorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. Hæmorrhage from the breast.

Mastoscir'rhus (*L.*) [σκίρρος]. Seirrhus of the breast.

Masto'sis (*L.*). Enlargement of the breast.

Mastospargo'sis (*L.*) [σπαργάω]. Distension of the breast with milk.

Mastosy'rinx (*L.*) [σύριγξ]. Fistula in the breast.

Mas'tous [μαστός]. Having large breasts.

Masturba'tion [manus, stupro]. *L.* mastupratio; *G.* Selbstbefleckung; *I.* mastuprazione. Production of sexual orgasm by friction with the hand or some mechanical appliance.

Mastwurm (*G.*). *Oxyuris, Ascaris vermicularis.*

Mastzellen (*G.*). Ehrlich's name for peculiar granular cells found in connection with pigmentation of the skin after certain diseases. The granules are deeply stained by solution of dahlia, resembling bacteria, while the nucleus remains uncolored.

Mat, ate (*F.*). Dull, wanting in resonance.

Ma'ta. The leaves of *Eupatorium incarnatum*, Walt.; used in Texas for flavoring tobacco.

Maté. Paraguay tea.

Mat'eca. Matico.

Matelas (*F.*). Mattress. **M. d'eau**, water-bed.

Ma'ter (*L.*) [μήτηρ]. 1. Mother. 2. Uterus. **M. perla'rum**, mother-of-pearl. **M. seca'lis**, ergot.

Materassa (*I.*). Mattress. **M. d'acqua**, water-bed.

Mate'ria (*L.*). Matter. **M. euplas'tica**, plastic material. **M. fecondante**, spermatozoa. **M. fibrogena**, plasmin. **M. salivare**, ptyalin.

Mate'ria med'ica (*L. I.*). *F.* matière médicale; *G.* Arzneimittellehre. That branch of medical science which relates to medicinal substances, their sources, characters, modes of administration, and effects.

Materialist (*G.*). Druggist.

Mate'ries mor'bi (*L.*). The physical essence of, or an abnormal substance in the body causing, a disease.

Mater'nal impres'sions. *G.* Versehen. Supposed influence of mental states or emotions in the mother upon the fœtus in the uterus, producing abnormities, monstrosities, the so-called "mother's marks," etc., as the result of sudden fright, disgust, etc. occurring during pregnancy.

Mater'nity hos'pital. *F.* maternité; *G.* Gebarhaus; *I.* maternità. A hospital for cases of labor; a "lying-in" hospital.

Mat'icæ fo'lia [B. P.]. Matico.

Mat'icin. *F.* maticine. A peculiar bitter principle isolated from matico.

Mati'co. The leaves of *Artanthe elongata*, Miq.; aromatic tonic and stimulant, with especial action on the urinary organs.

Matière (*F.*). Matter. **M. brute**, inorganic matter. **M. médicale**, materia medica. **M. salivaire**, ptyalin. **M. vivante**, protoplasm.

Matilija Hot Springs. Sulphuretted, thermal waters, 35°–160° F., Ventura Co., California.

Matité (*F.*). Absence of resonance; dulness of sound or of color.

Mato'nia Cardamo'mum, Smith. *Elettaria Cardamomum*, Maton.

Matratzennath (*G.*). Quilt suture.

Matrhæmato'ma (*L.*) [μήτρα, αἷμα-τωμα]. Hæmatoma produced from the cerebral meninges.

Matricaire (*F.*). Feverfew.

Matrica'lis or Matrica'lius (*L.*). *F.* matrical, ale. Pertaining to the uterus.

Matrica'ria (*L.*). *F.* camomille commune; *G.* Kamille; *I.* camomilla ordinaria. 1. German chamomile-flowers; the flower-heads of *Matricaria Chamomilla*, L.; carminative and anthelmintic. 2. The name of a genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ, Senecionidæ*. 3. The Italian name for feverfew, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, Smith. **M. Chamomil'la**, L., German chamomile; a common European herb, of which the flowers are official. **M. Parthe'nium**, L.: see *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, Smith.

Matrice (*F.*). Uterus, matrix. **M. des ongles**, matrix of nails. **M. des poils**, hair-follicles.

Mat'rimony-vine. Common name for plants of the genus *Lycium*, especially for the species *Lycium vulgare*, Dun.

Ma'trix (*L.*) [μήτηρ]. 1. A producing or containing tissue; ground substance. 2. Uterus. **M. of nail.** *L.* matrix unguis; *F.* matrice de l'ongle. That part of the corium forming the nail.

Matrone (*F.*). Midwife.

Mattee (*I.*). Maté.

Mat'ter. *L.*, *I.* materia; *F.* matière; *G.* Stoff, Materie. 1. Substance. 2. Pus (popular).

Matthews' Warm Springs. Alkaline, saline thermal waters, 114°–122° F., Gallatin Co., Montana.

Mattigkeit (*G.*). Debility, languor, lassitude, exhaustion.

Matto (*I.*). A stupid lunatic.

Maturatif, ive (*F.*). Favoring suppuration.

Matura'tion. *L.* maturatio; *G.* Reifen; *I.* maturazione. Process of full development, ripening.

Maturativo (*I.*). Favoring suppuration.

Matu'rity. 1. *L.* maturitas; *F.* maturité; *G.* Reife; *I.* maturità. Ripeness, complete development. 2. *F.* âge adulte; *G.* erwachsenes Alter; *I.* età adulta. The age of physical perfection, from legal majority to about 60 years in men, and to the menopause in women.

Maturo (*I.*). Mature, ripe.

Mauchart'sches Flügelband (*G.*). Odontoid ligament, lateral.

Maud'lin or Maud'lin tan'sy. *Achillea Ageratum*, L.

Mauke (*G.*). Mallenders. Grease in horses.

Maul und Klauenseuche (*G.*). Eczema epizootica.

Maulbeere (*G.*). Mulberry. In composition **Maulbeer**, as, **— geschwulst**, mulberry growth or tumor; **— kugel**, morula; **— mal**, nævus; **— saft**, mulberry-juice; **— warze**, yaws.

Maulfäule (*G.*). Eczema epizootica.

Maulgrind (*G.*). Aphthous stomatitis.

Maulhöhle (*G.*). Mouth-cavity.

Maulklemme or Maulsperre (*G.*). Trismus.

Maulseuche (*G.*). Thrush.

Maulwurfgeschwulst (*G.*). Mole.

Maumené's test. For glucose in urine by reduction of perchloride of tin; a black precipitate: see *Glycosuria*.

Maurerkrätze (*G.*). Bricklayers' itch.

Mauri'tius el'emi. The resinous prod-

uct of *Colophonia mauritiana*, Comm.; resembles Manila elemi in general characters.

Mauve (*F.*). Mallow. **M. comestible,** *Hibiscus esculentus*, L. **M. grande,** *Malva sylvestris*, L. **M. sauvage,** *Malva sylvestris*, L.

Maux (*F.*), pl. of **Mal.** **M. de nerfs,** neuroses.

Maw [*A. S.* maga]. Stomach.

Maw-bound. Impaction of the rumen.

Maw-seed. Poppy-seed.

Maw-worm. *Ascaris vermicularis.*

Maxil'la (*L.*) [*μασάομαι*]. *G.* Kieferbein; *I.* mascella. Maxillary bone; jaw-bone. **M., infe'rior,** inferior maxillary bone. **M., supe'rior,** superior maxillary bone.

Maxillaire (*F.*). 1. Maxillary bone. 2. Relating to the maxillæ.

Maxillarbreiten (*G.*). Maxillary diameters.

Max'illary. *L.* maxillaris; *F.* maxillaire; *I.* mascellare. Relating to the jaw. **M. an'gle:** see *Angle of prognathism.* **M. arch,** hæmal arch of nasal vertebra formed by palate, maxillary, and premaxillary bone [Owen]. **M. ar'tery, exter'nal,** facial artery. **M. ar'tery, inter'nal.** *L.* arteria maxillaris interna; *F.* artère maxillaire interne; *G.* innere Kieferschlagader; *I.* arteria mascellare interna. Largest branch of external carotid; passes behind the jaw into spheno-maxillary fossa, supplying deeper structures of face and dura mater. **M. bone, infe'rior.** *L.* os maxillare inferius; *F.* maxillaire inférieur; *G.* Unterkieferbein; *I.* mascellare inferiore. An unpaired, symmetrical bone of the face, the lower jaw. It articulates with the two temporal bones, and in man has a paraboliform curve for the insertion of the teeth. **M. bone, supe'rior.** *L.* os maxillæ; *F.* maxillaire supérieur; *G.* Oberkieferbein; *I.* mascellare superiore. A paired bone of the face which, with its fellow, forms the upper jaw. It is irregularly cuboidal in shape, composed of rather thin walls, enclosing a large cavity (antrum of Highmore), and assists in forming the orbit, the nasal cavity, the roof of the mouth, and the zygomatic and spheno-maxillary fossæ. **M. cells.** *L.* cellulæ maxillares. That portion of the ethmoidal cells sometimes formed by union with the superior maxillary bone. **M. diam'eters.** *G.* Oberkieferbreiten. The **maximum** or **inferior m. d.** = facial diameter, middle anterior. The **minimum m. d.** = distance between points just above alveolar processes. The **superior m. d.** = distance between opposite zygo-orbital points. **M. glands, inter'nal.** *L.* glandulæ maxillares internæ. Lymphatic glands lying along the internal maxillary artery and its ramifications, some known as zygomatic, others as buccal, according to situation. **M. in'dex.** *F.* indice maxillaire; *G.* Oberkieferbreiten-Index. Ratio of maximum maxillary diameter to alveolo-nasal line, the latter taken as 100 [Topinard]. **M. line, infe'rior,** connects the two zygo-maxillary points; **supe'rior,** connects the two zygo-orbital points [v. Török]. **M. nerve, infe'rior.** *L.* ramus inframaxillaris; *F.* nerf maxillaire inférieur; *I.* nervo mascellare inferiore. Third division of fifth or trifacial nerve, leaving the cranium by the foramen ovale, is joined by motor-root of the fifth, and then sends branches conveying sensation to side of head, ear, and face, the mucous membrane of the mouth, and tongue and the lower teeth; also motor branches to the muscles of mastication, mylo-hyoid, and posterior belly of the digastric. **M. nerve, supe'rior.** *L.* ramus supramaxillaris; *F.* nerf maxillaire supérieur; *I.* nervo mascellare superiore. Second division of fifth or trifacial nerve, leaves the cranium by the foramen rotundum, crosses the spheno-maxillary fossa, and, entering the infra-orbital canal, takes the name of inferior orbital nerve. It is sensory in function, being finally distributed to integument of middle region of face, mucous membrane of antrum, nose, pharynx, and upper teeth. **M. plate.** *G.* Oberkieferfortsatz. Process which in the embryo springs from the first visceral arch and joins the fronto-nasal process to form the upper jaw. **M. proc'ess.** *L.* processus maxillaris. 1. Of malar bone, the rough triangular portion that articulates with the superior maxillary. 2. Of inferior turbinate bone, that portion of the upper edge that hooks over the border of the opening to the antrum of Highmore. 3. Of palate-bone, a thin lamina which assists to close in the opening to the antrum. **M. ridge.** *G.* Kieferwall. The thickening of the mucous membrane of the jaw from which the teeth are developed. **M. sector.** *L.* sector maxillaris. Area in median plane of skull between lines drawn from hormion to nasion and to alveolar point [Lissauer]. **M. si'nus.** *F.* sinus maxillaire; *I.* seno mascellare. Antrum of Highmore. **M. vein, ante'rior inter'-**

nal, facial vein, deep. **M. vein, inter'nal.** *L.* vena maxillaris interna posterior; *G.* innere Kiefervene. A short vein passing from pterygoid plexus to temporal vein, in company with the first part of internal maxillary artery.

Maxillo-alvéoli-nasal (*F.*). Depressor alæ nasi.

Maxillo-fa'cial in'dex. *G.* Oberkiefer-Gesichtshöhen-Index. Projection measurement of the distance from the lower border of the orbits to the prosthion, compared with that from metopion to gnathion, the latter being taken as 100 [v. Török].

Maxillo-labial [Chaussier] (*F.*). Depressor anguli oris.

Maxillo-labi-nasal (*F.*). Levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

Maxillo-narinal or **Maxillo-nasal** (*F.*). Compressor naris.

Maxillo-palpébral (*F.*). Orbicularis palpebrarum.

Maxil'lo-pharynge'al space. That between ramus of jaw and superior constrictor muscle.

Maxillo-scléroticien (*F.*). Inferior oblique muscle of the eye.

Maxillo-suprafa'cial index. *G.* Oberkiefer-Obergesichtshöhen-Index. Projection measurement of distance from the lower border of orbits to the prosthion, compared with that of the upper face, the latter being taken as 100 [v. Török].

Maxil'lo-tur'binal. Inferior turbinate bone.

Maximalempfindung (*G.*). Greatest degree of sensation.

Maximalreiz (*G.*). Stimulus producing the greatest effect.

May ap'ple. *Podophyllum peltatum.*

May'bury Springs. Saline waters, Montgomery Co., Arkansas, 17 miles west of Hot Springs.

May-flower. *Epigæa repens*, L.

May'hem [*Low L.* mahemium]. The act of violently depriving a person of the use of a member, so as to render him less able to fight or to defend himself; maiming.

Mays. *Zea mays*, L.

May'weed. *Maruta Cotula*, DC.

Mazal'ysis (*L.*). Mazolysis.

Maz'ic [*μάζα*]. *L.* mazicus. Pertaining to the placenta.

Mazis'chesis (*L.*) [*ἴσχω*]. Retention of the placenta, hence **Mazischet'ic**, pertaining to such retention.

Mazocacoth'esis (*L.*) [*μάζα, κακός, ἕξις*]. Malposition of the placenta.

Mazodyn'ia (*L.*) [*μαζός, ὀδύνη*]. Mastalgia.

Mazol'ysis (*L.*) [*μάζα, λύω*]. Detachment or separation of the placenta.

Mazolyt'ic. *L.* mazolyticus. Pertaining to, or producing, the expulsion of the placenta.

Mazopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. Disease of the placenta. **Mazopath'ic**, pertaining, or due to, placental disease.

M'boundou: see *Mkazga.*

McMunn's elix'ir. An aqueous infusion of denarcotized opium, with the addition of a little alcohol; opium strength about the same as laudanum.

M. D. A., abbv. for **Mento-dex'tra ante'rior** (*L.*), right mento-anterior position of the fœtus in labor.

M. D. P., abbv. for **Mento-dex'tra poste'rior** (*L.*), right mento-posterior position of the fœtus in labor.

Mead [*A. S.* medu, medo]. Fermented honey-water.

Mead'ow-cress. *Cardamine pratensis*, L.

Mead'ow-crow'foot. *Ranunculus acris.*

Mead'ow-fern. *Comptonia asplenifolia*, Ait.

Mead'ow-gar'lic. *Allium canadense*, Kahn.

Mead'ow-pars'nip. *Thaspium barbinode*, Nutt; diuretic, diaphoretic, and vulnerary.

Mead'ow-saf'fron. *Colchicum autumnale.*

Mead'ow-sage. *Salvia lyrata.*

Mead'ow-sweet. Spiræa, *Spiræa Ulmaria.*

Meal: see *Cassava, Linseed, Oat,* and *Tapioca meal.*

Mealy sarsaparil'la. The name given to those varieties of sarsaparilla containing much starch, as the Honduras, Guatemala, and Para sarsaparillas.

Mean grada'tions, method of. *G.* Methode der mittleren Abstufungen: see *Psychophysical methods* (4), (4').

Mea'sle of pork. Cysticercus of *Tænia solium.*

Measles, mee'zels [*G.* Masel]. *L.* mor-

billi; *F.* rougeole; *G.* Masern; *I.* rosolia. An acute infectious disease characterized by catarrh of the air-passages and an eruption of small round red spots, which soon coalesce and are followed by fine desquamation. **M. in the hog.** *F.* ladrerie; *G.* Finnen; *I.* rosolia. A parasitical disease caused by the *Cysticercus cellulosæ*, producing what is known as measly pork.

Meas'ly. *F.* ladre. Spotted, containing cysticerci.

Méat (*F.*), pl. **Méats.** Canal, meatus. **M. auditif,** auditory meatus. **M-s. des fosses nasales,** meatuses of the nose. **M. de la trompe d'Eustache,** pharyngeal orifice of Eustachian tube. **M. urinaire,** meatus urinarius.

Meati nasali (*L.*). Meatuses of the nose.

Meato (*I.*). Canal, meatus. **M. medio,** middle meatus of ethmoid. **M. orinario,** meatus urinarius. **M. uditivo,** auditory meatus.

Mea'toscope [meatus, σκοπεῖν]. A short endoscope or speculum for examining the urethra near the meatus.

Meatot'omy. Section of the meatus urinarius to enlarge the opening.

Mea'tus (*L.*). Canal. **M. acus'ticus** or **M. audito'rius.** *F.* méat auditif; *G.* Gehörgang; *I.* meato uditivo. Auditory meatus. **M. na'rium,** meatuses of the nose. **M. semina'rius.** 1. Mediastinum testis. 2. Fallopian tube. **M. urina'rius,** old term for urethra, now used to indicate its distal or cutaneous orifice, situated at the summit of the glans penis in the male, on the roof of the vestibule between the nymphæ in the female.

Mea'tuses of the nose. *L.* meatus narium; *F.* méats des fosses nasales; *G.* Nasengänge; *I.* meati delle fosse nasali. Passages between and below the turbinate bones on the outer side of the nasal fossæ, distinguished as superior, middle, and inferior.

Mécanique animale (*F.*). Animal mechanics.

Mec'ca bal'sam. Balm of Gilead.

Meccanica animale (*I.*). Animal mechanics.

Mech'ameck. *Convolvulus panduratus.*

Mechan'ical. *L.* mechanicus; *F.* mécanique; *G.* mechanisch; *I.* meccanico. Pertaining to mechanism, or to physical forces and stimuli, as distinguished from chemical or vital.

Mech'anism [μηχανή]. *F.* mécanisme; *G.* Mechanismus; *I.* meccanismo. 1. Arrangement and construction of any part of the body considered as a machine. 2. Mode of action or occurrence, as in mechanism of labor.

Mechano-ther'apy. *F.* méchanothérapie. The treatment of disease by mechanical means, such as massage, exercise, etc.

Mèche (*F.*). A mass of parallel threads of charpie twisted at the middle: see *Porte-mèche.*

Mechoacan'. The root of a plant supposed to be *Batatas Jalapa*, DC., Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ.* A drastic purgative [Far. Mex.].

Méchoacan du Canada (*F.*). Root of *Phytolacca decandra*, L.

Mechoaca'na ni'gra. *Exogonium Purga*, Benth.

Meck'el's car'tilage. *L.* cartilago Meckelii; *F.* cartilage de Meckel; *G.* Meckel'scher Knorpel; *I.* cartilagine di Meckel. A cartilaginous rod forming the skeleton of the first, or mandibular, visceral arch. The lower jaw is formed about it, but it disappears by the 7th month of fœtal life, except at its proximal extremity, which becomes the malleus.

Meck'el's divertic'ulum. Diverticulum Meckelii.

Meck'el's gan'glion. Spheno-palatine ganglion. **M.'s g., lesser,** submaxillary ganglion.

Meck'el's lig'ament. That portion of the anterior ligament of the malleus passing from processus gracilis down through the Glaserian fissure to spine of sphenoid and internal lateral ligament of the jaw; believed to be a vestige of Meckel's cartilage [Schwalbe].

Meckel'scher Knorpel (*G.*). Meckel's cartilage.

Meckerstimme (*G.*). Ægophony.

Mécomètre (*F.*). Instrument for measuring the length of a fœtus.

Meconal'gia (*L.*) [μήκων, ἄλγος]. Severe pain due to disuse of opium.

Méco-narcéine (*F.*). Name proposed by M. Laborde for the mixture of alkaloids in opium which are insoluble in ether.

Mec'onate [μήκων]. *F.* méconate; *G.* mekonsaures Salz; *I.* meconato. A salt of meconic acid.

Meconeuropath'ia (*L.*) [νεῦρον, πάθος]. The condition produced by the opium habit.

Mecon'ic ac'id. $C_7H_4O_7$. *L.* acidum meconicum; *F.* acide méconique; *G.* Mekonsäure. *I.* acido meconico. A crystallizable organic acid existing in opium in combination with morphine and other alkaloids. Its characteristic test is a blood-red color produced with ferric salts, and not removed by corrosive sublimate; it has little or no physiological action, and is not used separately in medicine.

Mecon'idine. $C_{21}H_{13}NO_4$. *F.* méconidine. An amorphous alkaloid discovered in opium by Hesse (1770).

Mec'onin. $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. *F.* méconine; *G.* Mekonin; *I.* meconina. A neutral, nonnitrogenous, crystallizable principle found in opium by Dublanc (1832).

Meco'nium (*L.*). *F.* méconium; *G.* Kindspech; *I.* meconio. The dark greenish excrement contained in the intestinal canal of the newborn infant; also an old name for opium.

Meconkörper (*G.*). Peculiar corpuscle found in meconium.

Mecono'isin. $C_{11}H_{10}O_2$. A crystallizable, neutral principle discovered in opium by T. and H. Smith (1878).

Médecin (*F.*). Physician. **M. des fous,** alienist.

Médecine (*F.*). 1. Remedy. 2. Art of medicine. **M. blanche,** calcined magnesia. **M. clinique,** clinical medicine. **M. légale,** state medicine. **M. noire,** infusion of senna, compound.

Medeï'tis [μηδεία]. Inflammation of the genitals.

Mede'la (*L.*). Cure, healing.

Me'dia, refrac'tive. Refractive apparatus.

Me'dia, transpa'rent, of the eye. The cornea, aqueous humor, lens, and vitreous humor.

Medial (*G.*). Mesial.

Mediales Feld (*G.*). Anterior area: see *Areas of the medulla oblongata.*

Me'dian [medio]. *F.* médial, ale, médian, ane; *I.* mediano, fem. a. Occupying, or relating to, the middle line or centre. **M. ar'teries of medul'la oblonga'ta.** *L.* arteriae medianae bulbi; *F.* artères médianes du bulbe. Small twigs from vertebral or basilar artery, or some of their branches, which pass through raphé to floor of fourth ventricle [Duret]. **M. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria comes nervi mediani; *F.* artère du nerf médian; *I.* arteria mediana del braccio. Small branch from anterior interosseous artery of arm, passing down with the median nerve and supplying it. **M. ar'tery of spi'nal cord.** *F.* artère médiane de la moelle épinière; *G.* gemeinsame, vordere Rückenmarksarterie; *I* arteria mediana del midollo spinale. A small vessel formed by union of the anterior spinal arteries, which passes down the cord on the anterior median line. **M. basil'ic vein.** *L., I.* vena mediana basilica; *F.* veine médiane basilique. A short trunk connecting the median with the basilic vein at the bend of the elbow. **M. brown line,** a narrow, brownish discoloration of the skin extending from the ensiform appendix to the symphysis pubis in the median line. **M. catarrh',** otitis media catarrhalis. **M. cephal'ic vein.** *L.* vena mediana cephalica; *F.* veine médiane céphalique; *I.* vena mediana cefalica. A short trunk connecting median with cephalic vein at bend of elbow. **M. line.** 1. *F.* ligne médiane; *G.* Mittellinie; *I.* linea mediana. That where the mesial plane cuts the surface of the body. 2. *F.* ligne médiane du plan de regard; *G.* Medianlinie. Line of intersection of median plane of head with the plane of regard. **M. nerve.** *F.* nerf médian; *G* Mediannerv; *I.* nervo mediano. That supplying the pronator and most of the flexor muscles of the arm. It arises by two heads from inner and outer cords of brachial plexus in upper arm, and lies between the deep and superficial flexor in the hand, supplying the palmar surface, three outer digits, and half the fourth. **M. lithot'omy.** *F* lithotomie médiane; *G.* Medianlithotomie; *I* operazione mediana. Lithotomy by median incision of perineum, urethra, and prostate. **M. plane.** *F.* plan médian; *G.* Medianebene, mittlere Vertikalebene. That vertical plane which cuts the head into symmetrical halves. It is perpendicular to the base-line at its middle point, and to the plane of regard. **M. plane of space,** that vertical plane which agrees with the median plane of the head when the head is in a naturally erect position. **M. vein.** *L.* vena mediana antibrachii; *F.* veine médiane; *G.* mittlere Hautvene des Vorderarmes; *I.* vena mediana del braccio. A superficial vein of the lower arm, gathering blood from the palm and wrist. At the bend of the elbow it divides into median cephalic and median basilic. The deep m. v. is a branch which

near its bifurcation connects the median with the deep veins of the arm, piercing the deep fascia.

Medianebene (*G.*). Median plane.

Medianschnitt (*G.*). Median lithotomy.

Medianumfang des Schädels (*G.*). Sagittal circumference of skull.

Medianuslähmung (*G.*). Paralysis of parts supplied by the median nerve.

Médiastin (*F.*). Mediastinum.

Mediasti'nal. *F.* médiastin, ine; *I.* mediastineo. Relating to the mediastinum. **M. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ mediastini; *F.* artères du médiastin; *G.* Mittelfellarterien; *I.* arterie mediastinee. Those ramifying in the loose tissue of the anterior and posterior mediastinum. The **anterior m. a.** are from the internal mammary, the **posterior m. a.** from the aorta. **M. glands.** *L.* glandulæ mediastinales. Lymphatic glands in the mediastinum. There are described an anterior set, behind the body of the sternum; a superior set, near the arch of the aorta; and a posterior set, along the thoracic aorta. **M. pleu'ra.** *L.* pleura pericardiaca; *F.* plèvre mediastine; *G.* Mittelfell. That portion of the sac extending from the diaphragm up to root of lung over pericardium. **M. plex'us,** a fine network of veins in the posterior mediastinum, discharging into the bronchial veins. **M. veins.** *L.* venæ mediastinales; *F.* veines mediastines; *I.* vene mediastinee. Small branches which collect blood from the posterior mediastinum and discharge into the superior vena cava, the innominata, or the right azygos veins.

Mediastinaltumor (*G.*). Tumor of the mediastinum.

Mediastini'tis. *F.* médiastinite; *G.* Mittelfellentzündung; *I.* mediastinite. Inflammation of connective tissue of mediastinum.

Mediastino (*I.*). Mediastinum.

Mediastinopericarditis (*G.*). External pericarditis with mediastinitis.

Mediasti'num (*L.*). *F.* médiastin; *G.* Mittelfellraum; *I.* mediastino. 1. The space between the pleural sacs of the two sides of the body. The part which contains the pericardium is known as the **middle m.**; that behind it, the **posterior m.**; that in front of it, the **anterior m.**; above it, the **superior m.** 2. The pleural walls bounding the space above mentioned. **M. au'ris,** tympanum. **M. cerebel'li,** falx cerebelli. **M. cer'ebri,** falx cerebri. **M. tes'tis,** the incomplete septum formed by reflection of tunica albuginea into the testis, extending from the upper border nearly to the lower. It gives off trabeculæ, and supports vessels and ducts in their passage.

Me'diate ausculta'tion. Auscultation by means of a stethoscope.

Medica (*I.*). *Medicago sativa*, L.

Med'icable. *L.* medicabilis; *F.* guérissable; *I.* medicabile. Capable of relief by medicine.

Medica'go sati'va, L. *F.* médicago. Lucerne, alfalfa, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*, cultivated for forage; emollient [F. Mex.].

Med'ical. *L.* medicus; *F.* médical, ale; *G.* medicinisch; *I.* medicale. Pertaining to medicine, to medicines, or to a physician. **M. anat'omy:** see *Anatomy*. **M. jurispru'dence.** *L.* medicina forensis, jurisprudentia medicalis; *F.* jurisprudence médicale; *G.* medicinische Jurisprudenz; *I.* giurisprudenza medica. Forensic medicine, that division of the science of medicine which treats of the application of medical knowledge to the purposes of the law. **M. police'** [*πολιτεία*]. *F.* police médicale ou sanitaire; *G.* Medicinalpolizei; *I.* polizia medicale. In this country, England, France, and Germany the function of boards of health. In Italy nearly a synonym for state medicine.

Med'ical Lake. Alkaline, saline waters, Medical Lake, Spokane Co., Washington Territory.

Med'icament. *L.* medicamentum; *F.* médicament; *G.* Heilmittel; *I.* medicamento. Any substance administered for the cure or alleviation of disease.

Médicament *F.* Medicament. **M-s. d'épargne,** drugs which diminish the waste of tissues [Germain Sée]. **M. externe,** topical application, dressing.

Médicamentaire (*F.*). Relating to medicaments.

Médicamenté, ée (*F.*). Medicated.

Médicamenteux, euse (*F.*). Medicamental.

Medicamento (*I.*). Medicament. **Medicamentoso,** medicamental.

Medicamen'tum (*L.*). Medicament.

Medicas'ter (*L.*). *F.* médicastre; *G.* Medikaster; *I.* medicastro. A quack.

Med'icated pa'per. *L.* charta; *F.* papier médicamenté; *G.* medicinirtes Papier; *I.* carta da medicazione. Non-absorbent

paper upon which substances resembling plasters have been spread, or absorbent paper impregnated with a chemical or medicinal solution.

Med'icated vin'egar: see *Vinegar*.

Med'icated wa'ter. *L.* aqua medicata; *F.* eau médicinale; *G.* Gesnndbrunnen; *I* acqua medicinale. 1. Water impregnated with volatile substances by distillation or other processes. 2. A term occasionally applied to a solution in water of non-volatile substances.

Médicateur, trice (*F.*). Having remedial power.

Medica'tion. *L.* medicatio; *F.* médication; *G.* Kurmethode; *I.* medicazione. Treatment by medicines.

Medicatura (*I.*). Dressing, topical application. **M. alla Lister**, Lister's antiseptic dressing. **M. per occlusione**, occlusive dressing for wounds. **M. all' ovatta**, cotton-batting dressing.

Medicazione (*I.*). Medication.

Medicerebel'lar ar'tery. Cerebellar a., anterior inferior [Wilder].

Medicer'ebral ar'tery. Cerebral a., middle [Wilder].

Medici'na (*L.*). Medicine. **M. foren'sis**, forensic medicine. **M. pub'lica**, state medicine.

Medic'inal. *L.* medicinalis; *F.* médecinal, ale; *G.* medicinisch; *I* medicinale. 1. Having remedial power. 2. Medical. **M. bis'cuits.** *F.* biscuits medicinaux. Biscuits into which a medicinal substance has been introduced during their preparation. **M. oils.** *L.* olea infusa; *F.* huiles médicinales; *G.* gekochte Oele; *I.* olii medicinali. Oleo-infusions; solutions of vegetable principles in fixed oils, prepared by solution, infusion, digestion, or decoction. **M. soap.** *L.* sapo medicatus; *F.* savon médicinal; *G.* medicinische Seife; *I* sapone medicinale. A soda soap prepared from oil of almond [Cod.], from olive oil and lard [P. G.].

Medicinal (*G.*). Medical; —**anstalt**, medical establishment, hospital; —**beamte**, medical officer; —**behörde**, board of health; —**ordnung**, sanitary regulation; —**polizei**, medical police; —**rath**, member of a medical board; —**verordnung**, medical regulation.

Med'icine. *L.*, *I* medicina; *F.* médecine; *G.* Medicin. 1. The healing art in all its branches. 2. That part of the art which is devoted to internal diseases, in contradistinction to surgery, obstetrics, etc. 3. A medicament. **M., foren'sic**, medical jurisprudence.

Médicinier (*F.*). *Curcas purgans*, Adans.

Medicinisch, er, e, es (*G.*). Medical, medicinal. **M. Jurisprudenz**, medical jurisprudence. **M. Seife**, medicinal soap.

Medicinkasten (*G.*). Medicine-chest.

Medico (*I.*). Physician. **M. militare**, army surgeon. **M. di marina**, naval surgeon.

Medico, fem. **a** (*I.*). Medical.

Med'ico-le'gal. *F.* médico-légal, ale; *I.* medico-legale. Pertaining to medical jurisprudence.

Medicommissu'ra (*L.*). Soft commissure of brain [Wilder].

Médico-psychologique (*F.*). Relating to mental medicine.

Medicor'nu (*L.*). Middle cornu of dorsal ventricle [Wilder].

Medico-statis'tical. Pertaining to medical statistics.

Med'icus (*L.*). 1. Physician. 2. Medical.

Medikaster (*G.*). Quack.

Medinawurm (*G.*). *Filaria medinensis.*

Medinogor'dius (*L.*). *Filaria medinensis.*

Medio (*L.*). Middle, median; middle finger. **M. gluteo**, gluteus medius.

Medio-col'ic ar'tery. Colic artery, middle.

Medio-fron'tal gy'rus. Frontal convolution, middle.

Medi'ola virgin'ica, L. India cucumber, cucumber-root; an indigenous perennial herb, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*. The root is edible; in large doses said to be diuretic.

Medio-occip'ital gy'rus. Occipital convolution, middle.

Médio-palatin, ine (*F.*). Lying in the median line of palate.

Medio-pon'tine ar'teries. *F.* artères médio-protubérantielles. Branches from basilar artery along median line of pons Varolii [Duret].

Me'dio-tar'sal articula'tion. *F.* articulation médio-tarsienne; *I.* articolazione medio-tarsica. The joint between the astragalus and calcaneum behind, and scaphoid and cuboid in front.

Medipedun'culus (*L.*). Middle peduncle of cerebellum [Wilder].

Medi-scale'nus. Scalenus medius [Coues].

Mediterra'nean fe'ver. Form of remittent fever.

Medi-tri'ceps. Middle or long head of the triceps [Coues].

Meditul'lium (*L.*). 1. Diploë. 2. Central medullary substance of cerebellum [Luschka].

Me'dium (*L.*). 1. *F.* milieu. Intervening or surrounding substance; the substance in which specimens are placed for preservation. 2. *F.* moyen; *G.* Mittel; *I.* mezzo. Means, agency through which a force is applied; an agent.

Me'dium car'damoms. Short-longs; a commercial variety of Malabar cardamom.

Me'dius (*L.*). *F.* médius. Middle finger.

Medoblennorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*μήδος*, *βλέννα*, *ῥέω*]. Mucous discharge from the genitals; gleet.

Medorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*μήδος*, *ῥέω*]. Discharge from the genitals.

Medul'la (*L.*). *F.* médulle, moelle; *G.* Mark; *I.* midolla. Marrow. **M. of hair.** *L.* substantia medullaris pili; *F.* substance médullaire du poil; *G.* Marksubstanz des Haares. The axial portion, composed of soft cubical cells with interspersed air-bubbles. **M. nervo'rum,** neurin. **M. oblonga'ta.** *F.* bulbe rachidien, moelle allongée; *G.* verlängertes Mark; *I.* midolla allungata, bulbo rachidiano. A prolongation of the spinal cord contained within the skull. Begins below just above first cervical nerve, ends above at the pons in front, and at an imaginary line drawn through widest part of fourth ventricle behind. **M. spina'lis,** spinal cord.

Medullar (*G.*). Medullary; **—carcinom** or **—krebs,** medullary carcinoma; **—rohr,** medullary canal; **—schwamm,** medullary fungus.

Med'ullary. *L.* medullaris; *F.* médullaire; *G.* medullar; *I.* midollare. Pertaining to marrow or to spinal cord. **M. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ medullares; *F.* artères médullaires; *G.* Markarterien; *I.* arterie midollari. Those supplying the medullary substance of the brain or cord. **M. canal'.** *L.* canalis medullaris; *F.* canal central de la moelle; *G.* Medullarrohr. The tube formed by closure of original medullary groove, represented in the adult by a minute passage throughout the spinal cord in the substance of the gray commissure. **M. cav'ities.** *L.* cavitates medullares; *F.* canaux médullaires des os; *G.* Markhöhlen; *I.* canali midollari delle ossa. Those formed in long bones by absorption of osseous tissue and filled with marrow. **M. groove.** *G.* Medullarfurche, Medullargrube. Longitudinal furrow on the surface of the young embryo, which gives rise by its deepening and closure to the medullary canal. **M. juice,** marrow. **M. lam'inæ.** *L.* laminæ medullares. *G.* Markleisten. Thin strata of white matter interposed between the gray substance in various parts of the brain, as in lenticular nucleus, separating the zones; in cerebellum, extensions from the central white mass into the convolutions in optic thalamus, separating the internal and external nucleus (internal m. l.), or representing the inner thickened edge of the stratum reticulatum (external m. l.). **M. lay'ers,** medullary laminæ. **M. mem'brane of bone.** *F.* membrane médullaire des os; *I.* membrana midollare. A delicate layer of connective tissue, not detachable as a membrane, which lines the medullary canal of bone. **M. nu'cleus.** *L.* nucleus medullaris; *G.* Markkern. Central white fibres of cerebellum. **M. plates,** thickened edges of medullary groove which unite to form the medullary tube. **M. rays of kid'ney.** *F.* rayons médullaires. The bundles of straight tubes giving a striated appearance to the parenchyma of the kidney. **M. rid'ges,** the two longitudinal protuberances bounding the medullary groove. **M. sarco'ma,** *Fungus hæmatodes.* **M. sec'tor,** area in median plane of skull between lines drawn from hormion to opisthion and to basion [Lissauer]. **M. seg'ments,** portions of nerve-fibre between two consecutive incisions of Schmidt. **M. sheath,** a homogeneous, highly glistening, and refractive substance which surrounds the axis cylinder. **M. spa'ces.** *G.* Markräume. Areas excavated in growing bone by subperiosteal vessels; filled with embryonic marrow. **M. stri'æ.** *L.* striæ medullares; *G.* Hörchorden; *I.* strie acustiche. Transverse white lines on floor of fourth ventricle, extending from posterior longitudinal fissure to apparent origin of auditory nerve, of which they are believed to be fibres of origin, but have not been traced to any definite central nucleus. **M. sub'stance.** *F.* substance médullaire; *I.* sostanza midollare. The internal portion of several organs (kidney, suprarenal capsules, and thymus gland). **M. sys'tem** [Bichat], marrow of bones and its related structures considered as a whole. **M. tube,** primitive

tube formed by closure of medullary plates on the median line. **M. ve'li.** *L.* veli medullares; *F.* voiles médullaires; *G.* Marksegel; *I.* veli midollari. Certain triangular laminæ in roof of fourth ventricle. The **anterior** or **superior medullary velum** stretches across the interval between the superior pedunceles of the cerebellum, and is composed of white matter with superposed gray. The **posterior** or **inferior medullary velum** is constituted by two membranous folds passing from nodulus of cerebellum to the lateral recesses on either side.

Med'ullated. Having a medullary sheath.

Médulle (*F.*). Medulla.

Médullique (*F.*). Relating to the medulla.

Medul'li-spi'nal veins. *L.* venæ medullæ spinalis. Those from the spinal cord, forming a fine plexus upon the pia mater.

Medulli'tis. *F.* médullite; *I.* midollite. Myelitis, of bone-marrow especially.

Médullocelle (*F.*). Cell of bone-marrow.

Médullo-encéphalique (*F.*). Relating to medulla and brain.

Medusenhaupt (*G.*). Caput medusæ.

Meer (*G.*). The sea; — **eiche,** *Fucus vesiculosus,* L.; — **rettig,** horseradish; — **schaum,** a native magnesium silicate ($2MgO.3SiO_2$).

Meereskrankheit (*G.*). Sea-sickness.

Meerzwiebel (*G.*). Squill; — **essig,** vinegar of squill; — **extrakt,** extract of squill; — **sauerhonig,** oxymel of squill; — **tinktur,** tincture of squill.

Mefite (*I.*). A bad odor. **Mefitico,** mephitic. **Mefitismo,** mephitism.

Megacephal'ic [*μέγας, κεφαλή*]. *F.* mégacéphale, *I.* megalocefalico. In craniometry, applied to crania having a capacity exceeding 1450 c. c. [Quain].

Megaceph'alus (*L.*). Having a large head.

Megachei'lus (*L.*) [*χεῖλος*]. *F.* mégachile. One who has large lips.

Megacoc'cus (*L.*). Large forms of coccus.

Megagnath'us (*L.*) [*γνάθος*]. *F.* mégagnathe. Having a large jaw.

Megalocar'dia (*L.*) [*μεγάλος, καρδία*]. The condition of having a very large heart.

Megalocephal'ia (*L.*) [*κεφαλή*]. *F.* mégalocéphalie. Abnormal largeness of the head.

Megaloceph'alus (*L.*). *F.* mégalocéphale; *I.* megalocefalo. A very large cranium, or one who has such.

Megalocœ'lia (*L.*) [*κοιλία*]. 1. The colon. 2. Abnormal enlargement of the abdomen.

Megalocor'nea (*L.*). Abnormal greatness of the cornea.

Meg'alocytes [*κύτος*]. Very large red blood-corpuscles.

Megaloma'nia (*L.*) [*μανία*]. *F.* mégalomanie. A form of monomania in which there is delirium of grandeur, with no signs of paralysis.

Megalome'lia (*L.*). Macromelia.

Megalopho'nia (*L.*) [*φωνή*]. Loudness of voice.

Megalophthal'mus (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. One having abnormally large eyes.

Megalo'pia or **Megalop'sia** (*L.*) [*ὤψ*]. *F.* mégalopsie. Seeing objects as apparently larger than they are.

Megalo'pus (*L.*). Macropus.

Mégalosplanchnie (*F.*). Great enlargement of abdominal viscera.

Megalosple'nia (*L.*) [*σπλήν*]. *F.* mégalosplénie. Enlargement of the spleen.

Megascop'ic [*σκοπεῖν*]. Macroscopic.

Meg'aseme [*σῆμα*]. Condition of having an orbital index above 89. In the Frankfort agreement a similar term (hypsikonche) indicates an index of 85.1 and over.

Megasthen'ic [*μέγας, σθένος*]. *I.* megastenico. Having more than average muscular force; able to lift from 250 to 300 kilograms [Zoja].

Megasto'ma intestina'lis (*L.*) [Blanchard]. A species of flagellate protozoa found in the small intestine in rats, and in the same locality in man in certain cases of disordered digestion with diarrhœa. It is found in the fæces as a pyriform body 10–12 mm. long, with a rigid filament and a long vibrating flagellum.

Megistoceph'alus (*L.*) [*μέγιστος, κεφαλή*]. *F.* mégistocéphale. A very long cranium, or one having such.

Meglin's pills. *L.* pilulæ D. Meglin; *F.* pilules de valériane composées. Extract of hyoseyamus 1 gm., extract of valerian 1 gm., oxide of zinc 1 gm.; make 20 pills [Cod.].

Meg'ohm. Electro-magnetic resistance of one million ohms.

Me'grim. *F.* migraine. Hemicrania.

Me'grims. 1. Congestion of the brain in the horse; epilepsy. 2. Lowness of spirits.

Mehl (*G.*). Flour, meal; — **flechte,** eczema papulosum; — **grind,** psoriasis.

Mehrfachsehen (*G.*). Polyopia.

Mehrfingerigkeit (*G.*). Polydactylia.

Mehrgebärendin (*G.*). Multipara.

Mehrkämmerig (*G.*). Multilocular.

Méhu's test: see *Albumin in urine.*

Meibo'mian glands. *L.* glandulæ Meibomianæ; *F.* glandes de Meibomius; *G.* Meibom'sche Drüsen; *I.* glandole di Meibomio. Racemose sebaceous glands imbedded in the tarsi and opening on free margin of eyelids.

Méiocardie (*F.*). Diminution of volume of heart which occurs during systole.

Meio'sis (*L.*) [*μείωσις*]. 1. Myosis. 2. Decrease in size of an organ or part.

Meiran (*G.*). Sweet marjoram.

Meissel (*G.*). 1. Chisel. 2. Lint, pledget, tent.

Meiss'ner's cor'puscles. Tactile corpuscles.

Meiss'ner's plex'us. *L.* plexus submucosus; *G.* Meissner'scher Plexus. A gangliated plexus of sympathetic filaments in submucous layer of intestine.

Meissner'sche Körperchen (*G.*). Tactile corpuscles.

Meisterwurzel (*G.*). Masterwort.

Mekkabalsam (*G.*). Balm of Gilead.

Mekonin (*G.*). Meconine.

Mekonium (*G.*). Meconium.

Mekonsäure (*G.*). Meconic acid.

Mel (*L.*). Honey. **M. aceta'tum,** oxymel. **M. bora'cis** [B. P.] or **M. boraxa'tum** [P. Helv.], borax honey. **M. depura'tum** [B. P.] or **M. despuma'tum** [U. S. P.], clarified honey. **M. ro'sæ** or **M. rosa'rum,** honey of rose. **M. ros'cidum,** manna. **M. so'dii bora'cis,** borax honey.

Me'la (*L.*). A probe.

Mela (*I.*). Apple.

Melacitola (*I.*). Melissa.

Melacotogna (*I.*). Quince.

Melæ'na (*L.*) [*μέλας*]. Vomiting and purging of black matters, composed of altered blood.

Mélænique or **Mélénique** (*F.*). Relating to, or suffering from, melæna.

Melænodiarrhœ'a (*L.*). Diarrhœa with black stools.

Melagra (*I.*). Pain in the limbs.

Melagrana (*I.*). Pomegranate.

Mélagre (*F.*). Pain in the limbs.

Mélaïne (*F.*). Melanin.

Melaleu'ca (*L.*). A genus of *Myrtaceæ.* Several species of *M.* yield a volatile oil much like oil of cajuput. **M. Cajupu'ti,** Roxb., a small tree, native of East Indies, the source of oil of cajuput. **M. Leucaden'dron,** L., Australian tea-tree. **M. mi'nor,** Smith, *M. Cajuputi,* Roxb.

Mélalgie (*F.*). Pain in the limbs.

Melampho'nous [*μέλας, φωνή*]. Weak-voiced, hoarse.

Melampo'dium (*L.*). Black hellebore.

Melam'pyrit. A saccharine substance, identical with dulcit; obtained from *Melampyrum nemorosum.*

Melanæ'mia (*L.*) [*αἷμα*]. *F.* mélanémie; *G.* Melanæmie; *I.* melanemia. The presence of an unusual quantity of pigment in the blood.

Melancho'lia [*χολή*]. *F.* mélancolie; *G.* Melancholie; *I.* melanconia, malinconia. Mental depression, gloom, despondency; hypochondriacal insanity.

Melanchol'ic. *L.* melancholicus; *F.* mélancolique; *G.* melancholisch; *I.* melanconico. Affected with, or tending to produce, melancholia.

Mélancolie (*F.*). Melancholia.

Mélanémie (*F.*). Melanæmia.

Mélanémique (*F.*). Relating to, or suffering from, melanæmia.

Melanencephalo'ma (*L.*) [*ἐγκέφαλος*]. Melanotic tumor of the brain.

Melanephidro'sis (*L.*) [*ἐπί, ἱδρόω*]. Black perspiration.

Melangola (*I.*). Lemon. **Melangolo,** *Citrus limonum,* Risso.

Mélanhémie (*F.*). Melanæmia.

Mélanhidrose (*F.*). Black perspiration.

Melani'anous. *L.* melanianus. Darkly pigmented.

Melan'ic [*μέλας*]. *F.* mélanique; *I.* melanico. Dark in color, pertaining to melanosis.

Melanidrosi (*I.*). Melanephidrosis.

Mel'anin [*μέλας*]. *F.* mélanine; *I.*

melanina. A black pigment containing nitrogen which occurs in epithelium and in the choroid and iris.

Melanis'mus (*L.*). *F.* mélanisme. Black jaundice.

Melano-carcino'ma (*L.*). A carcinoma containing black pigment; most of the tumors so described are melano-sarcomata.

Melanocatarac'ta (*L.*). Black cataract.

Melan'ocytes. Wandering lymphoid cells that have become colored by the absorption of red blood-corpuscles.

Mélanode (*F.*). Melanoid.

Melanoder'ma or **Melanoder'mia** (*L.*) [δέρμα]. *F.* mélanodermie. Chloasma with black or blackish spots.

Melanodiarrhœ'a (*L.*) Melænodiarrhœa.

Mel'anoid. *F.* mélanoïde; *I.* melanoide. Dark-colored; resembling melanosis, melanic.

Melano'ma (*L.*). *F.* mélanome. A tumor containing dark pigment.

Melanopath'ia (*L.*). Melanoderma.

Melanophy'ma (*L.*) [σύμα]. Ergot.

Melanopi'per (*L.*). Black pepper.

Melanorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. Melæna.

Melanorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. A dark discharge.

Melano-sarco'ma (*L.*). *G.* Melanosarkom. A sarcoma containing black pigment.

Melanoscir'rhus (*L.*) [σκίῤῥος]. Melanotic scirrhus.

Mélanose (*F.*). Melanosis. **M. du poumon**, anthracosis.

Melanosen (*G.*) Cutaneous disorders with darkening of the skin [Fuchs].

Melano'sis (*L.*) [μελανωσις]. *F.* mélanose; *G.* Melanose; *I.* melanosi. The deposit of dark pigment in the tissues, often the result of malaria. **M. lenticula'ris progressi'va**, a rare disease of the skin, beginning as freckles, which become confluent, and followed by atrophy of the pigment, and in some cases by cancer [J. C. White]; angioma pigmentosum [Kaposi].

Melanot'ic. *F.* mélanotique; *G.* melanotisch; *I.* melanotico. Melanic.

Melanotischer Hautmarkschwamm (*G.*). Carcinoma melanodes.

Melanot'richous [μέλανος, θριξ]. *F.* melanothrique. Black-haired.

Melanthig'enin. $C_{14}H_{22}O_2$. *F.* mélanthigénine. A decomposition product of the glucoside melanthin.

Melan'thin. $C_{40}H_{66}O_{14}$. *F.* mélanthine. A glucoside found in the seeds of *Nigella sativa*, L.

Melan'thium vi'rens, Thunb. *Veratrum viride*, Ait.

Mélanurèse (*F.*). Melanuria.

Melanu'ria (*L.*) [μέλας, οὖρον]. *F.* mélanurie. Passage of dark urine.

Melanu'rin [οὖρον]. *F.* mélanurine; *I.* melanurina. A black pigment found in urine.

Mélanurique (*F.*). Relating to melanuria.

Melarancia (*I.*). Orange. **Melarancio**, *Citrus aurantium*, L.

Mélas (*F.*). A form of psoriasis in which the scales and crusts are of a brown color.

Melas-ic'terus (*L.*). *F.* mélas-ictère; *G.* Schwarzsucht; *I.* melasitterizia. Deep jaundice, black jaundice.

Melas'ma (*L.*) [μέλας]. *F.* mélasme. Dark spots on the skin. **M. Addiso'ni**, Addison's disease.

Melasma surrenale (*I.*). Addison's disease.

Melas'mata (*L.*). Discolorations of the skin which are symptomatic of internal disease.

Mélasme (*F.*). Melasma. **M. surrénal**, Addison's disease.

Mélasse (*F.*). *I.* melassa. Molasses.

Melas'sic acid. *F.* acide mélassique; *I.* acido melassico. A product of the prolonged action of baryta-water, at a boiling temperature, upon glucose.

Melatro'phia (*L.*) [μέλος, ἀ, τροφή]. Atrophy of the extremities.

Meldom'eter [μέλδω]. An instrument used in connection with a microscope to determine, or to compare, the melting-points of minerals.

Mele or **Miele** (*I.*). Honey. **M. rosato**, honey of rose.

Melea'gra (*L.*) [μέλος, ἄγρα]. Pain in the limbs.

Melegue'ta pep'per. The seeds of *Amomum Melegueta*, Rose.

Méléna (*F.*). Melæna.

Mélèze (*F.*). *Larix europæa*, DC.

Melez'itose. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11},3H_2O$. *F.* mé-

lézitose. A peculiar sugar found in Briançon manna.

Me'lia. *F.* mélie. The name of a genus of plants belonging to the Nat. Ord. *Meliaceæ*. **M. Azed'arach,** L., pride of India, pride of China, bread-tree; native of China and India; cultivated and naturalized in southern Europe and the U. S. The bark, azedarach, is official [U. S. P.].

Melian'thus ma'jor. A South African tree, Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceæ*. The leaves are used externally in the treatment of ulcers and certain parasitic skin diseases.

Melias'mus (*L.*). Glanders.

Melice'ra (*L.*) [*μέλι, κηρός*]. 1. Honeycomb. 2. Porrigo favosa.

Mélicérique (*F.*). Relating to, or affected with, meliceris.

Melice'ris (*L.*) [*μελικηρίς*]. *F.* mélicéris; *G.* Honiggeschwulst; *I.* melicéride. A cystic tumor filled with a substance resembling honey; generally applied to hygroma.

Melice'rous [*μελικηρίς*]. Honey-like, pertaining to melicera.

Mélide (*F.*). Glanders in the ass.

Melikeris (*G.*). Meliceris.

Mel'ilot. *F.* mélilot; *G.* Steinklee; *I.* meliloto. The herb of *Melilotus officinalis*, Desr., and of *M. altissimus*, Thuil.

Melilot'ic acid. $C_9H_{10}O_3$. *F.* acide mélilotique. Found in the herb of *Melilotus officinalis* associated with coumarin.

Melilo'tus (*L.*). A genus of *Leguminosæ*. **M. al'bus,** Desr., white melilot, naturalized from Europe; resembles the succeeding in properties. **M. altis'simus,** Thuil., yellow melilot, a European plant naturalized in the U. S.; this as well as other species of *M.* has the odor of the Tonka bean, due to the presence of coumarin. **M. arven'sis,** Wallr., *Melilotus officinalis*, Desr. **M. diffu'sa,** Koch, *Melilotus officinalis*, Desr. **M. officina'lis,** Desr., melilot, sweet clover, native of Europe; the herb is official in the European pharmacopœias; a mild astringent and bechic. **M. officina'lis,** Willd., *Melilotus altissimus*, Thuil. **M. vulga'ris,** Willd., *Melilotus albus*, Desr.

Melis'sa (*L.*). 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*. **M. Calamin'tha,** L., calament. **M. clinopo'dium,** *Clinopodium vulgare*, L. **M. cordifo'lia,** Pers., a variety of *M. officinalis*, L., indigenous to southern Europe. **M. officina'lis,** L., balm, lemon balm; a perennial European herb, naturalized and cultivated in the U. S.: see *Melissa*. **M. pulegioi'des,** L., *Hedeoma pulegioides*, Pers. 2. *F.* mélisse; *G.* Melisse. Balm; the leaves and tops of *Melissa officinalis*, L. [U. S. P.]; used as a diaphoretic. **M.-wa'ter.** *L.* aqua melissæ. Melissa 1 part, water q. s.; distil 10 parts [P. G.].

Mélisse (*F.*). *Melissa officinalis*. **M. de Moldavie,** *Dracocephalum moldavica*, L.

Melissenblätter (*G.*). Melissa.

Melitæ'mia (*L.*). Melithæmia.

Melita'gra (*L.*). Impetigo, crusta lactea. **M. flaves'cens** [Alibert], eczema of the face with honey-colored crusts. **M. ni'gricans** [Alibert], eczema of the face with dark crusts.

Melithæ'mia (*L.*) [*μέλιτται, αἷμα*]. *F.* mélithémie; *G.* Melithaemie; *I.* melitemia. Glycohæmia.

Melithyperu'ria (*L.*) [*ὑπέρ, οὖρον*]. Diabetes mellitus.

Meli'tis [*μῆλον*]. Inflammation of the cheek.

Mélitoptyalisme (*F.*). Presence of sugar in the saliva.

Mel'itose. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. *F.* mélitose; *I.* melitosa. A peculiar saccharine matter, isomeric with glucose, found in Australian manna.

Melitu'ria (*L.*) [*μέλι, οὖρον*]. *F.* mélituric. Glycosuria.

Melkekrampf (*G.*). Milkers' cramp.

Mella'go (*L.*). A medicine having the consistence of honey; an extract of syrupy consistence.

Mellitaemie (*G.*). Glycohæmia.

Mellite (*F.*): see *Honey* (2). **M. de mercuriale,** honey-of-mercury herb. **M. de roses rouges,** honey of rose. **M. simple,** clarified honey. **M. de vinaigre:** see *Oxymel*.

Mellito (*I.*): see *Honey* (2). **M. semplice** or **sciroppo di miele,** clarified honey.

Melli'tum (*L.*): see *Honey* (2). **M. rosa'rum,** honey of rose. **M. sim'plex** [Cod.], clarified honey. **M. cum suc'co mercuria'lis** [Cod.], honey of mercury-herb.

Melliturie (*G.*). Melituria.

Mellone (*I.*). Melon.

Melodid'ymus (*L.*) [*μέλος, δίδυμος*]. A monster with a double extremity.

Melo'e (*L.*). A genus of coleopterous

insects. **M. proscarabæ'us**, L., a European beetle; used as a substitute for cantharides. **M. vesicato'rius**, L., *Cantharis vesicatoria*, De Geer.

Mélomélie (*F.*). The condition of a melomelus.

Melome'lus (*L.*). *F.* mélomèle; *I.* melomele. A monster with supernumerary limbs inserted at the bases of the principal limbs.

Mel'on. *G.* Melone; *I.* mellone, popone. *Cucumis Melo*, L.: the seeds are official, and used as a diuretic. **M. pumpkin**, *Cucurbita maxima*, Duches. **M.-tree**, *Carica Papaya*, L.

Melon d'eau (*F.*). Watermelon.

Melon'cus (*L.*) [*μῆλον, ὄγκος*]. A tumor of the cheek.

Melonenbaum (*G.*). Papaw-tree.

Mel'oplasty [*μῆλον, πλάσσω*]. *F.* méloplastie; *G.* Meloplastik. Plastic surgery of the cheek.

Melos'chisis (*L.*) [*σχίσις*]. Congenital fissure of the face, involving upper lip and cheek near the nose.

Melo'sis (*L.*) [*μηλόω*]. *F.* mélose; *I.* melosi. The act of probing.

Melotrid'ymus (*L.*) [*μέλος, τρίδυμος*]. Monster with three sets of limbs (theoretical).

Mel'rose Springs. Sulphuretted and chalybeate waters, near Maryville, Blount Co., Tennessee.

Mémarchure (*F.*). Sprain of ankle.

Membra'na (*L.*), pl. æ. Membrane. **M. adamantin'ea**, cuticle of the tooth. **M. adipo'sa**, subcutaneous cellular tissue. **M. adventi'tia**, decidua reflexa. **M. aponeurot'ica**, aponeurosis. **M. arachnoi'dea**, arachnoid membrane. **M. arytæpiglot'tica**, arytæno-epiglottic fold. **M.-æ. atlan'tico-occipita'les** or **atlan'to-occipita'les**, occipito-atlantal ligaments. **M. basila'ris**, basilar membrane. **M. basila'ris pro'pria**, ground-layer of the basilar membrane, composed of homogeneous connective tissue. **M. Bruchii**, basement membrane of choroid. **M. cadu'ca**, decidua. **M. capsula'ris**, vascular membrane which in fœtal life encloses the crystalline lens. **M. cap'sulo-pupilla'ris**: see *Pupillary membrane*. **M. cellulo'sa**, adipose tissue. **M. chorio-capilla'ris**, tunica Ruyschiana. **M. coro'næ cilia'ris**, zone of Zinn. **M. Cor'ti**, tectorial membrane. **M. cribrifor'mis**, cribriform fascia. **M. cribro'sa**, lamina cribrosa of fascia lata. **M. decid'ua**. *F.* caduque; *G.* Hunter'sche Haut; *I.* caduca. The hypertrophied mucous membrane of the uterus, developed after fecundation. **M. Demoursi**, or **M. Descemeti**, or **M. Duddelia'na**, Descemet, membrane of. **M. eb'oris**, external cellular layer of pulp of tooth. **M. elas'tica laryn'gis**, membranous lining of the larynx, a strong, fibro-elastic sheet extending from the ary-epiglottic fold to the lower border of the cricoid cartilage. **M. extrachorioi'dea**, lamina suprachoroidea. **M. fenestra'ta**. 1 [W. Krause], outer molecular layer of retina. 2. Fenestrated membrane of arteries, a thin layer of elastic fibrous tissue belonging to the inner coat. **M. flac'cida** [Schrapnell], relaxed portion of membrana tympani, covering notch of Rivinus. **M. fus'ca**, lamina fusca. **M. granulo'sa**. *G.* Kornermembran. A single layer of transparent columnar epithelial cells, inside the membrana propria of the Graafian follicle. **M. humo'ris aq'uei**, Bowman's membrane. **M. hyaloi'dea**, hyaline coat of hair-follicle. **M. hyo-epiglot'tica**, hyo-epiglottic ligament. **M. hyo-thyroi'dea**, thyro-hyoid membrane. **M. intermuscula'ria bra'chii**, ligamenta intermuscularia brachii. **M. interos'sea**, interosseous ligament. **M. interspina'lis**, interspinous ligament. **M. intestina'lis**, the allantois. **M. intrachorioi'dea** [Luschka], the tunica Ruyschiana and the membrane of Bruch, considered as one layer. **M. ir'idis ante'rior**, lamella iridis anterior. **M. ir'idis poste'rior**, a stratum of clear, transparent cells lying between the dilatator pupillæ and the pigmentary layer of the iris. **M. lamino'sa**, membrane investing fœtal surface of placenta when the amnion is removed. **M. ligamento'sa**, ligamentum tectorium. **M. lim'itans olfacto'ria**, a delicate membrane covering surface of olfactory epithelium. **M. lim'itans ret'inæ**, limiting membrane of retina. **M. muco'sa**, mucous membrane. **M. muscula'ris muco'sæ**, muscular layer beneath mucous membrane of intestines. **M. nervo'rum**, neurilemma. **M. nic'titans**, plica semilunaris: see *Eyelids*. **M. obturato'ria**, anterior atlanto-occipital ligament. **M. obturato'ria fenes'træ rotun'dæ**, M. tympani secundaria. **M. obturato'ria foram'inis lac'eri**, recto-sphenoid ligament, anterior. **M. obturato'ria laryn'gis**, thyro-hyoid membrane. **M. obturato'ria stape'dis**. *G.* Verschlussband des Steigbügels. A thin

membrane stretched over the space between the two branches and the base of the stapes. **M. olfacto'ria**, pituitary membrane. **M. orbita'lis**, that portion of the periorbital membrane bridging over the spheno-maxillary fissure. **M. pala'ti**, mucous membrane covering hard palate. **M. pellu'cida**, amnion. **M. pharyn'gobasila'ris**, pharyngeal aponeurosis. **M. pituita'ria na'rium**, pituitary membrane. **M. poste'rior elas'tica**, Descemet's membrane. **M. preformati'va**, delicate membrane covering the dental pulp before calcification. **M. pro'pria**, basement membrane of secreting organs. **M. pro'pria ster'ni**, thick investment formed by union of sterno-costal ligaments with periosteum. **M. pro'pria tu'bæ**, fibrous sheet lining cartilage of Eustachian tube, and filling up the slit between its edges. **M. pulmo'num**, pleura pulmonalis. **M. pupil'læ perseve'rans**, pupillary membrane (persistent). **M. quadrangula'ris**, part of the membrana elastica laryngis, lying above the false vocal cord on either side. **M. Reiss'neri**: see *Reissner, membrane of*. **M. reticula'ris ret'inæ**, external membrane of retina. **M. reu'niens**, name given to processes of the protovertebræ. The **m. r. inferior** forms the basis of the bodies of the vertebræ; the **m. r. superior** forms the laminæ. **M. Ruyschia'na**, tunica Ruyschiana. **M. saccifor'mis**, ligamentum capsulare sacciforme. **M. Schneideria'na**, pituitary membrane. **M. sero'sa**, serous membrane. **M. ster'ni**, sheet formed by interweaving of the costosternal ligaments from each side. **M. suprachorioi'dea**, lamina suprachoroidea. **M. synovia'lis**, synovial membrane. **M. tecto'ria**. *G.* Deckplatte. 1. Hinder portion of roof of fourth ventricle, from posterior medullary velum to obex. 2. Tectorial membrane of cochlea. **M. ten'uis adhæ'siva**: see *Baudruche adhésive*. **M. testa'cea**, shell membrane of bird's egg, a parchment-like investment between the shell and the albumin. **M. thy'ro-hyoi'dea**, thyrohyoid membrane. **M. trachea'lis**, tracheal membrane. **M. transver'sa**, membranous interval separating ends of rings of trachea and bronchi. **M. tym'pani**. *E.* membrane du tympan; *G.* Trommelfell; *I.* membrana del timpano. A thin funnel-shaped membrane stretched in an inclined position across the tympanic orifice of external auditory meatus. The handle of the malleus is attached to it, and vibrations imparted to it by the atmosphere are therefore conveyed by the ossicles to the internal ear. **M. tym'pani secunda'ria**, membrane closing fenestra rotunda, and thus separating the tympanic and cochlear cavities of the ear. **M. urina'ria**, allantois. **M. vascu'losa cer'ebri**, pia mater. **M. vestibula'ris**, Reissner's membrane. **M. voca'lis**. *G.* Stimmmembrane. That part of the mucous membrane of the larynx which lines the vocal cords. **M. Zin'nii**, lamella iridis anterior.

Membrana (*L.*). Membrane. **M. blastodermica**, blastoderm. **M. caduca**, decidua. **M. capsulo-pupillare**: see *Pupillary membrane*. **M. cheratogena**, dermis of matrix of nails. **M. coroide**, choroid. **M. crico-tiroidea**, crico-thyroid membrane. **M. di Descemet**, Descemet's membrane. **M. elitroide**, tunica vaginalis. **M. fosca**, lamina fusca. **M. ialoide**, hyaloid membrane. **M. idrogenica**. Descemet's membrane. **M. nittitante**, nictitating membrane. **M. otturatrice**, obturator membrane. **M. piogenica**, pyogenic membrane. **M. pupillare**, membrana pupillaris. **M. ruischiana**, tunica Ruyschiana. **M. di Schneider**, pituitary body. **M. sierosa**, serous membrane. **M. sinoviale**, synovial membrane. **M. dello smalto**, membrane of Nasmyth. **M. del timpano**, membrana tympani. **M. tiroioidea**, thyro-hyoid membrane. **M dell' umore acqueo**, Descemet's membrane. **M. dei ventricoli**, ependyma. **M. vitellina**, vitelline membrane.

Membrana'ceous. Resembling membrane.

Mem'brane. *L.*, *I.* membrana; *G.* Haut, Membrane. In anatomy applied to any thin, flexible, sheet-like structure. **M. of Ascherson**: see *Ascherson's membrane*. **M. bones**, those that develop from membrane without at any time having a cartilaginous base. **M. of Bow'man**: see *Bowman's membrane*. **M. of Bruch**: see *Bruch, membrane of*. **M. of Corti**, tectorial membrane. **M. of Demours** or **M. of Descemet**: see *Descemet, membrane of*. **M. of Nas'myth**, cuticle of Nasmyth. **M. of Reiss'ner**: see *Reissner, membrane of*. **M. of Zinn**, lamella iridis anterior.

Membrane (*F.*). Membrane. **M. blastodermique**, blastoderm. **M. caduque**, decidua. **M. clignotante**, nictitating membrane of eye. **M. du corps vitré**, hyaloid membrane. **M. crico-thyréoïdienne**, crico-thyroid membrane. **M. élytroïde**, tunica vaginalis. **M. de**

l'émail, membrane of Nasmyth. **M. haptogène**, membrane of Ascherson. **M. de l'humeur aqueuse**, Descemet's membrane. **M. kératogène**, derm of ungual matrix. **M. obturatrice**, obturator membrane. **M. olfactive** or **M. pituitaire**, Schneiderian membrane. **M. préformative**, superficial hyaline layer of dental papilla. **M. proligère**, discus proligerus. **M. réticulaire**, subungual derm. **M. ruyschienne**, tunica Ruyschiana. **M. utero-épichoriale**, decidua. **M. des ventricules**, ependyma. **M. villeuse**, mucous membrane of alimentary canal, with its villi from pylorus to ileo-cæcal valve. **M. vitreuse**, Descemet, membrane of.

Mem'branes of brain. *L.* meninges cerebri; *G.* Hirnhäute. The dura mater, the arachnoid, and the pia mater.

Membranes of spi'nal cord. *L.* meninges spinales. Envelopes similar to those of the brain.

Membranes séreuses (*F.*). Serous membranes.

Membraneux, euse (*F.*). Membranous.

Membran'iform. *L.* membraniformis; *F.*, *I.* membraniforme; *G.* hautförmig. Resembling a membrane.

Mem'branous. *L.* membranaceus; *F.* membraneux, euse; *G.* häutig; *I.* membranoso. Composed of, or containing, membranes. **M. lab'yrinth.** *L.* labyrinthus membranaceus; *F.* labyrinthe membraneux; *G.* häutiges Labyrinth; *I.* labirinto membranoso. The auditory sac of inner ear, upon which the nerves of hearing are distributed. It is smaller than, but similar in form to, the bony labyrinth in which it floats, and comprises the sacculc, the utricle, the membranous semicircular canals, and the ductus cochlearis. **M. por'tion of ure'thra.** *L.* pars membranacea urethræ. That extending from prostate gland to bulb of urethra. **M. semicir'cular canals'.** *L.* canales semicirculares membranacei, *G.* häutige Bogengange. Passages of membranous labyrinth lying within the semicircular canals, and resembling them in shape. They communicate at either end with the utricle. Upon the ampulla of each are distributed filaments of the auditory nerve. **M. spi'ral lam'ina**, the assemblage of membranous structures passing from the lamina spiralis ossea to the cochlear wall.

Membre (*F.*). Limb. **M. abdominal**, pelvic limb. **M. artificiel**, artificial limb. **M. pelvien**, pelvic limb. **M. thoracique**, pectoral limb. **M. viril**, penis.

Membro (*I.*). Limb. **M. addominale**, pelvic limb. **M. artificiale**, artificial limb. **M. virile**, penis.

Membro'sus (*L.*). Macrophallus.

Mem'brum (*L.*). Limb. **M. muliebre**, clitoris. **M. virile**, penis.

Ménagogue (*F.*). *I.* menagogo. Emmenagogue.

Menelco'sis (*L.*) [μήν, ἕλκωσις]. *G.* Menstrualgeschwur. Vicarious menstruation through an ulcer.

Me'nes (*L.*). Menses.

Mengelwurz (*G.*). Rumex.

Menhidrose (*F.*). Menidrosis.

Menidro'sis (*L.*) [μήν, ἱδρώς]. Vicarious menstruation through the sudoriparous glands.

Ménière's disease'. *G.* Ménière'sche Krankheit. An affection characterized by sudden and temporary apoplectic symptoms, or by vertigo, with deafness, nausea, and noises in the ears; known also as aural vertigo. Believed to be due to inflammation of the semicircular canals.

Meninge (*I.*). Meninx. **M. vascolare**, pia mater.

Meninge'al. *L.* meningeus; *F.* méningé, ée; *I.* meningeo, a. Relating to the meninges. **M. ap'oplexy**, that due to rupture of a meningeal blood-vessel. **M. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ meningeæ; *F.* artères méningées; *G.* Hirnhautarterien; *I.* arterie meningee. Those that supply the meninges. Of these the **anterior m. a.** is from the anterior ethmoidal branch of the ophthalmic, and supplies the anterior fossa; the **middle** or **great m. a.** is from the internal maxillary, enters the cranium by the foramen spinosum, and supplies the dura of the entire side of the head; the **posterior external m. a.** is from the occipital, enters at the mastoid foramen, and supplies the posterior fossa, associated with the **posterior internal m. a.** from the vertebral, which enters at the foramen magnum. There are, besides, a number of small twigs that enter by the foramen ovale (**small m. a.** from internal maxillary), foramen lacerum medium (from ascending pharyngeal), the jugular foramen, and the anterior condyloid. **M. grooves.** *L.* sulci meningei. Those on inner surface of cranial bones in which the meningeal arteries lie. **M. nerve.** *L.* nervus meningeus. Branch from jugular ganglion of

pneumogastric which turns back into cranium and supplies meninges. **M. veins, internal,** accompany arteries of same name. **M. veins, middle,** two tributaries of pterygoid plexus accompanying artery of same name.

Meningealapoplexie (*G.*). Spinal meningeal hæmorrhage.

Meningealblutung (*G.*). Meningeal hæmorrhage.

Meningealtumor (*G.*). Tumor of meninges.

Menin'ges (*L.*) [*μῆνιγξ*], pl. of **Meninx.** *F.* méninges; *G.* Gehirnhäute, Rückenmarkhäute; *I.* meningi. Membranes of the brain or spinal cord. **M. spina'les,** membranes of spinal cord.

Meninghæmato'ma (*L.*). Matrhæmatoma.

Méningite (*F.*). Meningitis.

Meningitico (*I.*). Relating to the meninges or to meningitis.

Méningitiforme (*F.*). Resembling meningitis.

Méningitique (*F.*). Relating to the meninges or to meningitis.

Meningi'tis [*μῆνιγξ*]. *F.* méningite; *I.* meningite. Inflammation of meninges, especially of meninges of the brain. **M. epidem'ica cer'ebro-spina'lis,** cerebro-spinal fever. **M. tuberculo'sa,** tubercular meningitis; acute hydrocephalus.

Meningitopho'bia (*L.*) [*φόβος*]. Symptoms of cerebro-spinal meningitis produced from fear of the disease.

Menin'gocele (*L.*) [*κήλη*]. *F.* méningocèle. A congenital protrusion of a portion of the membranes of the brain through an opening in the skull, containing fluid but no cerebral substance.

Meningocephali'tis [*κεφαλή*]. Meningoencephalitis.

Meningococ'cus (*L.*). Microörganism supposed to be the cause of cerebro-spinal fever; resembles *Micrococcus Pasteuri,* Sternberg.

Menin'go-encephali'tis [*ἐγκέφαλος*]. *F.* méningo-encéphalite; *I.* meningo-encefalite. Cerebral meningitis with encephalitis.

Meningomala'cia (*L.*). *F.* méningomalacie. Softening of the meninges.

Menin'go-myeli'tis [*μυελός*]. *F.* méningo-myélite. Spinal meningitis with myelitis.

Meningo-my'elocele [*μῆνιγξ, μυελός, κήλη*]. The usual form of spina bifida, in which the coat is united to the projecting wall of the cystic tumor, and the spinal nerves from this part of the cord traverse the cyst.

Menin'go-rachid'ian veins. *L.* plexus spinales interni; *G.* Wirbelcanalgeflecht. Those which form plexuses on the interior of the spinal canal, between the vertebræ and the membranes of the spinal cord.

Meningorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. *F.* méningorrhagie; *I.* meningorragia. Meningeal hæmorrhage.

Meningo'sis (*L.*). *F.* méningose. Union by membrane, as in the intervals between the bones of the fœtal skull.

Meningozeux'is (*L.*) [*ζεῦξις*]. Meningeal adhesion.

Meningu'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. *F.* méningurie. Passage of urine containing membrane-like shreds.

Me'ninx (*L.*) [*μῆνιγξ*]. Membrane, more especially a membrane of the brain: see *Meninges.* **M. fibro'sa,** dura mater. **M. sero'sa,** arachnoid membrane. **M. vasculo'sa,** pia mater.

Menis'chesis (*L.*). Menoschesis.

Menis'ci (*L.*), pl. of **Meniscus.** Interarticular fibro-cartilages.

Menisco (*I.*). Meniscus. **M. interarticolare,** interarticular fibro-cartilage.

Menis'cus (*L.*) [*μηνίσκος*]. *F.* ménisque; *I.* menisco. 1. A form of lens. 2. A semilunar cartilage.

Menisper'mine. *F.* ménispermine; *G.* Menispermin; *I.* menispermina. A crystalline, tasteless alkaloid found in the shell of *Cocculus indicus.*

Menisper'mum (*L.*) [*μήνη, σπέρμα*]. *F.* ménisperme; *G.* canadisches Mohnkorn; *I.* menispermo. 1. The rhizome and rootlets of *Menispermum Canadense,* L.; a tonic and reputed alterative and diuretic. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord *Menispermaceæ.* **M. canaden'se,** L., a North American climbing plant, the source of Canadian moonseed and Texas sarsaparilla. **M. Coc'culus,** L., *Anamirta Cocculus,* Colebr. **M. Colum'ba,** Roxb., *Jateorhiza Columba,* Miers. **M. palma'tum,** Lam., *Jateorhiza Columba,* Miers.

Ménisque (*F.*), pl. **Ménisques.** Meniscus. **M-s. inter-articulaires,** interarticular fibro-cartilages.

Mennige (*G.*). Minium, red lead.

Menoke'lis [μήν, κηλίς] *G.* Menstrual-fleck. Livid spots on the skin occurring in suppression of the menses [Fuchs].

Menolip'sis (*L.*) [μήν, λεῖψις]. Amenorrhœa.

Ménométastasie (*F.*). Vicarious menstruation.

Men'opause [μήν, παῦσις]. *L.* menopausis; *F.* menopause; *G.* Menstruationsende; *I.* menopausa. Final cessation of menstruation.

Menopla'nia (*L.*) [-πλανη]. *F.* ménoplanie. Vicarious menstruation.

Menorragia (*L.*). Menorrhagia.

Menorrea (*L.*). Menorrhœa.

Menorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. *F.* ménorrhagie; *I.* menorragia. Excessive menstruation.

Menorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. *F.* ménorrhée; *I.* menorrea. Prolonged menstruation.

Menos'chesis (*L.*) [σχέσις]. Amenorrhœa.

Menossenia (*L.*). Menoxenia; menoxenosis

Menosta'sia (*L.*) [στασις]. *F.* ménostase; *G.* Menostasie. Suppression of the menses.

Menos'tasis (*L.*) [στασις]. 1. Menstrual molimen. 2. Menostasia.

Menoxe'nia (*L.*) [ξένος] Irregular menstruation.

Menoxeno'sis (*L.*). *F.* ménoxénie; *I.* menossenia. Vicarious menstruation.

Mens (*L.*) Mind

Mens sa'na in cor'pore sa'no (*L.*). A sound mind in a sound body.

Mensch (*G.*). Man In composition Menschen, as, — **blattern**, smallpox; — **masslehre**, anthropometry; — **pocken**, smallpox; — **zergliederer**, anthropotomist

Men'ses. *F.* menstrues, règles; *G.* Monatsfluss; *I.* mestrui, regole The blood discharged in menstruation, the catamenia.

Men'sium reten'tio (*L.*) Retention of the menses

Men'strua (*L.*). 1 The menses 2. Pl of Menstruum.

Men'strual. *F.* menstruel, elle; *I.* mestruale. Concerning the menses or menstruation. **M. flow**, menstruation. **M. moli'men**, tendency or effort toward menstruation **M. or'gan**, the lining membrane of the uterus considered as a special organ, analogous to adenoid glands (tonsils, etc.), with reference to menstruation [A. W. Johnstone]. **M. pe'riod.** *G.* Monatszeit. The monthly period for recurrence of menstruation.

Menstrual (*G.*). Menstrual; — **ausschlag**, cutaneous eruption connected with menstruation; — **blutung**, menorrhagia; — **dyschymosen**, vicarious menstruation; — **exantheme**, skin eruptions connected with menstruation or its disorders; — **fleck**, menokelis; — **geschwür**, menelcosis; — **schweiss**, menidrosis; — **versetzung**, vicarious menstruation.

Menstrua'tio *L.*). Menstruation. **M. diffic'ilis** or **doloro'sa**, dysmenorrhœa. **M. præ'cox**, menstruation at an abnormally early age.

Menstrua'tion. *L.* menstruatio; *G.* Monatsfluss; *I* mestruazione A periodical disturbance in the female, manifested by increased vascular tension, pelvic hyperæmia, renovation of uterine mucous membrane, and a discharge of blood from the uterus.

Menstruationbefördernd (*G.*). Emmenagogue

Menstruationsende (*G.*). Menopause.

Menstruationsstörung (*G.*). Menstrual disturbance.

Menstruel, elle (*F.*). Menstrual.

Menstrues (*F.*). Menses.

Menstruiren (*G.*). To menstruate.

Men'struum (*L.*). The fluid used as a solvent in pharmaceutical operations.

Men'ta (*L.*). Penis

Menta (*L.*). Mint. **M. di cavallo**, *Monarda punctata*, L. **M. piperita**, *Mentha piperita*, L. **M. romana**, spearmint. **M. verde**, *Mentha viridis*, L.

Men'tagra (*L.*) [mentum, ἄγρα]. *F.* mentagre. Sycosis.

Mentagrophyte (*F.*). Trichophyton.

Men'tal. 1 *L.* mentalis; *F.* mental, ale; *G* psychisch; *I.* mentale. Relating to the mind. 2 *F.* mentonnier, ère; *I.* mentoniero Relating to the chin. **M. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria mentalis. Terminal branch of inferior dental artery, supplying the chin. **M. fora'men.** *L.* foramen mentale; *F.* trou mentonnier; *I.* forame mentoniero. External orifice of inferior dental canal, on the lower jaw, between the two bicuspid teeth. **M. nerve.** *L.* nervus mentalis; *F.* nerf mentonnier; *I.* nervo mentoniero. Branch of inferior dental nerve, supplying integument and

mucous membrane of lower lip and chin. **M. plex'us.** *F.* plexus mentonnier. Interlacement between the mental and facial nerves at the mental foramen. **M. point.** *F.* point mentonnier. In craniometry the most antero-inferior point of the inferior maxillary bone. **M. proc'ess,** mental prominence. **M. prom'inence.** *L.* protuberantia mentalis; *I.* apofisi mentoniera. Triangular eminence of inferior maxillary bone, forming the chin. **M. spines.** *L.* spinæ mentales; *F.* apophyses du menton; *I.* eminenze del mento. Two pairs of tubercles on inner surface of lower jaw, at the symphysis. **M. veins,** tributaries of the facial vein.

Mentalbreite (*G.*). Distance between the two mental foramina.

Menta'lis (*L.*). Levator labii inferioris.

Mentastre (*F.*). *Mentha rotundifolia*, L. [Far. Esp.].

Mentastro (*I.*). *Mentha rotundifolia*, L.

Mentecattaggine (*I.*). Amentia, dementia.

Mentecatto (*I.*). Mad, demented, insane.

Mentene (*I.*). Menthene.

Men'tha (*L.*). Mint, a genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*. **M. aquat'ica,** L., water-mint. **M. arven'sis,** DC., corn-mint. **M. canaden'sis,** L., Canadian mint, wild mint; indigenous; medicinal properties like the other species of *M.*, but less agreeable to the taste. **M. cris'pa,** L., crisped mint. **M. horten'sis** [P. Port.], *Mentha rotundifolia*, L., var. *glabra*, Brot., et *M. viridis*, L. **M. piperi'ta,** L., a perennial European herb, naturalized and cultivated in the U. S.: see *Peppermint*. **M. Pule'gium,** European pennyroyal. **M. vir'idis,** L., spearmint, cultivated and naturalized in the U. S.; probably a cultivated variety of *M. sylvestris*, L.

Menthas'trum (*L.*). *Mentha rotundifolia*, L. [Far. Esp.].

Menthe (*F.*). Mint. **M. aquatique,** water-mint. **M. des chats,** catnep. **M. crépue,** crisped mint. **M. poivrée,** peppermint. **M. pouliot,** European pennyroyal. **M. romaine** or **M. verte,** spearmint.

Men'thene. $C_{10}H_{18}$. *F.* menthène; *I.* mentene. A peculiar liquid, aromatic product obtained by distilling menthol with anhydrous phosphoric acid.

Men'thol. $C_{10}H_{20}O$. *I.* mentolo. Peppermint camphor; a stearopten obtained by cooling the oil distilled from the fresh herb of *Mentha arvensis*, DC., var. *piperascens* et *glabrata*, and of *Mentha piperita*, Sm. [B. P.]; a powerful antiseptic and local anodyne.

Mentiero (*I.*). Pertaining to the chin.

Mentigine (*I.*). Form of ulceration of lips and mouth of sheep.

Mento (*I.*). Chin.

Mento-bicor'neus (*L.*). Genio-hyoideus.

Mento-condyl'ial tri'angle. *G.* Kinn-Condylialdreieck. That with apex at gnathion and base between the two condylia [v. Török].

Mento-coro'nial tri'angle. *G.* Kinn-Coronialdreieck. That having its apex at the gnathion and base between the two coronia [v. Török].

Mento-go'nial tri'angle. *G.* Kinn-Gonialdreieck. That with apex at gnathion and base at bigoniac diameter [v. Török].

Men'to-hy'oid. A muscular slip passing in the middle line from hyoid bone to chin, external to anterior belly of digastric [Macalister].

Men'to-labia'lis (*L.*). *F.* mentolabial. Depressor labii inferioris [Chaussier].

Men'to-la'bial fur'row or **line.** *L.* linea mento-labialis; *G.* Kinnlippenlinie. Curved furrow which separates lower lip from prominence of chin.

Mentolo (*I.*). Menthol.

Mento-mas'toid tri'angle. That having apex at gnathion, and for base the inferior mastoid diameter [v. Török].

Menton (*F.*). Chin.

Mentoniera (*I.*). Bandage for the chin.

Mentonnier, ière (*F.*). Relating to the chin. **Mentonnière,** bandage for the chin.

Mentoniero, a (*I.*). Relating to the chin.

Men'tula (*L.*). Penis.

Mentula'gra. *F.* mentulagre. Painful spasm of the penis.

Mentulomania (*I.*). Onanism.

Men'tum (*L.*) [*μηρίω?*]. Chin. **M. prominu'lum,** prominence of the chin.

Ményanthe (*F.*). Buckbean.

Menyan'thes trifolia'ta, L. *F.* ményanthe. Buckbean, bogbean, marsh trefoil, water shamrock, a perennial herb, Nat. Ord. *Gentianeæ*, native of Europe and North America; the leaves are official in the

European pharmacopœias, and are reputed to be tonic, antiscorbutic, emmenagogue, and vermifuge.

Menyan'thin. $C_{32}H_{48}O_{16}$. *F.* ménya nthine. The bitter principle of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.

Menyan'thol. A volatile, oily product of the action of hot dilute acid upon menyanthin; odor resembles that of bitter almonds.

Mephit'ic. *L.* mephiticus; *F.* méphitique; *G.* mephitisch; *I.* mefitico. Pertaining to mephitism; foul, unwholesome, from gas or vapor.

Mephi'tis (*L.*). *F.* méphite; *I.* mefite. An unwholesome, offensive, or irrespirable air.

Meph'itism. *L.* mephitismus; *F.* méphitisme; *I.* mefitismo. The condition of air containing offensive or unwholesome gases or effluvia.

Meramauro'sis (*L.*) [μέρος, ἀμαυρόω]. Partial amaurosis. **Meramaurot'ic,** partially amaurotic.

Meranæsthe'sis (*L.*). Partial anæsthesia.

Meratro'phia (*L.*) [μέρος]. 1. Partial atrophy. 2. *F.* mératrophie [ἀτρόφος]. Atrophy of the thigh.

Mercorella (*I.*). *Mercurialis annua*, L.

Mercur or **Merkur** (*G.*). Mercury.

Mercurammo'nium chlo'ride. Ammoniated mercury.

Mercure (*F.*). Mercury. **M. doux,** mercurous chloride. **M. saccharin,** æthiops saccharatus. **M. soluble de Hahnemann,** mercurous ammonium nitrate.

Mercureux, euse (*F.*). Mercurous.

Mercu'rial. *L.* mercurialis; *F.* mercuriel, elle; *G.* merkurialisch; *I.* mercuriale. Containing, pertaining to, or resembling mercury. **M. oint'ment.** *L.* unguentum hydrargyri; *F.* pommade mercurielle a parties egales; *G.* graue Quecksilbersalbe; *I.* unguento mercuriale doppio. 1. Mercury 150, compound tincture of benzoin 40, mercurial ointment 100; triturate and add lard 225, suet 225 parts; again triturate until the mercury is extinguished [U. S. P.] 2. Mercury 16, lard 16, suet 1 [B. P.]. 3. Mercury 10, lard 13, suet 7 [P. G.] 4. Mercury 10, benzoinated lard 10 [Cod.]. **M. pill** [B. P.], mass of mercury. **M. plas'ter.** *L.* emplastrum hydrargyri; *F.* emplâtre mercuriel; *G.* Quecksilberpflaster; *I.* empiastro mercuriale. 1. Resin 10, olive oil 10; melt together, when cold, triturate with mercury 30 parts, and add lead plaster, previously melted, 50 parts [U. S. P.]. 2. Lead plaster 66, olive oil 1.4, sulphur 0.2, mercury 33 parts [B. P.]. 3. Mercury 100, turpentine, with a little oil of turpentine added, 50, yellow wax 50, lead plaster 300 [P. G.]. For formula of Cod. see *Emplâtre de l'ipo cum mercurio*. **M. suppos'itories.** *L.* suppositoria hydrargyri. Oil of theobroma 120 parts; melt with gentle heat, and add ointment of mercury 60 parts [B. P.]. **M. tre'mor,** tremor due to mercurialism.

Mercuriale (*F.*). *Mercurialis annua*, L.

Mercurialeczem (*G.*). Eczema due to internal or external use of mercury.

Mercuriali (*I.*). Mercurials.

Mercu'rialine. CH_5N. A volatile alkaloid, isomeric with methylamine; discovered by Reichart in *Mercurialis annua*.

Mercuria'lis an'nua, L. A European herb, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*; official in the Cod.; purgative and emmenagogue.

Mercu'rialism. *L.* mercurialismus; *F.* mercurialisme; *G.* Merkurialismus; *I.* mercurialismo. The condition produced by prolonged use of mercurials.

Mercu'rials. *L.* mercurialia; *F.* mercuriaux; *I.* mercuriali. Medicaments containing mercury or its salts.

Mercu'ric. *F.* mercurique. The name given to that series of mercury compounds whose radical is the bivalent atom of mercury $(Hg)^{II}$; designating the higher salts of mercury. **M. alan'inate,** a crystalline salt, readily soluble in cold water, forming a clear, permanent solution; prepared by dissolving oxide of mercury in a boiling aqueous solution of alanine; recommended by R. de Lucca (1888) for hypodermic use in the treatment of syphilis. **M. bro'mide.** $HgBr_2$. Obtained by digesting mercurous bromide in water containing bromine; an irritant poison. **M. car'bolate.** *L.* hydrargyri carbolas; *F.* phénate de mercure; *G.* Quecksilbercarbolat; *I.* fenato di mercurio. A bright orange-colored powder, becoming brick-red after complete desiccation; obtained by the action of potassium carbolate upon mercuric chloride; recommended in the treatment of constitutional syphilis in doses of 0.04 gms. and upward. **M. chlo'ride.** $HgCl_2$. *L.* hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum; *F.* bichlorure de mercure; *G.* ätzendes Quecksilberchlorid; *I.* sublimato corrosivo. Corrosive chloride

of mercury, corrosive sublimate, perchloride of mercury, bichloride of mercury; heavy, colorless, rhombic crystals or crystalline masses, permanent in the air, odorless, having an acrid and persistent metallic taste, an acid reaction; soluble in 16 parts of water and in 3 parts of alcohol at 15° C.; obtained by subliming a mixture of mercuric sulphate, sodium chloride, and manganese dioxide; local stimulant, escharotic, antisyphilitic, alterative, antiseptic. A powerful irritant poison. The powder sublimes unchanged, and is decomposed with sublimation of mercury when heated with sodium carbonate. Potassium iodide precipitates the bright scarlet mercuric iodide. Metallic mercury is deposited upon clean copper immersed in acidulated solution of the salt. A drop of the solution upon a gold surface, touched by a knife-blade, will deposit mercury, which amalgamates with the gold: see *Table of antidotes*. **M. cy'anide.** $Hg(CN)_2$. *L.* hydrargyri cyanidum; *F.* cyanure mercurique; *G.* Quecksilbercyanid; *I.* cianuro di mercurio. Cyanide of mercury; a colorless or white crystalline salt, odorless, having a bitter metallic taste, soluble in 12.8 parts of water and in 15 parts of alcohol at 15° C.; obtained by dissolving mercuric oxide in hydrocyanic acid; a violent poison; occasionally used in syphilis. **M. i'odide.** HgI_2. *L.* hydrargyri iodidum rubrum; *F.* iodure mercurique; *G.* Quecksilberjodid; *I.* ioduro di mercurio rosso. Biniodide of mercury, red iodide of mercury; a scarlet-red, crystalline powder, permanent in the air, odorless and tasteless, nearly insoluble in water, soluble in 120 parts of alcohol at 15° C.; prepared by double decomposition of mercuric chloride with potassium iodide [U. S. P.]; a violent irritant poison; used in treatment of syphilis. **M. meth'ide.** $Hg(CH_3)_2$. A colorless, highly refractive, very poisonous liquid, of a persistent and disagreeable odor; obtained by the action of zinc methyl in excess upon mercuric chloride or by other chemical processes. **M. ni'trate.** $Hg(NO_3)_2$. *L.* hydrargyri nitras; *F.* azotate mercurique; *G.* Mercurinitrat. A very deliquescent, crystalline salt; obtained by boiling mercury with nitric acid, evaporating, and crystallizing. **M. o'leate.** *L.* oleatum hydrargyri. Yellow mercuric oxide 10, oleic acid 90 parts; mix with gentle heat [U. S. P.]; triturate [B. P.]. **M. ox'ide, red.** HgO. *L.* hydrargyri oxidum rubrum; *F.* oxyde mercurique rouge; *G.* rothes Quecksilberoxyd; *I.* ossido di mercurio rosso. Red oxide of mercury, red precipitate; heavy, orange-red, crystalline scales or powder, permanent in the air, odorless, tasteless, insoluble in water or alcohol; obtained by decomposing mercuric nitrate by heat; stimulant, escharotic, for external use only. **M. ox'ide, yellow.** HgO. *L.* hydrargyri oxidum flavum; *F.* oxyde mercurique jaune; *G.* gelbes Quecksilberoxyd. Yellow oxide of mercury; a light orange-yellow, heavy, amorphous, impalpable powder, odorless, tasteless, insoluble in water or alcohol; obtained by precipitation from a solution of mercuric chloride by means of solution of potassa or soda; a stimulating application used in skin and eye diseases. **M. sul'phate.** $HgSO_4$. *L.* hydrargyri sulphas; *F.* sulfate mercurique; *G.* Mercurisulfat; *I.* solfato di mercurio. Persulphate of mercury, sulphate of mercury; a white, crystalline, heavy powder, rendered yellow by affusion of water; obtained by heating mercury 20 oz. with sulphuric acid 12 fl. oz. until a dry white salt remains [B. P.]; used in the preparation of other mercury salts. **M. sulphate, ba'sic.** $Hg(HgO)_2SO_4$. *L.* hydrargyri subsulphas flavus; *F.* sulfate sous-mercurique; *G.* Mercurioxysulfat; *I.* solfato basico di mercurio. Yellow subsulphate of mercury, oxymercuric sulphate, subsulphate of mercury, turpeth mineral; a heavy, lemon-yellow powder, permanent in the air, odorless, with a slight metallic taste; insoluble in water or alcohol, becoming red on heating, and yellow again on cooling; produced by the action of boiling water upon the normal mercuric sulphate; alterative, emetic, errhine; an irritant poison. **M. sul'phide.** HgS. *L.* hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum; *F.* sulfure mercurique; *G.* Quecksilbersulfid; *I.* solfito di mercurio. Red sulphide of mercury, cinnabar; brilliant, dark-red, crystalline masses, or a fine, bright scarlet powder, permanent in the air, odorless and tasteless, insoluble in water, alcohol, nitric or hydrochloric acid, or in dilute solutions of alkalies; prepared by heating together mercury and sulphur and subliming the product.

Mercuriel, elle (*F.*). Mercurial.

Mercurielle annuelle (*F.*). *Mercurialis annua*, L.

Mercurinitrat (*G.*). Mercuric nitrate; **—lösung**, solution of mercuric nitrate.

Mercurio (*I.*). Mercury. **M. bianco or dolce**, mercurous chloride.

Mercurioxysulfat (*G.*) Mercuric sulphate, basic.

Mercurisulfat (*G.*). Mercuric sulphate.

Mercu'rius (*L.*). Mercury. **M. alkaliza'tus**, hydrargyrum cum creta. **M. borus'sicus**, mercuric cyanide. **M. calcina'tus**, red mercuric oxide, in the form of crystalline scales; obtained by prolonged heating of metallic mercury in a loosely-covered flask. **M. corrosi'vus**, mercuric chloride. **M. corrosi'vus ru'ber**, mercuric oxide, red. **M. cyana'tus**, mercuric cyanide. **M. dul'cis**, mercurous chloride. **M. emet'icus fla'vus**, basic mercuric sulphate. **M. ioda'tus ru'ber**, mercuric iodide. **M. joda'tus fla'vus**, mercurous iodide. **M. precipita'tus al'bus**, ammoniated mercury. **M. præcipita'tus fla'vus**, mercuric oxide, yellow. **M. præcipita'tus per se**, mercurius calcinatus. **M. solu'bilis Hahneman'ni**, mercurous ammonium nitrate. **M. sublima'tus** or **M. sublima'tus corrosi'vus**, mercuric chloride. **M. vitriola'tus**, mercuric sulphate. **M. vi'vus**, mercury.

Mercuronitrat (*G.*). Mercurous nitrate; —**lösung**, solution of mercurous nitrate.

Mercu'rous. *F.* mercureux; *I.* mercurosi. The name given to that series of mercury compounds whose radical is the bivalent group $(Hg_2)''$; designating the lower salts of mercury. **M. ammo'nium ni'trate.** *L.* hydrargyrum oxydulatum nitricum ammoniatum; *F.* nitrate mercureux ammoniacal. Hahnemann's soluble mercury; a black powder of variable chemical composition, prepared by partial precipitation, with ammonia, of a solution of mercurous nitrate in water slightly acidulated with nitric acid. **M. bro'mide.** Hg_2Br_2. A salt of mercury formed by double decomposition of potassium bromide and mercurous nitrate; has the same medicinal properties as mercurous iodide. **M. chlo'ride.** Hg_2Cl_2. *L.* hydrargyri chloridum mite; *F.* chlorure mercureux; *G.* Quecksilberchlorur; *I.* calomelano. Mild chloride of mercury, calomel, subchloride of mercury, protochloride of mercury; a white, impalpable powder, permanent in the air, odorless, tasteless, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether; prepared by several processes as follows: 1. By subliming a mixture of mercury sulphate, mercury, and sodium chloride, and condensing the vapors in a large chamber. 2. By subliming the mixture as above, and condensing by means of steam injected into the chamber. 3. By precipitating a solution of mercurous nitrate with hydrochloric acid or sodium chloride; alterative, purgative, anthelmintic. **M. i'odide.** Hg_2I_2. *L.* hydrargyri iodidum viride; *F.* iodure mercureux; *G.* Quecksilberiodur; *I.* ioduro di mercurio giallo. Green iodide of mercury, protiodide of mercury; a dull green to greenish-yellow powder, becoming darker by exposure, odorless and tasteless, insoluble in alcohol, almost insoluble in water; obtained by triturating iodine with mercury kept moist with alcohol [U. S. P.]; an alterative used in scrofula and syphilis. **M. ni'trate.** $Hg_2(NO_3)_2 2H_2O$. *L.* nitras hydrargyrosus [Cod.]; *F.* azotate mercureux. A colorless, crystalline salt, soluble in a small quantity of water, but decomposed by a larger quantity; prepared by dissolving mercury 100 parts in nitric acid 100 and water 50 parts, and allowing the mercurous nitrate to crystallize out [Cod.]; used in the form of ointment for ringworm. **M. ni'trate, ba'sic.** $Hg_2(NO_3)_2 HgO.H_2O$. *L.* subnitras hydrargyrosus; *F.* sous-acétate mercureux. A pale greenish-yellow powder, insoluble in water, soluble in nitric acid; prepared by triturating mercurous nitrate in boiling water. **M. tan'nate.** *L.* hydrargyri tannas; *F.* tannate de mercure; *G.* Quecksilbertannat; *I.* tannato di mercurio. A dark-gray mass, of resinous appearance, with difficulty reduced to powder; prepared by precipitating a solution of mercurous acetate with tannic acid; employed in the treatment of syphilis.

Mer'cury. *L.* hydrargyrum; *F.* mercure, vif-argent; *G.* Quecksilber; *I.* mercurio, argento vivo, idrargirio. A lustrous, silver-white, volatile metal, odorless and tasteless, liquid at temperatures above − 40° C., spec. grav. 13.5; found in nature principally as the sulphide or cinnabar. It unites with oxygen in two proportions, and forms two series of salts, the mercurous and mercuric. Metallic mercury is medicinally inert; its soluble salts are all poisonous: see *Table of antidotes*. **M., ammo'niated:** see *Ammoniated mercury*. **M. bichlo'ride,** mercuric chloride: see *Table of antidotes*. **M. bini'odide,** mercuric iodide. **M. car'bolate,** mercuric carbolate. **M. with chalk.** *L.* hydrargyrum cum creta. Prepared by triturating 38 parts of mercury with 12 parts of sugar of milk and 50 parts of prepared chalk, moistening with equal parts of ether and alcohol during the trituration [U. S. P.].

M. cy'anide or **M. cyan'uret**, mercuric cyanide. **M., green i'odide of**, mercurous iodide. **M., mild chlo'ride of**, mercurous chloride. **M. per'chloride**, mercuric chloride. **M. per'oxide**, mercuric oxide. **M. per'sulphate**, mercuric sulphate. **M., precip'itated ox'ide of**, mercuric oxide. **M. protochlo'ride**, mercurous chloride. **M. proto-i'odide**, mercurous iodide. **M., red i'odide of**, mercuric iodide. **M., red ox'ide of**, mercuric oxide, red. **M., red sul'phide of**, mercuric sulphide. **M., red sul'phuret of**, mercuric sulphide. **M. subchlo'ride**, mercurous chloride. **M. subsul'phate**, mercuric sulphate, basic. **M. sul'phate**, mercuric sulphate. **M., yel'low i'odide of**, mercurous iodide. **M., yel'low ox'ide of**, mercuric oxide. **M., yel'low sul'phate of**, mercuric sulphate, basic.

Mer'cury-herb. *Mercurialis annua*, L.

Mer'cury, three-seeded. *Acalypha virginica*, L.

Mer'cury-vine. *Rhus toxicodendron*, L.

Mer'cury-weed. *Acalypha virginica*, L.; expectorant, diuretic.

Mer'da (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* merde. Excrement. **M. del diabolo** (*I.*), asafetida.

Meremphrac'tic. *L.* meremphracticus. Pertaining, or due to, or causing, meremphraxis.

Meremphrax'is (*L.*) [*μέρος*, *ἔμφραξις*]. Partial obstruction.

Mères de girofle (*F.*). Mother-cloves.

Mer'etrix (*L.*), pl. **Meret'rices.** Prostitute.

Mericismo (*I.*). Merycismus.

Mericologia (*I.*). Merycologia.

Mer'icus (*L.*) [*μέρος*]. Partial, pertaining to a part.

Merid'ian. *F.* méridien; *I.* meridiano: see *Meridians*. **M. horop'ter**: see *Horopter, meridian*. **M. planes.** *F.* plans méridiens; *G.* Meridianebenen. 1. Planes passed through the line of sight and the meridians of the retina. 2. Planes passed through the axis of the eye and the meridians of the eye. **M. planes of field of regard.** *F.* plans méridiens du champ de regard. Planes passed through the lines of regard and the meridians of the field of regard. The horizontal meridian plane of the field of regard is a plane passed through the base-line and the point of regard when the eyes are in their primary position. It is identical with the plane of regard in its primary position. **M. planes of visual field.** *F.* plans méridiens du champ visuel; *G.* Meridianebenen des Sehfeldes. Planes passed through the visir-line which goes to the fixation-point (practically through the line of regard) and through the meridians of the visual field.

Meridiane des Sehfeldes (*G.*). Meridians of the visual field: see *Meridians*.

Meridianebenen (*G.*). Meridian planes.

Meridiankreise des Blickfeldes (*G.*). Meridians of the field of regard: see *Meridians*.

Merid'ians. *F.* méridiens; *G.* Meridiane; *I.* meridiani. Imaginary lines on the eyeball, retina, or visual field at the intersection of planes passing through the axis of the eye or through the line of sight. The horizontal meridian is that described on the eyeball or on the retina by the plane of regard passing through centre of retina. The horizontal meridian of the visual field (*G.* Netzhauthorizont) is that coinciding with the horizontal meridian of the field of regard when the eyes are in their primary position. The vertical meridian is the line of intersection on the eye or retina of a plane passing through the visual axis and perpendicular to the plane of regard. Apparent vertical meridians (*F.* méridiens verticaux apparents; *G.* scheinbar verticale Meridiane) are those meridians of the field of vision which seem vertical, and coincide in the binocular field of view when the eyes have their primary position. They vary slightly from the true vertical meridian, separating above and approaching below. The term is also applied to the meridians of the retina which correspond to these. **M. of the field of regard.** *F.* méridiens du champ de regard; *G.* Meridiane or Meridiankreise des Blickfeldes. Lines cut in the field of regard by planes passed through the line of regard in its primary position. When the field of regard is conceived as infinitely removed from the eye, these meridians are true for the binocular as well as the monocular field. **M. of the visual field.** *F.* méridiens du champ visuel. Lines of intersection in the visual field of planes laid through the visir-line which goes to the point of regard, practically through the line of regard.

Meridro'sis (*L.*) [*μερίς*, *ἱδρώς*]. Local perspiration.

Merise (*F.*). The fruit of *Prunus avium*, L.

Merisier (*F.*). *Prunus avium*, L. **M. de Virginie**, *Cerasus virginica*, Michx.

Merismat'ic [*μέρισμα*]. *F.* mérismatique; *G.* merismatisch; *I.* merismatico. Occurring by division.

Merismope'dia (*L.*). *F.* mérismopédie. Genus of *Cocceæ*, according to Zopf, characterized by division in two directions, forming plates; not distinguishable in most cases from sarcina or micrococcus. **M. gonorrhœ'æ**, *Micrococcus gonorrhœæ*. **M. Goodsir'ii** [Husem] or **M. ventric'uli** [Robin], *Sarcina ventriculi*.

Meriwether Warm Springs. Mineral springs in Meriwether Co., Georgia, having a temperature between 90° and 95° F., and containing magnesia, lime, and iron.

Merk'el, horizon'tal plane of. Plane passing through auricular points and touching inferior border of orbits.

Merk'el's cor'puscles. Small bodies in the epidermis of man composed of a capsule enclosing two, three, or more large, granular, somewhat flattened, nucleated, and nucleolated cells, piled one on the other in a vertical row; each corpuscle receives a medullated sensory nerve-fibre, which branches to terminate in the cells themselves or in the disc lying between the cells, or [Klein] in minute swellings in the interstitial substance between the cells. Also known as the corpuscles of Grandry.

Merk'el's mus'cle. Cerato-cricoid.

Merkel'sche Tastzellen (*G.*). Corpuscles of Grandry.

Merkur (*G.*). Mercury.

Merkurialkrankheit (*G.*). Disease caused by mercury.

Merkurialkur (*G.*). Mercurial treatment.

Merlan (*F.*). *I.* merluzzo. Whiting, *Gadus merlangus*, L.

Merobal'neum (*L.*) [*μέρος, βαλανεῖον*]. A partial or topical bath.

Meroblas'tic [*βλαστός*]. *F.* méroblastique. Partially germinal, applied to ova in which a part only of the yolk undergoes segmentation.

Me'rocele (*L.*) [*μηρός, κήλη*]. *F.* mérocèle. Femoral hernia.

Me'rocyte. Dotterkern.

Merol'ogy [*μέρος, λόγος*]. *F.* mérologie; *I.* merologia. Treatise on elementary parts of the body and of proximate principles.

Mero'pia (*L., I.*) [*ὤψ*]. Partial vision.

Merten'sia virgin'ica, DC. Virginia lungwort, Virginia cowslip, an indigenous herb, Nat. Ord. *Boragineæ*; mucilaginous, and used as an emollient.

Merycis'mus (*L.*) [*μηρυκισμός*]. *F.* mérycisme; *I.* mericismo. Chewing the cud, rumination.

Merycolo'gia (*L.*) [*μηρυκάζω, λόγος*]. *F.* mérycologie. Discourse on rumination.

Méry's glands. Cowper's glands.

Mesamœ'boids [*μέσος, ἀμείβω*]. Free cells of the middle germ-layer.

Mesara'ic (*L.*) [*μεσάραιον*]. *L.* mesaraicus; *F.* mésaraique; *I.* mesaraico. Mesenteric.

Mesarteri'tis. *F.* mésarterite. Inflammation of middle coat of an artery.

Mesaticephal'ic [*μεσάτης, κεφαλή*]. Relating to mesaticephalus.

Mesaticeph'alus (*L.*). *F.* mésaticéphale; *G.* Mesocephalus; *I.* mesaticefalo. A cranium having a cephalic index from 75 to 79 inclusive [Topinard]; 73.5 to 75.4 [Meyer]; 75 to 76.9 [Bogdanow and Thurnam]; 74 to 78.9 [Welcker]; 74 to 79.9 [Carr, Calori, and Kollmann]; 75 to 79.9 [Ranke, Virchow, and Flower]; 75.1 to 75.9 [Frankfort agreement]; 77.78 to 80 [Schmidt and Broca]; 80 to 81.9 [Weisbach].

Mesatipel'vic [*μεσάτης, πέλυς*]. Term applied to a pelvis whose index ranges between 90 and 95 [Turner].

Mesauche'nus (*L.*) [*μέσος, αὐχήν*]. Term applied to skulls in which the line joining inion and basion makes an angle of from 38° to 26° with the radius fixus [Lissauer].

Mes'cal (*Mex.*). Liquor obtained from distillation of pulque, *q. v.*

Mescolanza (*I.*). Mixture.

Méselleric (*F.*). Lepra.

Mesembryan'themum crystalli'num, L. Diamond fig, ice-plant; an ornamental plant, native of southern Europe and Africa; the expressed juice has been used as a remedy for urinary disorders.

Mesencephal'ic arch. Neural arch of parietal vertebra.

Mesenceph'alon (*L.*) [*μέσος, ἐγκέφαλος*]. *F.* mésencéphale; *G.* Mittelhirn; *I.* mesencefalo. Mid-brain, the third of the five primitive cerebral vesicles, corresponding in the adult to the parts about the aqueduct of Sylvius (corpora quadrigemina, crura cerebri, lemniscus).

Mesenceph'alus (*L.*) [ἐγκέφαλος]. Term applied to skulls in which the angle between lines drawn from hormion to nasion and inion is from 142.5° to 156.5° [Lissauer].

Mesen'chyma (*L.*) [μέσος, ἔγχυμα]. *G.* Mesenchym. The non-epithelial portions of the mesoderm.

Mesencra'nus (*L.*) [ἐγκράντων]. Term applied to skulls with a median cerebellar sector of from 15° to 20° [Lissauer].

Mesen'na (*L.*). Musenna.

Mésentère (*F.*). Mesentery.

Mesenteremphrax'is (*L.*) [μεσέντερον, ἔμφραξις]. *I.* mesenterenfrassi. Obstruction and engorgement of mesenteric vessels.

Mesenter'ic [μέσος, ἔντερον]. *L.* mesentericus; *F.* mésentérique; *G.* mesenterisch; *I.* mesenterico. Relating to the mesentery. **M. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ mesentericæ; *F.* artères mésentériques; *G.* Darmschlagadern; *I.* arterie mesenteriche. Large branches of abdominal aorta passing between layers of mesentery to the intestines. The **superior mesenteric** supplies the jejunum, the ileum, and half of the colon; the **inferior mesenteric**, the lower half of the large intestine. **M. fe'ver**, enteric fever. **M. glands.** *L.* glandulæ mesentericæ; *G.* Gekrösdrüsen. Lymphatic glands between the layers of the mesentery. **M. plex'uses.** *L.* plexus mesenterici. Offsets of solar plexus accompanying mesenteric arteries. **M. veins.** *L.* venæ mesentericæ; *G.* Gekrösblutadern. Correspond in general distribution to arteries of same name. The superior mesenteric joins with the splenic to form the portal vein; and the inferior mesenteric discharges either in the angle formed by these or in the adjacent part of either of them.

Mesenter'ico-mesocol'ic fold. *L.* ligamentum mesenterico-mesocolicum. A band of peritoneum passing from the mesentery to the sigmoid mesocolon; it contains the superior hæmorrhoidal artery [Gruber].

Mésentérie (*F.*). Tabes mesenterica.

Mesenterio (*I.*). Mesentery.

Mesenterio'lum proces'sus vermifor'mis (*L.*). A little duplicature of peritoneum, connecting the vermiform process with the mesentery.

Mésentérique (*F.*). Mesenteric.

Mesenteri'tis. *F.* mésentérite. Inflammation of the mesentery.

Mesente'rium (*L.*). Mesentery.

Mesen'teron [μέσος, ἔντερον]. 1. The whole of the embryonic digestive tract lined by the entoderm, in distinction from the buccal and anal portions, which are lined by ectoderm. 2. Old term for mesentery.

Mesenterophthi'sis (*L.*). Tabes mesenterica.

Mes'entery [μέσος, ἔντερον]. *L.* mesenterium; *F.* mésentère; *G.* Gekröse; *I.* mesenterio. The double fold of peritoneum connecting the small intestine with the body-wall; the superior mesenteric vessels and their branches lie within its folds.

Mesera'ic. *L.* mesaraicus; *F.* mésaraïque; *G.* mesenterisch; *I.* mesaraico. Mesenteric.

Meseth'moid [ἠθμός, εἶδος]. Perpendicular plate of ethmoid bone.

Mesi (*I.*). Popular term for menses.

Me'sial [μέσος]. *F.* médian; *G.* medial; *I.* mediano. In, or directed toward, the middle of the body. **M. plane.** *F.* plan médian; *G.* Medianebene. An imaginary plane dividing the body into right and left symmetrical halves.

Mesitalkohol (*G.*). Acetone.

Mesit'ylen. C_9H_{12}. A mobile, colorless, liquid hydrocarbon, having a slight alliaceous odor; one of the constituents of coal-tar.

Mesmer'ic. Pertaining, or due, to mesmerism.

Mes'merism. *F.* mesmérisme; *I.* mesmerismo. The form of hypnotization by strokings and passes introduced by Mesmer.

Mes'merized. Hypnotized.

Me'so- [μέσος]. A prefix signifying medium or middle; often used to designate structures (folds of peritoneum, etc.) which unite others to contiguous walls.

Mesoa'rium (*L.*). *I.* mesoario. Mesovarium.

Mes'oblast [βλαστός]. *F.* mésoblaste. Mesoderm (used chiefly in England); properly applied to each of the large segmentation spheres from which the mesoderm arises.

Mésoblastique (*F.*). Relating to the mesoblast.

Mesobrachycephal'ic. Mesocephalic.

Mesobreg'mate [βρέγμα]. Having a bregma of medium width, as in European skulls [Prichard].

Mesobreg'mus (*L.*). Term applied to skulls in which the line drawn from hormion to bregma makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 68° to 82° [Lissauer].

Mesobron'chium (*L.*). Principal bronchus of birds

Mesocæ'cum (*L.*). *I.* mesocieco. The fold of peritoneum connecting the cæcum with the body-wall; not always present.

Mesocar'dium (*L.*). *G.* Herzgekröse. Fold of serous membrane which in the embryo enfolds the heart, passing dorsally to the primitive intestine (M. posterius), ventrally to the body-wall (M. anterius).

Mésocéphale (*F.*). *I.* mesocefalo. 1. Mesocephalus 2. Pons Varolii.

Mesocephal'ic [*κεφαλή*] *F.* mésocéphalique; *G.* mesencephalisch; *I.* mesocefalico. 1. Term applied to a head which is of medium length. 2. Pertaining to the mesocephalon

Mesocephalie (*G.*). The mesaticephalic condition.

Mesoceph'alon (*L.*). Pons Varolii.

Mesoceph'alus (*L.*) [*κεφαλή*]. *F.* mésocephale; *G.* Mesencephalum; *I.* mesocefalo. 1. A cranium having a capacity of from 1450 to 1650 c. c. [Topinard]; of from 1350 to 1450 c. c. [Quain]. 2. In Germany used for mesaticephalus.

Mésochondre (*F.*). Hyaline substance of cartilage.

Mesochon'driac fibres [*χονδρός*]. Those between the rings of the trachea [Boerhaave]

Mesocœ'cum. Miss-spelling for **Mesocæcum.**

Mesocœle or **Mesocœ'lia.** Aqueduct of Sylvius [Wilder].

Mesocol'ic [*κόλον*]. Relating to the mesocolon.

Mesoco'lon (*L.*) [*κόλον*]. *F.* mésocôlon; *G.* Grimmdarmgekröse The double fold of peritoneum connecting the colon with the body-wall: constant for the transverse colon and sigmoid flexure, occasional for the ascending colon.

Mesocra'nium (*L.*). *F.* mésocrâne; *I.* mesocranio. Vertex of the skull

Me'so-cu'neiform. Middle cuneiform bone

Mes'ocyst [*κύστις*]. *F.* mésocyste. A double fold of peritoneum connecting the gall-bladder with the liver, found only in those rare cases where the bladder has a complete peritoneal investment.

Mes'oderm [*δέρμα*]. *F.* mésoderme; *I.* mesoderma. The middle germ-layer.

Mesoder'mic. *F.* mésodermique. Relating to, or developed from, the mesoderm.

Mesod'me (*L.*). Mediastinum.

Mesodmi'tis [*μεσόδμη*]. Mediastinitis.

Mesoepidid'ymis (*L.*) [*ἐπι, δίδυμος*]. *F.* mésoépididyme; *I.* mesoepididimo. The double fold of tunica vaginalis uniting the epididymis to the scrotum.

Mesofrio (*L.*). Glabella.

Mésogastre (*F.*). Mesogastrium.

Mesogas'tric re'gion [*γαστήρ*]. *F.* zone mésogastrique; *G.* Mittelbauchgegend; *I.* zona mesogastrica. That portion of abdomen limited by horizontal planes—above, touching the last ribs; below, the iliac crests.

Mesogas'trium (*L.*). *I.* mesogastro. The double fold of peritoneum which in fœtal life connects the great curvature of the stomach with the body-wall; in the adult it becomes a part of the great omentum.

Me'so-glos'sus (*L.*) [*γλῶσσα*]. *F.* mésoglosse; *I.* mesoglosso. Genio-glossus.

Mesognath'ion [*γνάθος*]. *L.* postintermaxillare. The outer of the two premaxillary bones described by Albrecht, carrying the lateral incisor on either side: see *Endognathion, Incisive fissures.*

Mesognath'ism. *G.* Mesognathie. State of being mesognathous.

Mesognath'ous. 1. Having a gnathic index from 98 to 103 [Flower]. 2. Orthognathous [Frankfort agreement].

Mesogon'ion or **Mesogon'ium** (*L.*) [*μεσογώνιον*]. Internode.

Mesokonche (*G.*). Mesoseme.

Mesolo'bar. *F.* mésolobaire. Relating to the corpus callosum. **M. ar'tery,** cerebral artery, anterior.

Mesolo'bus (*L.*) [*λοβός*]. *F.* mésolobe. Corpus callosum.

Mesol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *F.* mésologie; *I.* mesologia. Doctrine of the influence of the environment upon life and health.

Mesome'ria (*L., I.*) [*μηρός*]. *F.* mésomérie. Parts of the body situate between the hips and thighs of either side.

Mesome'rion (*L.*). Perineum.

Mesometri'tis. Inflammation of the substance of the uterus.

Mesome'tron (*L.*) [*μήτρα*]. *F.* mésomètre; *I.* mesometro. That part of the broad ligament which attaches the uterus.

Mesom'phalum (*L.*) [*ὀμφαλός*]. *F.* mésomphale; *I.* mesomfalo. Umbilicus.

Mesoneph'ron (*L.*) [*νεφρός*]. *I.* mesonefro. Name given to a fold of peritoneum which in case of displacement of the kidney may attach it to the body-wall.

Mesoneph'ros (*L.*). The Wolffian body.

Mesopanenceph'alus (*L.*) [*παγεγκέφαλος*]. Term applied to skulls in which the angle between lines drawn from hormion to nasion and to basion is from 163° to 185.5° [Lissauer].

Mesophlebi'tis [*φλέψ*]. *F.* mésophlébite. Inflammation of the middle coat of veins.

Mesoph'ryon (*L.*) [*ὀφρύς*]. Glabella.

Mesopleuri (*L.*). Intercostal muscles.

Mesopleu'rium (*L.*) [*πλευρόν*]. Intercostal space.

Mesopodia'lia (*L.*) [*πόδιον*]. Bones of the third segment of a limb, as those of the carpus and tarsus [Marsh].

Mesor'chion or **Mesor'chis** (*L.*). Mesorchium.

Mesor'chium (*L.*) [*ὄρχις*]. *I.* mesorchio. The thin portion of the urogenital fold by which the testis is attached to wall of the abdomen in the embryo.

Mesorec'tum (*L.*). *I.* mesoretto. The triangular double fold of peritoneum connecting upper part of rectum with the body-wall.

Mésorganisé, ée (*F.*). Of organic origin.

Mesorop'ter [*μέσαυρος, ὄπτομαι*]. *F.* mésoroptre; *I.* mesoroptro. Measure of field of accommodation; distance within which a small object can be seen distinctly.

Mes'orrhine [*ῥίς*]. *F.* mésorrhinien, ienne; *I.* mesorrineo. Having a nasal index from 48 to 52.9 [Broca]; from 47.1 to 51 [Frankfort agreement]; from 48 to 51 [Kollmann].

Mesorrhinie (*G.*). State of being mesorrhine.

Mesoscap'ula (*L.*). Spine of the scapula [Parker].

Mesos'celocele (*L.*) [*σκέλος, κήλη*]. Perineal hernia.

Mesos'celon (*L.*) [*σκέλος*]. Perineum.

Mesoscelophy'ma (*L.*) [*σκέλος, φῦμα*]. Perineal tumor or abscess.

Mesos'celum (*L.*) [*σκέλος*]. Perineum.

Mes'oseme [*σῆμα*]. Having an orbital index between 84 and 89 [Flower]; between 83 and 89 [Broca]. In the Frankfort agreement an equivalent term (mesokonche) indicates an index between 80.1 and 85.

Mesostaph'ylic [*σταφυλή*]. *F.* mésostaphylin; *G.* mesostaphylinisch. Having a palatal index between 80 and 85 [Frankfort agreement].

Mes'ostate [*ἵστημι*]. A substance intermediate in formation and complexity between living protoplasm and its secreted or excreted products, or the food from which it is built up. The former are called katastates; the latter, anastates, *q. v.*

Mesosteno (*I.*). Mesosthenic.

Mesosternebra (*L.*). One of the segments (sternebræ) forming body of sternum.

Mesoster'num (*L.*). *G.* Mittelbrustbein. Body of the sternum.

Mesosthen'ic [*μέσος, σθένος*]. *I.* mesosteno. Having medium muscular force; able to lift from 126 to 175 kilograms [Zoja].

Mesotenare (*I.*). Mesothenar muscle.

Mesothe'lium (*L.*) [*θηλή*]. Term applied by Minot to the epithelium lining the primitive body-cavity of the embryo. The mesoderm consists of mesothelium and mesenchyma, and these two tissues remain permanently differentiated.

Mesothe'nar mus'cle [*θέναρ*]. Adductor pollicis + deep portion flexor brevis pollicis [Winslow].

Mesotœchi'tis [*τοῖχος*]. Mediastinitis.

Mesotœ'chium (*L.*) [*τοῖχος*]. Mediastinum.

Mesova'rium (*L.*). That part of the broad ligament attaching the ovaries to the body-wall.

Mésoventricule (*F.*). Mesogastrium.

Mes'pilus acupa'ria, Scop. *Sorbus aucuparia*, L.

Mesquite' gum. A gum which exudes from the stem and branches of *Algarobia glandulosa*, Torr. et Gray; may be used for many purposes instead of gum arabic.

Messer (*G.*). Knife; — **säge**, metacarpal saw.

Messorio (*I.*). Falx cerebri.

Mestize (*G.*). Métis.

Mestizo, mez'ti-zō (*Sp.*). Half breed.

Mestruale (*I.*). Menstrual. **Mestruazione**, menstruation. **Mestrui**, menses.

Mestruo (*I.*). Menstruum.

Metab'asis (*L.*) [*μεταβαίνω*]. *I.* metabasi. A change.

Metabol'ic [*μεταβολή*]. *L.* metabolicus; *F.* metabolique; *G.* metabolisch; *I.* metabolico. Pertaining to, or characterized by, metabolism.

Metab'olism. *L.* metabolismus; *F.* métabolisme; *G.* Stoffwechsel; *I.* metabolismo. Alteration, change, more especially tissue-change in nutrition and secretion; includes anabolism and katabolism, *q. v.*

Metab'olite. A product of metabolism.

Metacar'pal [*μετα, καρπός*]. *L.* metacarpalis; *F.* metacarpien, enne; *I.* metacarpico. Relating to the metacarpus. **M. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ metacarpeæ; *F.* artères du métacarpe; *G.* Zwischenknochenarterien der Hand; *I.* arterie del metacarpo. Those supplying the metacarpal interspaces. Upon the back of the hand the first space is supplied by dorsal arteries of thumb and index, which may arise by a common trunk; the second is supplied by a branch of radial; the third and fourth, by branches from posterior carpal arch. Upon the palm, the princeps pollicis and radialis indicis supply the first space; the others are supplied by branches from the deep palmar arch. There is some confusion as to the numbering of these arteries, some calling the first metacarpal that belonging to the first space; others commencing at the second space, where the arteries are usually single. **M. articula'tions.** *F.* articulations métacarpiennes; *I.* articolazioni metacarpiche. Joints between the lateral surfaces of bases of metacarpal bones. **M. bones.** *L.* metacarpalia; *F.* métacarpiens; *G.* Mittelhandknochen; *I.* ossa metacarpiche. The five long prismoid bones composing the metacarpus; distinguished by numbers from within outward. **M. canals'.** *L.* canales metacarpales; *G.* Metacarpalkanäle. Spaces in palm of hand between tendons of flexors of fingers, limited dorsally by the interossei, and in front by the palmar fascia [Hauger]. **M. lig'ament,** transverse metacarpal ligament. **M. mus'cles.** *L.* metacarpales. Interosseous muscles of hand.

Metacarpa'lia (*L.*). Metacarpal bones.

Metacarpalkanäle (*G.*). Metacarpal canals.

Métacarpe (*F.*). Metacarpus.

Metacarpe'us (*L.*). Opponens minimi digiti.

Metacarpico (*I.*). Metacarpal.

Métacarpien, enne (*F.*). Metacarpal.

Métacarpiens (*F.*). Metacarpal bones.

Metacarpo (*I.*) Metacarpus.

Metacarpo-falangineo (*I.*). Adductor pollicis.

Metacar'po - phalan'geal articula'tions. *F.* articulations métacarpo-phalangiennes; *I.* articolazioni metacarpo-falangee. Those between the metacarpal bones and the phalanges.

Metacar'po-phalan'geal lig'aments, anterior. Digital fibro-cartilages.

Métacarpo - phalangien du pouce (*F.*). Adductor pollicis [Chaussier].

Métacarpo - phalangiens latéraux palmaires (*F.*). Palmar interossei [Chaussier].

Métacarpo - phalangiens latéraux sus-palmaires (*F.*). Dorsal interossei of the hand [Chaussier].

Métacarpo-phalanginien, enne (*F.*). 1. Adductor pollicis. 2. Relating to that muscle.

Metacar'pus (*L.*). *F.* métacarpe; *G.* Mittelhand; *I.* metacarpo. That portion of the thoracic limb between the carpus and the phalanges.

Metacheirex'is or **Metachiris'mus** (*L.*) [*χείρ*]. Surgery.

Metachlo'ral. An insoluble modification of chloral; formed when chloral is kept for a long time in a sealed tube with a little water or in contact with sulphuric acid.

Metacho'resis (*L.*) [*μετά, χωρέω*]. *F.* métachorèse; *I.* metacoresi. 1. Metastasis. 2. Displacement.

Metachro'matism [*χρῶμα*]. *L.* metachromatismus; *F.* metachromatisme; *G.* Verfärbung; *I.* metacromatismo. Modification or change of color, whether physiological or pathological.

Metach'ysis (*L.*) [*χύσις*]. Transfusion.

Metacine'sis (*L.*) [*κινέω*]. 1. Transposition, metastasis. 2. Metakinesis.

Metacis'mus (*L.*). *I.* metacismo. Too frequent repetition of the sound of the letter *m* in speaking.

Metacœle or **Metacœ'lia.** Fourth ventricle [Wilder].

Metacon'dyle [*κόνδυλος*]. *F.* métacondyle; *I.* metacondilo. The last joint of a finger.

Metacopai'vic acid. $C_{32}H_{34}O_4$. An acid obtained by Strauss from copaiba.

Metacoresi (*I.*). Metachoresis.

Metacromatismo (*I.*). Metachromatism.

Metacye'sis (*L.*) [*κύησις*]. *F.* métacyèse. Extra-uterine pregnancy.

Metadermato'sis (*L.*) [*δέρμα*]. Morbid cutaneous development.

Metadioxyben'zol. Resorcin.

Metadiscoi'dal [*δίσκος, εἶδος*]. Term applied to the placenta in primates (monkeys, apes, and man), in distinction from the discoidal placenta of rodents.

Metad'rasis (*L.*) [*δρᾶσις*]. Over-exertion.

Metafa'cial [facies]. *F.* métafacial, ale; *I.* metafacciale. Behind the face. **M. an'gle.** *F.* angle métafacial; *I.* angolo metafacciale. In craniometry, the angle made by the pterygoid processes with the base of the cranium.

Metafisicomania (*I.*). Metaphysical mania.

Metaflogosi (*I.*). Metaphlogosis.

Metagen'esis (*L.*) [*γένεσις*]. *F.* métagenèse. Alternation of generation.

Metagum'mic acid. Metarabic acid.

Metakine'sis [*κινέω*]. 1. *F.* métakinèse. Stage of formation of the equatorial plate in karyokinesis. 2. Metacinesis.

Metal'bumin. *F.* métalbumine. Form of albumin found in urine and in some ovarian cysts; said by Hammarsten to be a mixture of paralbumin with other proteids.

Metal'dehyde. A crystalline, polymeric modification of aldehyd, formed when the latter is kept at or below 0° C. in the presence of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid or calcium or zinc chloride.

Metalep'tic [*μετάληψις*]. *L.* metalepticus. Acting with, coadjutant.

Metallgifte (*G.*). Metallic poisons.

Metal'lic tink'ling. *F.* tintement métallique; *I.* tintinno metallico. A faint tinkling sound heard in cases of hydropneumothorax, with communication with the bronchial tubes.

Metal'lic trac'tors: see *Perkinism.*

Metallos'copy [*μέταλλον, σκοπέω*]. *F.* métalloscopie; *G.* Metalloscopie; *I.* metalloscopia. Supposed means of diagnosis by applying various metals to the skin, the effect being really due to suggestion.

Metallother'apy [*θεραπεύω*]. *F.* métallothérapie; *G.* Metallotherapie; *I.* metalloterapia. A system of treatment by the application of various metals to the surface of the body.

Metallschauer (*G.*). Tremor due to chronic metallic poisoning, as by lead or mercury.

Met'amere [*μέρος*]. *F.* métamère; *G.* Folgestück; *I.* metamero. A theoretical segment of a vertebrate animal.

Metamere Organe (*G.*). Term applied by Albrecht to centra of vertebræ: see *Protometamere Organe, Interprotometamere Organe,* and *Intermetamere Organe.*

Metamer'ic. *L.* metamericus. Homologous, but different; applied to parts existing in series, or to compounds having the same elements but different molecular grouping.

Metam'erism. Homology accompanied by differentiation.

Metamorfosi (*I.*). Metamorphosis, degeneration.

Metamorphop'sia (*L.*) [*μορφόω, ὄψις*]. *F.* métamorphopsie; *G.* Verzerrtsehen; *I.* metamorfopsia. Abnormality of vision in which objects appear distorted.

Métamorphose caséeuse (*F.*). Caseation.

Metamor'phosis (*L.*) [*μεταμόρφωσις*]. *F.* métamorphose; *G.* Metamorphose; *I.* metamorfosi. 1. Change in form or structure. 2. A degeneration.

Metaneph'ros (*L.*) [*νεφρός*]. The permanent kidney.

Met'anil yel'low. Phenylamidobenzolmetasulphonate of soda. A yellow dye used in double or contrast staining of tissues.

Metapec'tic acid. *F.* acide métapectique. An acid similar to, or identical with, cerasin; prepared from the sugar-beet.

Metapep'tone. *F.* métapeptone; *G.* Metapepton. A product sometimes found in the digestion of proteids with gastric juice or its equivalent, intermediate between parapeptone and dyspeptone. Not well understood [Meissner].

Metaphase (*G.*). Stage of the equatorial crown; the stage of indirect division of cells, when the nuclear spindle has an

equatorial accumulation of chromatine fragments [Flemming].

Metaphlogo'sis (*L.*) [*φλογόω*]. Inflammation with obstruction of blood-vessels, rapidly terminating in gangrene.

Metaphosphor'ic acid: see *Glacial phosphoric acid*.

Metaphys'ical ma'nia. *I.* metafisicomania. Doubting insanity.

Metapla'sia (*L.*) [*πλάσσω*]. *G.* Umbildung. Development of new forms of tissue, or change of one type of tissue into another [Virchow].

Metaplas'tic. Term applied to the direct transformation of one tissue into another, as of cartilage into bone in some localities.

Metaplex'us (*L.*). Choroid plexus, fourth ventricle [Wilder].

Metapodia'lia (*L.*) [*πόδιον*]. Bones of the metacarpus or the metatarsus [Marsh].

Metapo'dium (*L.*). Metatarsus.

Metapoph'ysis (*L.*) [*ἀπόφυσις*]. Mammillary process of lumbar vertebra.

Metapteryg'ium (*L.*) [*πτέρυξ*]. Proximal element of limb of fishes, probably corresponding to the humerus.

Metapto'sis (*L.*) [*πτῶσις*]. *F.* métaptose; *I.* metaptosi. Change of place; transformation of one disease into another.

Metar'abic ac'id. An acid identical with cerasin, the product of the prolonged action of heat on dry gum acacia.

Metaschematis'mus (*L.*) [*σχηματίζω*]. Change, transformation.

Metas'tasis (*L.*) [*μετάστασις*]. *F.* métastase; *G.* Metastase; *I.* metastasi. The shifting of a disease or of its manifestations from one part to another or to various organs of the body.

Metastat'ic. *L.* metastaticus; *F.* métastatique; *G.* metastatisch; *I.* metastatico. Pertaining or due to, or characterized by, metastasis.

Metaster'num (*L.*). Ensiform process.

Métastome (*F.*). Behind the mouth.

Metasyn'crisis (*L.*) [*συγχρίω*]. *F.* métasynerise. Recomposition, regeneration.

Metasyn'critic. *F.* métasyneritique; *I.* metasincritico. Pertaining to metasynerisis; reconstituent.

Metatar'sal [*ταρσός*]. *L.* metatarsalis; *F.* métatarsien, -enne; *I.* metatarsico. Relating to the metatarsus. **M. ar'tery**. *L.* arteria metatarsea; *F.* artère dorsale du métatarse; *G.* Mittelfussarterie; *I.* arteria dorsale del metatarso. Branch of dorsal artery of foot, passing outward over bases of metatarsal bones and supplying the muscles and the interosseous arteries. **M. articula'tions**. *F.* articulations métatarsiennes; *I.* articolazioni metatarsiche. Joints between lateral surfaces of bases of metatarsal bones. **M. bones**. *L.* metatarsalia; *F.* métatarsiens; *G.* Mittelfussknochen; *I.* ossa metatarsiche. The five long prismoid bones which constitute the metatarsus; distinguished by numbers from within outward. **M. mus'cles**. *L.* metatarsales. Interosseous muscles of foot.

Métatarse (*F.*). Metatarsus.

Metatar'seus (*L.*). Abductor minimi digiti pedis.

Metatarsico (*I.*). Metatarsal.

Metatarso (*I.*). Metatarsus.

Metatar'so-phalan'geal articula'tions. *L.* articulationes metatarso-phalangeae; *F.* articulations métatarso-phalangiennes; *G.* Zehentarsalgelenk; *I.* articolazioni metatarso-falangee. Those between the metatarsal bones and the proximal row of phalanges of the toes; imperfect ball-and-socket joints.

Metatar'so-phalan'geal lig'aments, ante'rior. Digital fibro-cartilages.

Métatarso-phalangien transversal du gros orteil (*F.*). Transverse head of adductor hallucis [Chaussier].

Métatarso-phalangiens latéraux plantaires (*F.*). Plantar interossei [Chaussier].

Métatarso-phalangiens latéraux sus-plantaires (*F.*). Dorsal interossei of the foot [Chaussier].

Métatarso-sous-phalangien du gros orteil (*F.*). Adductor hallucis [Chaussier].

Metatarso-subphalan'geus pol'licis (*L.*). *F.* métatarso-sous-phalangien du pouce. Oblique head of adductor hallucis.

Metatar'sus. *F.* métatarse; *G.* Mittelfuss; *I.* metatarso. That portion of the foot between the tarsus and the phalanges.

Metate'la (*L.*). Tela choroidea inferior [Wilder].

Metathe'ria (*L.*). Marsupial mammals [Huxley].

Metath'esis (*L.*) [*μετάθεσις*]. *F.* métathèse; *I.* metatesi. Transportation; causing change of place; derivation.

Metatithme'nia (*L.*) [*μεταπίθημι, μήν*]. Vicarious menstruation.

Metato'cia (*L.*) [*τόκος*]. Preternatural labor.

Metatro'phia (*L.*) [*τροφή*]. *F.* métatrophie; *I.* metatrofia. Atrophy from inflammation; abnormal nutrition.

Metazo'a [*ζῶον*]. Collective term for all animals developed with germ-layers [Haeckel].

Metemerina (*I.*). Fever with daily paroxysms; quotidian fever.

Metemoglobina (*I.*). Methæmoglobin.

Metenceph'alon (*L.*) [*ἐγκέφαλος*]. *F.* mésencéphale; *G.* Nachhirn. 1. Subdivision of the brain originating from the postero-inferior part of primitive posterior cerebral vesicle, and corresponding to medulla oblongata and membrana tectoria. 2. Epencephalon.

Météorisation (*F.*). Formation of gas in the body; pneumatosis.

Me'teorism [*μετέωρος*]. *L.* meteorismus; *F.* météorisme; *I.* meteorismo. Tympanites.

Meteorizzazione (*I.*). Pneumatosis.

Meteorol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *L., I.* meteorologia; *F.* météorologie; *G.* Lufterscheinungslehre. The science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena.

Me'ter-an'gle. *F.* mètre-angle; *G.* Meterwinkel. Abbv. M. A. The unit of convergence, being the angle formed by the visual axes when directed upon an object situated on the median line one metre from the line uniting the centres of rotation of the eyes [Nagel].

Me'ter-lens. *G.* Meterlinse; *I.* metrolente. The standard lens used by oculists, having a focal distance of one metre; a dioptry.

Metessifrenesia (*I.*). Delirium tremens.

Metessomania (*I.*). Insanity due to alcoholism.

Methæmochy'mia (*L.*) [*αἷμα, χύμα*]. Transfusion of blood.

Methæmoglob'in. *F.* méthémoglobine; *I.* metemoglobina. A substance intermediate between hæmoglobin and oxy-hæmoglobin, giving a peculiar spectrum.

Methæmoglobinu'ria (*L.*). Passage of methæmoglobin in urine.

Methæmoglob'ulin. Methæmoglobin.

Meth'ane. *F.* méthane. Marsh-gas.

Méthémérine (*F.*). Quotidian fever.

Meth'od [*μέθοδος*]. *L.* methodus; *F.* méthode; *G.* Methode; *I.* metodo. A regular mode or manner of doing a thing: see *Psychophysical methods*; also under names of authors.

Méthode (*F.*). Method. **M. antiseptique,** antiseptic method. **M. ectrotique,** use of means to abort the pustules of smallpox. **M. hypodermique,** hypodermic treatment. **M. intensive,** intensive method. **M. sous-cutanée,** subcutaneous mode of operation, as in tenotomy.

Meth'odists. An ancient sect of physicians who attributed all disease to undue constriction or relaxation, or to both conjointly.

Methogastro'sis (*L.*) [*μέθη, γαστήρ*]. Gastric disorder due to alcohol.

Methoma'nia (*L.*) [*μέθη, μανία*]. *F.* méthomanie. Irresistible desire for alcoholic stimulants.

Meth'onome. *F.* méthonome. An instrument used in the treatment of stuttering. It is placed beneath the tongue to induce measured speech.

Meth'yl [*μέθυ, ὕλη*]. CH_3. *F.* méthyle; *I.* metile. A hydrocarbon, the hypothetical radical of methyl alcohol and its derivatives. **M. al'cohol:** see *Methylic alcohol.* **M. chlo'ride.** CH_3Cl. A colorless gas prepared by heating a mixture of methylic alcohol 1, sodium chloride 2, and sulphuric acid 3 parts. A jet from a cylinder containing the compressed gas is used for producing local anæsthesia by refrigeration. **M. hyd'rate,** methylic alcohol. **M. i'odide.** CH_3I. *L.* methyli iodidum; *F.* iodure de méthyle; *G.* Jodmethyl; *I.* ioduro di metile. A colorless, very volatile liquid, spec. grav. 2.20; obtained by the action of phosphorus upon a solution of iodine in methylic alcohol, or by other chemical processes; a powerful but dangerous anæsthetic. **M. ox'ide,** methylic ether. **M. salic'ylate.** $CH_3C_7H_5O_3$. Methylsalicylic acid, methylsalicylic ether; the principal constituent of oil of gaultheria, of which it forms about 90 per cent. **M. theobro'mine,** caffein.

Methyläther (*G.*). Methylic ether.

Meth'ylal. $CH_2(CH_3O)_2$. Methylene dimethylate; a limpid, colorless liquid with an acetous odor and an aromatic burning taste, spec. grav. 0.855, soluble in water, alcohol, or ether; obtained by distilling a mixture of methylic alcohol, sulphuric acid, and manganic oxide; hypnotic; used by subcutaneous injection as an antidote for strychnine-poisoning.

Methylalcohol (*G.*). Methylic alcohol.

Methyl'amine. CH_3H_2N. A colorless, inflammable gas of a strongly ammoniacal odor; regarded chemically as ammonia (NH_3) in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by methyl (CH_3).

Meth'ylated spir'it. A mixture of common (ethylic) alcohol with at least one-ninth its bulk of methylic alcohol, whereby it is rendered unfit for drinking, but its usefulness for most purposes in chemistry and the arts is not affected.

Methylben'zol. Toluene.

Méthylchloroforme (*F.*). Methylic chloroform.

Methylchlorür (*G.*). Methyl alcohol.

Methylco'nine. $C_8H_{14}NCH_3$. An alkaloid of conium, generally present in commercial conine.

Methylenblau (*G.*). Methylene blue.

Methylenchlorid (*G.*). Methylene bichloride.

Meth'ylene. CH_2. *L.* metilene. A hypothetical radical, the first term of the series of hydrocarbons, C_nH_{2n}. **M. bichlo'ride.** CH_2Cl_2. Dichlormethane, chloromethyl; a colorless, very volatile liquid, with an odor like chloroform, formed by the action of chlorine gas upon methyl chloride; has been used as a general anæsthetic. **M. blue.** *G.* Methylenblau. Aniline dye of intense blue color, soluble in water or spirit. A nuclear stain; used principally for staining bacteria and as a contrast following some red dye. **M. dimeth'ylate,** methylal. **M. hy'drate,** methylic ether.

Meth'yl-guan'idine. $C_2H_7N_3$. A poisonous ptomaine obtained from putrefying horse-flesh and from mixed cultures in beef-broth.

Meth'yl-hydan'toin. $C_4H_6N_2O_2$. A leucomaine found in fresh muscle.

Methy'li iodi'dum (*L.*). Methyl iodide.

Methyl'ic. *F.* méthylique; *I.* metilico. Pertaining to, or supposed to contain, methyl. **M. al'cohol.** CH_4O. *L.* alcohol methylicum; *F.* alcool méthylique; *G.* Methylalcohol; *I.* alcool metilico. Pyroligneous spirit, wood-naphtha; a colorless, limpid liquid of a peculiar penetrating odor and disagreeable burning taste, spec. grav. at 15.5° C., 0.8021; one of many products of the destructive distillation of wood; chemically, hydrate of methyl; principally used in the arts. **M. chlo'roform,** chloroform in the preparation of which wood-spirit is used instead of ordinary ethylic alcohol. **M. e'ther.** $(CH_3)_2O$. *L.* æther methylicus; *F.* éther methylique; *G.* Methyläther; *I.* etere metilico. A colorless, inflammable gas, heavier than the air, having an ethereal odor and aromatic taste; obtained by distilling a mixture of methylic alcohol and sulphuric acid; anæsthetic. **M. ethyl'ic e'ther,** methyl-ethyl ether; a saturated solution of methylic ether in common ether (ethylic ether) at 0° C.; anæsthetic. **M. hy'dride,** marsh gas.

Methylki'none. $C_7H_8O_2$. A decomposition product of arbutin.

Methylpelletier'ine. An alkaloid found by Tanret in pomegranate-bark.

Methylpropyloxyben'zol. Thymol.

Methylsalicyl'ic ac'id. $CH_3.C_7H_5O_3$. Methyl salicylate, mono-methylsalicylic ether; the principal constituent of oil of gaultheria; is prepared artificially for use in the arts.

Methyl-ur'amine. Methyl-guanidine.

Methylviolet (*G.*). Aniline dye of intense reddish-blue color, partially soluble in water, freely so in alcohol. A nuclear stain, used principally for bacteria.

Meth'ysis (*L.*) [*μέθυσις*]. Drunkenness.

Methys'tic. *L.* methysticus; *F.* méthystique; *I.* metistico. Intoxicating.

Methys'ticin. *I.* metisticina. A colorless, tasteless, crystalline principle obtained by Cuzent (1860) from the root of *Piper methysticum*.

Meticcio (*I.*). Métis.

Metilene (*I.*). Methylene.

Métis, isse (*F.*). The offspring of a European and an Indian; half-breed; also applied to persons having one-sixteenth negro blood.

Métissage (*F.*). Causing reproduction by coitus of animals of different species; hybridization.

Metisticina (*I.*). Methysticin.

Metistico (*I.*). Methystic.

Metoa'rion (*L.*) [*μετά, ὠάριον*]. Corpus luteum.

Metodo (*I.*). Method. **M. abortivo,** abortive treatment. **M. intensivo,** intensive method.

Metodonti'asis (*L.*) [*μετά, ὀδοντίασις*]. 1. Secondary dentition. 2. Irregular dentition.

Metomania (*L.*). Methomania.

Metop'agus (*L.*) [*μέτωπον, πήγνυμι*]. *F.* métopage; *I.* metopago. A double monster united by the foreheads, the bodies distinct.

Metopantral'gia (*L.*) [*ἄντρον, ἄλγος*]. Pain in the frontal sinus.

Metopantri'tis [*ἄντρον*]. Inflammation of the frontal sinus.

Metopan'tron or **Metopan'trum** (*L.*). Frontal sinus.

Metopiallänge (*G.*). Metopic anteroposterior diameter.

Metop'ic [*μέτωπον*]. *F.* métopique. Pertaining to the forehead. **M. anteroposte'rior diam'eter.** *F.* diamètre antéro-postérieur métopique; *G.* Metopiallänge. From metopion to occipital point [Broca]. **M. su'ture.** *F.* suture métopique. Frontal suture.

Meto'pion (*L.*) [*μέτωπον*]. Point where intertuberal and median lines cross.

Meto'pium (*L.*). Glabella.

Metopodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. *I.* metopodinia. Frontal neuralgia.

Meto'pon (*L.*) [*μέτωπον*]. Forehead.

Metopos'copy [*σκοπέω*]. *L.*, *I.* metoposcopia; *F.* métoposcopie; *G.* Metoposkopie. Physiognomical investigation.

Me'tra (*L.*) [*μήτρα*]. Uterus.

Metræ'mia (*L.*) [*αἷμα*]. Congestion of the uterus.

Metræmorrha'gia (*L.*) [*αἷμα, ῥήγνυμι*]. Uterine hemorrhage.

Metral'gia (*L.*, *I.*) [*ἄλγος*]. *F.* métralgie; *G.* Gebärmutterschmerz. Hysteralgia.

Metral'gic. *G.* Metralgisch. Pertaining to metralgia.

Metranæ'mia (*L.*) [*ἀν, αἷμα*]. Uterine anæmia.

Metranas'trophe (*L.*) [*ἀναστροφή*]. Inversion of the womb.

Métratome (*F.*). Instrument for amputating the cervix uteri.

Metrato'nia (*L.*) [*ἀτονία*]. Uterine atony, or want of contractility.

Metratre'sia (*L.*) [*ἀ, τρῆσις*]. Atresia of the uterus.

Metratro'phia (*L.*) [*ἀ, τροφή*]. Atrophy of the uterus.

Metraux'e (*L.*) [*αὔξη*]. Hypertrophy of the uterus.

Mètre (*F.*). French measure = 39.371+ inches.

Me'tre-angle, Me'tre-lens: see *Meter-angle, Meter-lens.*

Metrecta'sia (*L.*) [*μήτρα, ἔκτασις*]. Dilatation of the uterus.

Métrectomie (*F.*). Hysterectomy.

Metrecto'pia (*L.*) [*μήτρα, ἔκτοπος*]. Abnormal position of the uterus.

Metrelco'sis (*L.*) [*ἕλκος*]. Ulceration of the uterus.

Mètre-lens (*F.*). Meter-lens.

Metremphrax'is (*L.*) [*ἐμφράσσω*]. Uterine infaretion.

Metremphyse'ma (*L.*) [*ἐμφύσημα*]. Physometra.

Metren'chyta (*L.*) [*μήτρα, ἐν, χέω*]. *F.* métrenchyte; *G.* Gebärmutterspritze; *I.* metrenchite. Uterine syringe.

Metreurys'ma (*L.*) [*εὐρύνω*]. Morbid dilatation of the womb.

Me'tria (*L.*). Puerperal fever.

Metri'tis [*μήτρα*]. *F.* métrite; *G.* Gebärmutterentzündung; *I.* metrite. Inflammation of the uterus.

Metroblennorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*βλέννα, ῥέω*]. A mucous or purulent discharge from the uterus.

Metrobotry'tes (*L.*) [*βότρυς*]. Cauliflower excrescence of the uterus.

Metroc'ace (*L.*) [*κάκη*]. Sloughing of the uterus.

Metrocamp'sis (*L.*) [*καμψίς*]. *F.* métrocampsie; *I.* metrocampsia. Curvature or obliquity of the uterus.

Metrocarcino'ma (*L.*) [*καρκίνωμα*]. Cancer of the uterus.

Metrocatar'rhus (*L.*) [*καταῤῥέω*]. Uterine catarrh, leucorrhœa.

Met'rocele [*κήλη*]. *F.* métrocèle; *G.* Gebärmutterbruch. Hernia or prolapse of the uterus.

Metroce'lis, pl. celides (*L.*) [*κηλίς*]. *F.* métrocélide. Nævus.

Metrocol'pocele [*κόλπος, κήλη*]. Prolapse of uterus into vagina.

Métrocyte (*F.*). Mother-cell.

Métrodynamomètre (*F.*). Hysterodynamometer.

Metrodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. *F.* métrodynie; *I.* metrodinia. Pain in the uterus.

Metrofibro'ma (*L.*). Fibroid tumor of uterus.

Metroflebite (*I.*). Metrophlebitis.

Metroflogosi (*I.*). Metritis.

Metrohæ'mia (*L.*) [*αἷμα*]. Congestion of the uterus.

Metro-lente (*L.*). Meter-lens.

Metroleucorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*λευκός, ῥέω*]. Uterine leucorrhœa.

Metrolinfangite (*L.*). Metrolymphangitis.

Metrolox'ia (*L.*) [*μήτρα, λοξός*]. *F.* métroloxie; *I.* metrolossia. Obliquity of the uterus.

Metrolymphangi'tis. *F.* métrolymphangite. Uterine lymphangitis.

Metromalaco'sis (*L.*) [*μαλακός*]. Softening of the womb.

Metroma'nia (*L.*) [*μανία*]. *F.* métromanie; *G.* Mutterwuth. Nymphomania.

Metrom'eter [*μέτρον*]. Instrument for measuring the uterus.

Metron'cus (*L.*) [*μήτρα, ὄγκος*]. Tumor of the womb.

Metroneuro'sis [*νεῦρον*]. Neurosis due to uterine disorder.

Metroparal'ysis (*L.*). Paralysis of the womb.

Metropath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. *F.* métropathie; *I.* metropatia. Uterine disease.

Metroperitoni'tis. *F.* métropéritonite; *G.* Bauchfellentzündung; *I.* metroperitonite. Metritis with peritonitis.

Metrophlebi'tis [*φλέψ*]. *F.* métrophlébite; *I.* metroflebite. Inflammation of the uterine veins.

Metrophlogo'sis (*L.*) [*φλογόω*]. Metritis.

Metrophy'ma (*L.*) [*φῦμα*]. Uterine tumor.

Metropleth'ora (*L.*) [*πλήθωρη*]. Uterine congestion.

Metropol'ypus (*L.*) [*πολύς, πούς*]. *F.* metropolype; *G.* Metropolyp; *I.* metropolipo. Uterine polypus.

Metropropto'sis (*L.*) [*προπτωσις*]. *F.* métroptose; *G.* Gebärmuttervorfall. Prolapse of the uterus.

Metropto'sis (*L.*) [*πτῶσις*]. Prolapse of the uterus.

Metroressia (*L.*). Metrorrhexis.

Metrorrha'gia (*L.*) [*μήτρα, ῥήγνυμι*]. *F.* métrorrhagie; *G.* Gebärmutterblutfluss; *I.* metrorragia. Uterine hæmorrhage.

Metrorrheu'ma (*L.*) [*ῥεῦμα*]. Rheumatism of the uterus.

Metrorrhex'is (*L.*) [*ῥῆξις*]. *F.* métrorrhexie; *I.* metrorrexia. Rupture of the uterus.

Metrorrhœ'a [*ῥέω*]. *G.* Metrorrhöe; *I.* metrorrea. Uterine discharge.

Metrosalpingi'tis [*σάλπιγξ*]. Inflammation of the uterus and Fallopian tubes.

Metrosalpingorrhex'is (*L.*) [*σάλπιγξ, ῥῆξις*]. Rupture of a Fallopian tube.

Metrosal'pinx (*L.*). Fallopian tube.

Metroscir'rhus (*L.*) [*σκιρρός*]. Scirrhus of the uterus.

Metroscolio'ma (*L.*) [*σκολίωμα*]. Obliquity of the uterus.

Met'roscope [*σκοπέω*]. *F.* métroscope; *I.* metroscopio. An instrument for listening to the sounds of the fœtal heart in utero through the vagina.

Metrossilo (*I.*). Metroxylon.

Metrostax'is (*L.*) [*στάξις*]. Non-menstrual, uterine hæmorrhage.

Metrosteno'sis (*L.*) [*στένωσις*]. *F.* métrosténose; *G.* Gebärmutterverengerung; *I.* metrostenosi. Contraction of the uterine cavity.

Metrostere'sis (*L.*) [*στέρησις*]. Hysterectomy.

Metrosynize'sis (*L.*) [*συνίζησις*]. Uterine adhesion.

Met'rotome [*τομή*]. *F.* métratome; *I.* metratomo. Hysterotome.

Metroto'mia (*L.*) [*μήτρα, τομή*]. *F.* metrotomie; *G.* Gebärmutterschnitt. Hysterotomy.

Métroxyle (*F.*). Metroxylon.

Metrox'ylon (*L.*). A genus of palms, *Palma*. **M. læ've**, Mart., *Metroxylon Sagu*, Roxb. **M. Rum'phii**, Mart., prickly sago-palm, native of East Indies, cultivated; one of the principal sources of sago. **M. Sa'go**, Kœnig, *Metroxylon Sagu*, Rottb. **M. Sa'gu**, Roxb., spineless sago-palm, native of East Indies, cultivated; one of the principal sources of sago.

Metrydrorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*μήτρα, ὑδρόρροια*]. Discharge of watery fluid from the uterus.

Metryperæ'mia (*L.*) [*ὑπέρ, αἷμα*]. Uterine congestion.

Metryperæsthe'sis (*L.*) [*ὑπέρ, αἴσθησις*]. Irritability of the uterus.

Metrypercine'sis (*L.*) [*ὑπέρ, κίνησις*]. Excessive force of labor-pains.

Me'um Fœnic'ulum, Spreng. *Foeniculum vulgare*, Gærtn.

Meurtri, ie (*F.*). Bruised, contused.

Meurtrissure (*F.*). Bruise, contusion.

Me'vium (*L.*). Syphilis [Dunglison].

Mex'ican. Pertaining to, or coming from, Mexico. M. el'emi, a resinous product supposed to be derived from *Amyris elemifera*, Royle. M. goose'foot, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, L. M. sarsaparil'la, the root of *Smilax medica*, Schl. et Cham. M. snake'root, *Asclepiodora decumbens*, Gray; plant used as a specific for snake-bite. M. tea. *L.* herba botryos mexicanæ; *F.* ambroisie du Mexique; *G.* mexicanisches Traubenkraut; *I.* chenopodio ambrosioide. The herb of *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, L.; tonic and stomachic.

Mey'nert's claus'tral forma'tion. A layer of spindle-shaped branched cells found in the cortical layer of the brain.

Mey'nert's fascic'ulus. Fasciculus retroflexus.

Mey'nert's foun'tain decussa'tion. *G.* Meynert'sche fontainenartige Haubenkreuzung. A decussation of fibres of the crusta under the posterior longitudinal fasciculus; so called from its appearance.

Mey'nert's gran'ular forma'tion. A narrow layer of numerous small-branched, irregular ganglionic cells found in the cortical layer of the brain.

Meynert'sche fontainenartige Haubenkreuzung (*G.*). Meynert's fountain decussation.

Meynert'sche Querebene (*G.*). Sections of the brain taken vertically to its axis.

Meynert'sches Bündel (*G.*). Fasciculus retroflexus.

Mez'cal (*Mex.*). A spirituous liquor distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of several species of agave.

Meze'reon. *L.* mezereum; *F.* mézéréon, garou; *G.* Seidelbastrinde; *I.* mezereo. The bark of *Daphne Mezereum*, L., and other species of *D.* [U. S. P.]; a local irritant and vesicant, used internally as an alterative. M. fruit. *L.* fructus mezerei; *F.* graines de garou; *G.* Kellerhalskörner. The berry-like fruit of *Daphne Mezereum* and other species of *D.*; an acro-narcotic poison. M. oint'ment. *L.* unguentum mezerei; *F.* pommade épispastique au garou. 1. Fluid extract of mezereon 25, lard 80, yellow wax 12 parts; mix, with gentle heat [U. S. P.]. 2. Extract of mezereon 4, alcohol 9, lard 90, white wax 10 parts [Cod.].

Mezere'um (*L.*). Mezereon.

Mez'quite gum. Mesquite gum.

Mialgia (*I.*). Myalgia.

Mi'asm [*μίασμα*]. *L.*, *I.* miasma; *F.* miasme; *G.* Sumpfluft. A substance, either gaseous itself or only known as conveyed by the air, capable of causing disease; commonly a paludal emanation.

Miasmat'ic. *L.* miasmaticus; *F.* miasmatique; *G.* miasmatisch; *I.* miasmatico. Pertaining, or due, to miasm. M. fe'ver, malarial fever.

Miasmatisch (*G.*). Miasmatic. Also a term applied to specific—or, as German writers call them, "infectious"—diseases which are due to a specific cause coming from without, but not directly from a diseased organism.

Mi'ca pa'nis (*L.*). *F.* mie de pain; *I.* mica di pane. Crumb of bread.

Mica'tion. *L.* micatio. Rapid winking.

Miceliale (*I.*). Mycelial. Micelio, mycelium.

Michel's diplococ'cus. Micrococcus of contagious conjunctivitis.

Michel's paste. A mixture of asbestos 1 part with concentrated sulphuric acid 3 parts.

Micoglicosio (*I.*): see *Mycoglycose*.

Micomiringite (*I.*): see *Mycomyringite*.

Micosa (*I.*). Mycose.

Micosi (*I.*). Mycosis. M. fungoide, granuloma fungoides.

Mic. pan., abbv. for **Mica panis** (*L.*), crumb of bread.

Micran'trus (*L.*) [*μικρός, ἄντρον*]. Term applied to skulls in which the vertical, let fall upon the radius fixus from the most prominent point of the torus frontalis, falls in front of that let fall from the nasion, by a distance of from 0 to 4 mm. [Lissauer].

Micrenceph'alus (*L.*) [*ἐγκέφαλος*]. 1. Term applied to skulls in which the angle between lines drawn from hormion to nasion and inion is from 129° to 142.5° [Lissauer]. 2. Microcephalus.

Micrencra'nus (*L.*) [*ἐν, κρανίον*]. Term applied to skulls with a small cerebellar sector (8.5° to 15°) [Lissauer].

Micristol'ogy [*μικρός*, histologia]. *I.* micristologia. Histology.

Micro-anatomie (*F.*). Minute anatomy.

Micro-bacte'ria (*L.*) [*βακτήριον*]. *F.*

microbactéries. Term applied to micrococci and the smaller bacteria.

Microbe (*F.*). A minute living vegetable organism; a schizomycete.

Microbicide (*F.*). Germicide.

Microbien, enne (*F.*). Relating to microbes.

Microbiologie (*F.*). The biology of microörganisms; nearly synonymous with bacteriology.

Microbo, pl. i (*L.*). Microbe.

Microbra'chius (*L.*) [*μικρός, βραχίων*]. Congenital smallness of the arms.

Microcaulie (*F.*). Congenital smallness of penis.

Microcaulis (*L.*) [*καυλός*]. Having a small penis.

Microcéphale (*F.*). Microcephalus.

Microcephal'ic [*κεφαλή*]. *F.* microcéphalique; *G.* mikrocephalisch; *I.* microcefalo. Relating to, or affected with, microcephalus.

Microceph'alus (*L.*) [*κεφαλή*]. *F.* microcephale; *G.* Mikrocephalus; *I.* microcefalo. 1. Congenital smallness and imperfect development of head, associated with idiocy. 2. A cranium having a capacity of 1150 c.c. or below [Topinard]; below 1350 [Quain].

Microceph'aly. *L.* microcephalia; *G.* Microcephalie. The state of microcephalus.

Microche'lia (*L.*) [*χείλος*]. *F.* microchélie; *G.* Mikrochelia. Congenital smallness of the lips.

Microchem'istry. *F.* microchimie; *G.* Mikrochymie; *I.* microchimica. Chemical research with the aid of the microscope or use of chemical reagents in microscopy.

Microcitemia (*L.*). Microcythemia.

Microcito (*L.*). Microcyte.

Micrococ'cus (*L.*). pl. **Micrococci** [*κόκκος*]. *G.* Mikrokokken; *I.* micrococco. A genus of *Schizomycetes*, cells round or oval, dividing by transverse fission. Many species have been described; the following are the most important and best known. **M. ærog'ines**, *Bacterium aerogines*. **M. al'bicans am'plus**, Bumm, found in vaginal secretion; large diplococcus, forming grayish-white streaks on gelatin. **M. al'bicans tardis'simus**, Bumm, diplococcus found in urethral pus; grows very slowly on gelatin, without liquefying it. **M. aquat'ilis**, Meade-Bolton, found in water; forms porcelain-white discs on gelatin, which it does not liquefy. **M. amyliv'orus**, Burrill, found in plants, causing the "fire-blight" of the pear-tree; cells oval, single or in pairs, never in chains, imbedded in mucilage; 1–1.4μ long, 7μ broad. **M. ascofor'mans**, Johne, a form producing infectious tumors in the horse and dog, resembling externally those due to actinomycosis; cocci 0.5–1μ in diameter, gathered in zoogloea-like encapsuled masses. **M. auranti'acus**, Schröter, coccus oval, 1.5μ long, forming a golden-yellow or orange-yellow film; liquefies gelatin. **M. bom'bycis**, Cohn, found in the intestines of silkworms affected with *la flacherie*, *q. v.* **M. botryog'enus**, Rabe, an imperfectly-observed form found in tumors in the horse: see *Botryomices*. **M. can'didus**, Cohn, found in white spots on boiled potatoes; cells oval. **M. ce'reus al'bus**, *Staphylococcus cereus albus*. **M. ce'reus fla'vus**, *Staphylococcus cereus flavus*. **M. chlori'nus**, forms a yellowish-green pigment. **M. chol'eræ gallina'rum**, *Bacillus cholera gallinarum*. **M. cinnaba'reus**, Flügge, cocci 0.9μ in diameter, often in pairs; forms little reddish growths on gelatin, which it does not liquefy; produces a coherent viscous brick-red precipitate in clear broth. **M. cit'reus conglomera'tus**, Bumm, found in gonorrhœal pus and in the air; forms citron-yellow growths on gelatin. **M. cya'neus**, Schröter, found on cooked potatoes, forming a thin layer of cobalt-blue color. **M. decal'vans**, Thin, form described as occurring in diseased hair; cocci spherical, 1μ in diameter; doubtful species. **M. of Egyp'tian ophthal'mia**, trachoma coccus. **M. erysipelato'sus**, Fehleisen. *F.* coccus de l'erysipèle; *G.* Erysipelascoccus; *I.* cocco dell' erisipela. A streptococcus found in tissues affected with erysipelas, especially in the lymphatics; very minute; forms whitish colonies on gelatin, which it does not liquefy. **M. Finlayen'sis**, Sternberg, found in organs of yellow-fever patient in Havana by Dr. Finlay; cocci 1μ in diameter, in pairs, short chains, or groups of four; liquefies gelatin slowly; forms a cream-colored mass on agar. **M. fla'vus liquefa'ciens**, Flügge, cocci large, usually in pairs; forms yellow colonies on gelatin, which it liquefies. **M. fla'vus tardigra'dus**, Flugge, found in the air; forms small round yellow colonies on gelatin, which it does not liquefy. **M. fœt'idus**, Rosenbach, found in a case of dental caries; cocci minute, anærobic; grows only at bottom of

agar-tubes, producing a gas of offensive odor. **M. of foot-and-mouth disease'**, Klein, small micrococcus occurring singly and in pairs, but most characteristically as a streptococcus; grows very slowly on gelatin and agar, which it does not liquefy, producing a whitish film. **M. gallic'idus**, Burrill, *Bacillus choleræ gallinarum*. **M. gelatino'sus**, Warington, found with *M. prodigiosus;* oval coccus 0.5–1.3μ long, 0.3–1.0μ thick; in gelatin plate-cultures colonies appear as milk-white dots; in gelatin stab-cultures forms a funnel-shaped liquefaction with no film; on agar-agar grows rapidly, forming a thick, pasty, whitish mass, moderately opaque, covering surface; in broth produces turbidity and amorphous deposit, but no film. **M. gonorrhœ'æ**, found in gonorrhœal discharges, often in the pus-cells; usually a diplococcus; is the *Gonococcus* of Neisser. **M. hæmato'des**, Bates, cocci found in human sweat, coloring it blood-red. **M. lac'teus favifor'mis**, Bumm, found in vaginal mucus; cocci single and in pairs, 1.5–2.5μ long; forms circular thin grayish films on gelatin, which it does not liquefy; grayish-white bands on potato or agar. **M. lac'ticus**, *Bacillus lacticus*. **M. lu'teus**, Cohn, cells elliptic, forming yellow pellicle on culture medium; does not liquefy gelatin. **M. of lympho'ma**, M. of progressive granuloma. **M. ochroleu'cus**, Prove, found in urine; cocci 0.5–0.8μ in diameter, often in chains; forms a pellicle on gelatin, sulphur-yellow in the centre and white at the edge; liquefies the gelatin after a long time. **M. Pasteur'i**, Sternberg, cocci ovate, usually in pairs or short chains surrounded by a transparent capsule; grows only in neutral or slightly alkaline media at temperatures of 30° to 40° C.; found in the saliva of certain persons, also in the lungs in croupous pneumonia; produces septicæmia when inoculated in mice and rabbits; identical with Fränkel's pneumococcus, the *Bacillus septicus sputigenus*. **M. pneumo'niæ**, *Bacillus pneumoniæ*. **M. prodigio'sus**, *Bacillus prodigiosus*. **M. of progres'sive granulo'ma**, Manfredi, forms pearl-gray spots on gelatin, which it does not liquefy; coccus oblong, often a diplococcus, 0.4–0.8μ long; stains readily; produces disease of spleen and lymphatic glands when inoculated. **M. pyocya'neus**, *Bacillus pyocyaneus*. **M. pyog'enes au'reus**, Zopf (*Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, Rosenbach), yellow coccus of pus; coccus of infectious osteo-myelitis; cocci single or in masses, producing an orange-yellow growth on agar-agar. **M. pyog'enes ten'uis**, Rosenbach, found in a phlegmon; grows slowly on agar, not at all on gelatin. **M. ro'seus**, Flügge, found in air; cocci large, usually in pairs; forms small rose-colored knobs on gelatin, which it does not liquefy. **M. saliva'rius sep'ticus**, Biondi, found in human saliva; pathogenic for rabbits, mice, and guinea-pigs; grows readily on gelatin and agar, which it does not liquefy; slowly on potato; it does not produce inflammatory action. **M. scarlati'næ**, Klein, forms grayish translucent dots or films on gelatin, agar, or solid blood-serum; of slow growth; in fluid culture-media forms chains of streptococcus; pathogenetic in guinea-pigs, mice, and calves. **M. subfla'vus**, Bumm, found in lochia and vaginal secretions; resembles *M. gonorrhoæ;* forms grayish spots on gelatin, finally becoming yellow. **M. tetrag'onus**, Gaffky, cocci minute, united by fours, sometimes found in human sputa and in phthisical cavities; grows readily in gelatin and agar, forming white masses; pathogenic. **M. u'reæ**, Leube, cocci 0.8–1.0μ in diameter, often as a diplococcus or forming chains; forms white glistening spots on gelatin; causes ammoniacal fermentation of urine. **M. vacci'næ**, Voigt, very minute; does not liquefy gelatin; doubtful. **M. versat'ilis**, Sternberg, found in "mosquito cultures," and once in liver of yellow-fever case in Havana; cocci vary much in size and mode of grouping, often in tetrads; liquefies gelatin very slowly; forms a viscid, straw-colored mass on agar; same as *Tetragonus febris flavæ* of Finley. **M. versic'olor**, Flugge, found in air; forms a greenish-yellow, viscous layer on gelatin, which it does not liquefy.

Microcoque (*F.*). Micrococcus.

Microco'ria (*L.*) [$\chi\acute{o}\rho\eta$]. Myosis.

Microcor'nea (*L.*). Abnormal smallness of the cornea.

Mi'crocosm [$\kappa\acute{o}\sigma\mu o\varsigma$]. *L.* microcosmus; *F.* microcosme; *G.* Mikrokosmus; *I.* microcosmo. Man.

Microcos'mic salt. $NH_4NaHPO_4.4H_2O$. *L.* sodii et ammonii phosphas; *F.* phosphate de soude et d'ammoniaque. Hydrogen ammonium sodium phosphate; a colorless, transparent, inodorous, neutral or faintly alkaline, crystalline salt, having a cooling, saline taste; formerly prepared from urine, but may be obtained by dissolving sodium phosphate in solution of ammonium phos-

plate, adding ammonia until the liquid is alkaline, and crystallizing.

Microcra'nius (*L.*) [*χρανίον*]. Microcephalus.

Mic'rocrith. Mikrocrith.

Mic'rocyte [*κύτος*]. *I.* microcito. A small cell; term generally applied to the small red blood-corpuscles found in pernicious anæmia and in other conditions.

Microcythæ'mia (*L.*) [*κύτος, αἷμα*]. *F.* microcythemie; *G.* Mikrocythaemie; *I.* microcitemia. The presence of microcytes in the blood.

Microcyto'sis (*L.*) [*κύτος*]. Production of microcytes.

Microdacty'lia (*L.*) [*δάκτυλος*]. *F.* microdactylie; *G.* Mikrodactylia; *I.* microdattilia. Smallness of the fingers.

Microfar'ad. Practical electro-magnetic unit of capacity; one-millionth of a farad; about equal to the capacity of three miles of Atlantic telegraph cable or 3600 square inches of tin-foil.

Microfito (*I.*). Microphyte.

Microfono (*I.*). Microphone.

Microftalmia (*I.*). Microphthalmia.

Microftalmo (*I.*). Microphthalmus.

Microgas'ter pla'typus (*L.*). *Demodex folliculorum.*

Microgenia (*L.*). Congenital smallness of the chin, associated with micrognathia.

Microglos'sia (*L.*) [*γλῶσσα*]. *F.* microglossie; *G.* Mikroglossie. Congenital smallness of the tongue.

Microgna'thia (*L.*) [*γνάθος*]. *F.* micrognathie; *G.* Mikrognathie; *I.* microgna zia. Congenital smallness and imperfect development of the jaws, affecting especially the lower jaw.

Microg'raphy [*γράφω*]. *F.*, *G.* micrographie; *I.* micrografia. Description of the results of microscopy.

Microgy'ria (*L.*) [*γῦρος*]. Abnormally small size of the gyri of the brain.

Mic'rohm. Electro-magnetic resistance of one-millionth of an ohm.

Microkine'sis [*κίνησις*]. The involuntary movements of young infants while awake [Warner].

Microlente (*I.*). Congenital abnormal smallness of the crystalline lens.

Microl'ogy [*λόγος*] Discourse on microscopy.

Microma'nia (*L.*) [*μανία*]. *F.* délire des petitesses. Delusion of belittlement, as that the body or some part of it has become small.

Microme'lia (*L.*) [*μικρός, μέλος*]. *F.* micromélie; *G.* Mikromelia. Congenital smallness and imperfect development of the extremities.

Microme'lus (*L.*). A monster with small and imperfectly formed extremities.

Microme're [*μέρος*]. Small segmentation sphere.

Microme'ria (*L.*). A genus of *Labiatæ*. **M. Douglas'sii**, Benth., yerba buena, a trailing sweet-scented herb growing in California; recommended as an aromatic stimulant and anthelmintic.

Microm'eter [*μικρός, μετρεῖν*]. *F.* micromètre; *G.* Mikrometer; *I.* micrometro. A scale for minute measurements under the microscope. It may be inserted in a special form of eyepiece, "eyepiece micrometer," or be for use on the stage, "stage micrometer."

Micromil'limetre 0.000001 millimetre. Symb. *μ.μ.* In histology used for micron, which is preferable.

Micromma'tus (*L.*) [*ὄμμα*]. Microphthalmus.

Mi'cron. Unit of measure = 0.001 millimetre; symbol *μ*.

Microör'ganism. *L.* microörganismus; *F.* microrganisme; *G.* Mikroorganismus. A very minute organism.

Micropanenceph'alus (*L.*) [*πᾶν, ἐγκέφαλος*]. Term applied to skulls in which the angle between lines drawn from hormion to nasion and to basion is from 138° to 163° [Lissauer].

Mi'crophone [*φωνή*]. *G.* Mikrophon; *I.* microfono. An instrument used to amplify sounds. It can be applied to render audible the sounds of the pulse, etc.

Micropho'nia (*L.*) [*φωνή*]. Having a weak voice.

Micro-pho'tograph. A very small photograph.

Micro-photog'raphy. Making very small photographs, often used erroneously for photomicrography.

Microphthal'mia (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. *F.* microphthalmie; *G.* Mikrophthalmus; *I.* microftalmia. The condition of having an abnormally small eye.

Microphthal'mus (*L.*). A small eye; one who has small, imperfectly-developed eyes.

Mi'crophytes [φυτόν]. *I.* microfiti. Minute vegetable organisms.

Microphy'tic. *F.* microphytique; *I.* microfitico. Relating to microphytes.

Micro'pia (*L.*, *I.*). Micropsia.

Microp'orus (*L.*) [πόρος]. The minute opening in the head of certain spermatozoa opposite the insertion of the tail.

Microproso'pus (*L.*) [πρόσωπον]. A monster with a small face imperfectly developed.

Microp'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [μικρός, ὄψ]. *F.* micropsie; *G.* Kleinsehen. Vision in which objects appear abnormally diminished in size.

Micro'pus (*L.*) [πούς]. One who has small feet.

Mi'cropyle [πύλη]. An opening through an egg-shell, serving as an entrance for the spermatozoon.

Micror'chides (*L.*) [ὄρχις]. *F.* microrchidie; *G.* Mikrorchia; *I.* microrchide. Congenital smallness and imperfect development of testicles.

Micror'chis (*L.*) [ὄρχις]. One who has small testis.

Mi'croscope [σκοπέω]. *G.* Mikroskop; *I.* microscopio. Optical instrument giving enlarged images of minute objects.

Microscop'ic. *F.* microscopique; *G.* mikroskopisch; *I.* microscopico. 1. Pertaining to microscopy. 2. Only visible when magnified.

Microscop'ical anat'omy: see *Anatomy*.

Micros'copist. *F.* microscopiste; *I.* microscopista. One skilled in the use of the microscope.

Micros'copy [σκοπέω]. *F.* microscopie; *G.* Mikroskopie; *I.* microscopia. The use of the microscope, and the preparation of objects to be examined by it.

Microscosmograph'ia (*L.*) [κόσμος, γράφω]. Biology of man.

Mi'croseme [σῆμα]. Having an orbital index below 84 [Flower]; below 83 [Broca]. In the Frankfort agreement an equivalent term (chamäkonche) indicates an index of 80 and below.

Microso'mata (*L.*) [σῶμα]. Term applied by Hanstein to very minute colorable particles found in the filaments of protoplasm.

Microsoma'tia or **Microso'mia** (*L.*) [σῶμα]. *I.* microsomazia. The condition of having a very small body.

Microspec'troscope [spectrum, σκοπέω]. A spectroscope attached to a microscope.

Microsphyx'ia (*L.*) [σφύξις]. Condition of having a small pulse.

Microspo'ron (*L.*) [σπόρος]. A genus of vegetable parasites producing cutaneous disorders. **M. anomæ'on**, species producing pityriasis circinata and marginata. **M. audoui'ni**, produces disease of the hair-follicles. **M. dis'par**, *M. anomæon*. **M. fur'fur**, produces tinea versicolor. **M. mentagrophy'tes**, affects the hair-follicles of the beard. **M. minutis'simum**, described by Burchardt, produces erythrasma. **M. sep'ticum**, name given by Klebs to microörganisms of various kinds found in the fluids in pyæmia and septicæmia; obsolete.

Microsthen'ic [σθένος]. *I.* microstenico. Having small muscular power; able to lift from 51 to 75 kilograms [Zoja].

Microsto'ma (*L.*, *I.*) [στόμα]. *F.* microstomie. Abnormal smallness of the labial orifice, congenital or acquired.

Microsto'mus (*L.*). One having an abnormally small mouth.

Microte'sia (*L.*) [μικρότης]. Smallness.

Micro'tia (*L.*) [μικρός, οὖς]. An abnormally small ear, or one arrested in its development.

Mic'rotome [τομή]. *G.* Microtom; *I.* microtomo. An apparatus for cutting thin sections for microscopic examination.

Microtrich'ia (*L.*) [θρίξ]. The condition of having very fine hair.

Microttalmo (*I.*). Microphthalmus.

Microzimo (*I.*). Microzyme.

Mi'crozymes [ζύμη]. Name applied by Béchamp to the bacteria or schizomycetes.

Mic'tio (*L.*). Urination. **M. cruen'ta**, hæmaturia.

Micturi'tion. *L.* mictio, mictus; *F.* miction; *G.* Harnen; *I.* minzione, urinazione. The discharge of urine from the bladder.

Micturition (*F.*). Frequent desire to urinate.

Mic'tus (*L.*). Urination. **M. cruen'tus**, hæmaturia.

Mid-brain. 1. The third of the five vesicles of the embryonic brain. 2. Mesencephalon.

Mid'dle com'missure. Soft commissure.

Mid'dle ear. *F.* oreille moyenne; *G.* Mittelohr; *I.* orecchio medio. The tympanic cavity, mastoid cells, and Eustachian tube, taken collectively.

Mid'dle fin'ger. *F.* doigt du milieu; *G.* Mittelfinger; *I.* dito medio: see *Fingers.*

Mid'dle lobe of thy'roid. Pyramid of thyroid.

Mid'dle menin'geal ar'tery. *L.* arteria meningea media; *F.* artere méningée moyenne; *G.* mittlere Hirnhautschlagader, *I.* arteria meningea media. Branch of internal maxillary. The largest meningeal artery; enters cranium by foramen spinosum, and supplies parietal surface of dura.

Middle Park Hot Sulphur Springs. Located in Summit Co., Colorado. Temperature about 112° F.

Mid'dle tem'poral ar'tery. *L.* arteria temporalis media; *F.* artere temporale moyenne; *G.* mittlere Schlafenarterie; *I.* arteria temporale media. Branch of superficial temporal that perforates the fascia and supplies the temporal muscle.

Midesi (*I.*). Mydesis.

Mid-fa'cial height. *G.* Mittelgesichtshöhe. Distance from naso-frontal suture to the alveolar border of the superior maxillary, measured on the median line [Frankfort agreement].

Mid-fron'tal a'rea: see *Areas of the skull.*

Midolla (*I.*). Marrow. **M. allungata,** medulla oblongata. **M. spinale** or **M. vertebrale,** spinal marrow.

Midollare (*I.*). Medullary.

Midollite (*I.*). Osteo-myelitis.

Midriasi (*I.*). Mydriasis. **Midriatico,** mydriatic.

Mid'riff. Diaphragm.

Mid'wife. *L.* obstetrix; *F.* sage-femme; *G.* Hebamme; *I.* levatrice. A female obstetrician, not a physician.

Mid'wifery. Obstetrics.

Midzu ami (*Jap.*). Japanese extract of rice.

Mie de pain (*F.*). Bread-crumb.

Miel (*F.*). Honey. **M. clarifié** or **M. dépuré,** clarified honey. **M. rosat,** a mixture of honey and infusion of roses.

Mielalgia (*I.*). Myelalgia. **Mielanalosi,** myelanalosis. **Mielapoplessia,** myelapoplexia. **Mielatelia,** myelatelia. **Mielatrofia,** myelatrophia. **Mielaussi,** myelauxis.

Miele (*I.*). Honey. **M. depurato,** clarified honey. **M. rosato:** see *Miel rosat.* **M. schiumato,** clarified honey.

Mielencefalo (*I.*). Myelencephalus.

Mielina (*I.*). Myelin. **Mielinico,** myelinic.

Mielite or **Mielitide** (*I.*). Myelitis.

Mielito (*I.*): see *Honey* (2).

Miellé, ée (*F.*). Containing honey.

Mielocele (*I.*). Myelocele.

Mielochisi (*I.*). Myelochisis.

Mielocistico (*I.*). Myelocystic.

Mielocito (*I.*). Myelocyte.

Mieloide (*I.*). Myeloid. **Mieloma,** myeloma. **Mielomalacia,** myelomalacia. **Mielomeningite,** myelomeningitis **Mieloplassi,** myeloplaxes. **Mielorragia,** myelorrhagia. **Mielosarcoma,** osteosarcoma. **Mielosclerosi,** spinal sclerosis.

Miescher's tubes. Peculiar bodies found in the muscles of domestic animals, usually classed with the *Psorosperma.* They appear to be harmless.

Mignatta (*I.*). Leech.

Mignonette'. *Reseda odorata,* L.

Migraine (*F.*). *L.* hemicrania; *G.* Migrane. A superficial or deep-seated pain, usually confined to the temporal or orbital region of one side of the head, and in most cases accompanied by nausea; "sick headache."

Mi'grating kid'ney. Floating kidney.

Migra'tion. *L.* migratio; *G.* Wanderung; *I.* migrazione. Passage from one place to another; the normal descent or accidental displacement of an organ. **M. of leu'cocytes,** diapedesis. **M. of mus'cles,** the changing of the situation of a muscle by alteration of its origin or insertion, or both.

Migration (*F.*). Migration. **M. de l'ovaire,** descent of the ovary from its origin in the lumbar region. **M. du testicule,** descent of the testis

Miiocefalo (*I.*). Myocephalus.

Miiodopsia (*I.*). Muscæ volitantes.

Miite (*I.*). Myositis.

Mika'nia (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ.* **M. gua'co,** H. et B., native of intertropical America; stimulant and antispasmodic; reputed antidote for snake-poison. **M. opif'era,** Mart., a Brazilian plant; used under the name of erva

da cobra as a remedy for snake-bite. **M. scan'dens**, a North-American species, possessing similar properties to the above.

Mi'ka opera'tion. Practised by some African tribes, consists in slitting open the urethra on the under surface from meatus to perineum to prevent impregnation.

Mikrencephal'ia. State of a microencephalus.

Mikro-. For words thus commencing, not found here, see under *Micro-*.

Mikrobenwucherung (*G.*). Multiplication of microörganisms.

Mikrocornea (*G.*). Abnormal smallness of cornea.

Mik'rocrith [$\chi\rho\iota\theta\dot{\eta}$]. Imaginary standard for comparison of weight of gases = weight of one atom of hydrogen gas.

Mikrocyten (*G.*). Microcytes.

Mikrokokken (*G.*). Micrococci.

Mikrorefractometer (*G.*). Instrument for measuring the index of refraction of a substance under the microscope.

Mikroskop (*G.*). Microscope.

Mi'kulicz drain'age. Mode of drainage of abdominal cysts or of the peritoneal cavity. A pouch of iodoform gauze, with a thread for withdrawal, is pushed into the cavity and then packed with iodoform gauze, so that the absorbent tissue is everywhere in contact with the walls of the cavity.

Mikulicz's opera'tion. Excision of lower ends of tibia and fibula, astragalus, os calcis, and posterior portion of scaphoid and cuboid bones, bringing the cut surfaces of the latter against the cut surfaces of the tibia and fibula.

Milacefalo (*I.*). Acephalus.

Milbe (*G.*). Acarus, mite.

Milbengang (*G.*). Burrow of the itch-mite.

Mil'burn Springs. Chalybeate waters, near Winslow, Pike Co., Indiana.

Milch (*G.*). Milk; — **absonderung**, secretion of milk; — **abtreibend**, antigalactic; — **ader**, lacteal vessel; — **artig**, milky, lacteal, emulsive; — **auge**, hypogala; — **ausschlag**, crusta lactea; — **ausschwitzung**, galactidrosis; — **backzahn**, deciduous molar tooth; — **behälter**, ampullæ of galactophorous ducts; — **bereitung**, galactopoiesis; — **bildend**, galactopoietic; — **blattern**, cowpock; — **borke**, crusta lactea, eczema capitis; — **bruch**, galactocele; — **brustgang**, thoracic duct; — **cisternen**, ampullæ of galactophorous ducts; — **controle**, regulation of milk-supply to prevent adulteration; — **cysterne**, receptaculum chyli; — **drüsen**, lactiferous glands; — **drüsenentartung**, degeneration of the mammary glands; — **enthaltend**, containing milk; — **erzeugung**, galactopoiesis; — **fieber**, milk fever; — **fistel**, lacteal fistula; — **fleck**, macula albida; — **fleisch**, thymus; — **fluss**, galactorrhœa; — **friesel**, miliary fever; — **führend**, lactiferous; — **gang**, lactiferous duct; — **gefäss**, lacteal vessel; — **geschwulst**, galactocele; — **grind**, crusta lactea; — **haltig**, galactophorous; — **harnfluss**, chyluria; — **kasten**, lacteal sinus; — **knoten**, milk-knot; — **kothbacterien**, bacteria found in fæces of milk-fed infants; — **kügelchen**, milk-globules, colostrum-corpuscles; — **kur**, milk cure; — **lab**, rennet; — **leitend**, galactagogue; — **leiter**, lactiferous duct; — **machend**, galactopoietic; — **mangel**, agalactia; — **messer**, lactometer; — **mittel**, galactopoietic; — **pepton**, hemialbumose; — **pocke**, cowpox; — **probe**, use of the lactometer; — **prüfer**, galactometer; — **prüfung**, testing of milk; — **pumpe**, breast-pump; — **ruhr**, infantile diarrhœa; — **sack**, lacteal sinus; — **säckchen**, ampullæ lactiferæ; — **säure**, lactic acid; — **sauger**, breast pump; — **schneidezahn**, deciduous incisor tooth; — **schorf**, eczema capitis, crusta lactea; — **schweiss** or — **schwitzen**, galactidrosis; — **staar**, fluid, whitish cataract; — **überfluss**, excessive secretion of milk; — **verhaltung**, retention of milk, galactischesis; — **versetzung**, galactometastasis, galactoplania; — **vertreibend**, antigalactic; — **wasser**, serum of milk; — **zähne**, the primary, or milk, teeth; — **zahngebiss**, milk dentition, set of temporary teeth; — **zucker**, milk-sugar.

Milchicht or **Milchig** (*G.*). Galactic, lacteal.

Milchsaft (*G.*). Chyle; — **artiger Harnabgang**, chyluria; — **behälter**, receptaculum chyli; — **bereitung**, chylification; — **führend**, chyliferous; — **gang**, chyle-duct; — **gefäss**, lacteal vessel.

Milchsaurer Kalk or **Milchsaures Calcium** (*G.*). Calcium lactate.

Milchsaures Eisenoxydul (*G.*). Ferrous lactate.

Milchsaures Salz (*G.*). Lactate.

Mild chlo'ride of mer'cury. Mercurous chloride.

Mil'foil. *Achillea millefolium*, L.

Mil'ford (Ponemah) Springs. Chalybeate, etc. waters, Milford, Hillsborough Co., New Hampshire.

Milfosi (*I.*). Milphosis.

Miliär (*G.*). Miliary; — **carcinose,** secondary appearance of carcinoma in the form of miliary nodules; — **tuberculose,** miliary tuberculosis.

Miliare (*L.*). Miliary fever; miliaria; miliary.

Milia'ria (*L.*) [milium]. *F.* miliaire; *G.* Friesel; *I.* miliare. An acute inflammatory disorder of the sweat-glands, characterized by the appearance of small papules or vesicles, accompanied by pricking, tingling, and burning sensations; prickly heat. **M. al'ba,** an advanced stage of the disease when the vesicles become opaque and yellowish-white. **M. crystalli'na,** sudamina. **M. ru'bra,** a vesicular form in which each lesion is surrounded by a reddish areola. **M. vesiculo'sa,** form in which the lesions are vesicles, not papules.

Mil'iary. *L.* miliaris; *F.* miliaire; *G.* hirseförmig. Like a millet-seed in size or form. **M. an'eurism,** minute aneurism of cerebral arterioles. **M. fe'ver.** *L.* febris miliaris; *F.* miliaire; *I.* miliare. An acute infectious epidemic disease characterized by fever, excessive fetid sweating, and sudamina. **M. tu'bercles.** *F.* tubercules miliaires; *I.* tubercoli miliari. The fine granulations met with in an organ affected with tuberculosis; gray granulations.

Militärarzt (*G.*). Army medical officer.

Militärfussstreupulver (*G.*). A mixture of salicylic acid 3, powdered starch 10, and talc 87 parts; for hyperidrosis.

Militärsanitätswesen (*G.*). Military hygiene.

Militagre flavescent (*F.*). Herpes circinata.

Milita'ris her'ba (*L.*). *Achillea millefolium.*

Mil'itary ophthal'mia. Egyptian ophthalmia; purulent conjunctivitis; trachoma.

Mil'ium (*L.*). *F.* millet, *G.* Hautgries. Small roundish, whitish, sebaceous, non-inflammatory elevations, situated just beneath the epidermis.

Milium amyloïde (*F.*). Molluscum contagiosum.

Mil'ium so'lis (*L.*). *Lithospermum officinale,* L.

Milk [A. S. meolc]. *L.* lac; *F.* lait; *G.* Milch; *I.* latte. 1. The fresh milk of the cow, *Bos taurus,* L. [B. P.]; nutritious, demulcent, an antidote to various poisons. 2. The secretion of the mammary glands of any animal of the class *Mammalia.* 3. A white fluid of the appearance of milk, as the white juice of certain plants or certain emulsions. **M. of al'monds,** almond mixture. **M. of ammo'niac,** ammoniac mixture. **M. of asafe'tida,** asafetida mixture. **M.-blotch** or **M.-crust,** crusta lactea. **M. cure,** systematic treatment by milk. **M. fever,** the fever which precedes or accompanies the secretion of milk in women recently delivered. **M.-glob'ules,** oil-globules derived from epithelial cells lining alveoli of mammary gland, found in the milk. **M. of i'ron,** water holding ferric phosphate in suspension. **M.-knot,** small hard lump occurring in the breast during lactation. **M.-leg,** phlegmasia alba dolens. **M. of lime,** slaked lime suspended in water so as to form a thin magma. **M.-plas'ma,** the clear, slightly opalescent fluid obtained by filtering milk. **M.-purs'lain,** *Euphorbia corollata,* L. **M.-scab,** crusta lactea. **M.-scro'tum,** lymph-scrotum with discharge of milky fluid. **M. sick'ness,** the "trembles"; a peculiar disease of cattle, endemic in some of the recently-settled portions of the U. S.; may be conveyed to man by use of the flesh or milk. It is characterized by rigors, vomiting, swollen tongue, and symptoms referable to disorder of the intestinal canal. **M.-spots,** macula alba. **M.-sugar.** $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. *L.* saccharum lactis; *F.* sucre de lait; *G.* Milchzucker; *I.* zucchero di latte. A peculiar crystalline sugar obtained from the whey of milk by evaporation. **M. of sul'phur,** precipitated sulphur. **M.-teeth.** *F.* dents de lait; *G.* Milchzähne; *I.* denti da latte. Those which appear in early life, and are afterward replaced by the permanent ones. **M.-this'tle.** *F.* chardon Marie; *G.* Frauendistel. *Silybum Marianum,* Gaertn. The leaves and fruit have been considered sudorific and febrifuge.

Milk'ers' cramp. *G.* Melkekrampf. Neurosis of hands of milkers, analogous to writers' cramp.

Milk'weed. *Asclepias cornuti.* Decaisne; the juice is applied to wounds and ulcers; the plant is said to be diuretic: see also *Swamp milkweed.*

Milk'wort. Polygala.

Mil'lar's asth'ma. Laryngismus stridulus; thymic asthma.

Millefeuillet (*F.*). Omasum.

Millefo'lium (*L.*). *F.* millefeuille. Yarrow.

Millepertuis (*F.*). Saint John's wort.

Mil'lepes (*L.*). Wood-louse, *Oniscus asellus*, L.

Mil'ler-Lew'is bacil'lus. A comma-shaped bacillus found in the human mouth.

Milliampère. Current-strength of one thousandth of an ampère.

Milligramme (*F.*). One-thousandth of a gramme = 0.015 grain avoirdupois.

Millimètre (*F.*). 0.039 inch.

Millon's re'agent or **Millon's test.** A strong solution of mercurous and mercuric nitrates, giving a red color with most nitrogenous compounds.

Mill-reek [reek = smoke, fumes]. Old Scotch term for lead-poisoning as seen in miners and smelters of lead.

Mill'stone-ma'kers' phthi'sis. Chalicosis.

Milofaringeo (*I.*). Mylo-pharyngeus.

Miloglosso (*I.*). Mylo-glossus [Winslow].

Milo-joideo (*I.*). Mylo-hyoid muscle.

Milpho'sis (*L.*) [*μίλφωσις*]. *F.* milphose; *I.* milfosi. Loss of hair of the eyebrows.

Milz (*G.*). Spleen; — **affection**, splenic disease; — **anschwellung**, splenic enlargement; — **arterien**, splenic arteries; — **bälkchen** or — **balken**, trabeculæ of spleen; — **beschwerde**, splenic disorder; — **beutel**, splenic pouch; — **bläschen**, splenic corpuscle; — **blatter**, anthrax, malignant pustule; — **blut**, blood from splenic vein; — **blutader**, splenic vein; — **brand**, anthrax; — **brandcarbunkel** or — **brandkarbunkel**, anthrax; — **bruch**, hernia of the spleen; — **entzündung**, splenitis; — **fasern**, spindle-shaped cells found in teased preparations of the spleen, formerly supposed to be special structures, now believed to be isolated endothelial cells of the small veins; — **follikel**, splenic corpuscle; — **geflecht**, splenic plexus; — **geschwulst**, tumor or enlargement of spleen; — **infarct**, splenic infarction; — **kapsel**, capsule of spleen; — **karbunkel**, malignant pustule; — **körperchen**, splenic Malpighian corpuscle; — **krank**, having a disordered spleen, splenetic; — **krankheit**, disease of the spleen; — **krümmung**, splenic flexure; — **leiden**, disease of the spleen, hypochondriasis; — **pancreasdrüsen**, glandulæ pancreatico-lienales; — **pforte**, hilus of the spleen; — **pocke**, malignant pustule; — **pulsader**, splenic artery; — **pulpa**, pulp of spleen; — **pustel**, malignant pustule; — **schall**, splenic sound; — **schlagader**, splenic artery; — **schwellung**, swelling of spleen; — **schwindsucht**, splenic phthisis; — **seuche**, anthrax; — **sucht**, hypochondriasis; — **tumor**, enlargement of the spleen, ague-cake; — **vergrösserung**, enlargement of the spleen; — **verhärtung**, induration of the spleen; — **verknöcherung**, ossification of the spleen; — **verstopfung**, obstruction of the spleen; — **wechselfieber**, intermittent fever; — **weh**, splenalgia; — **zellen**, splenic corpuscles; — **zerlegung**, splenotomy.

Milza (*I.*). Spleen.

Milzig (*G.*). Splenetic.

Mimestisme (*F.*). Imitation, mimicry.

Mimet'ic [*μιμητικός*]. Imitating. **M. paral'ysis**, facial paralysis.

Mim'ic spasm. Spasm in muscles supplied by facial nerve.

Mimische Gesichtslähmung (*G.*). Histrionic paralysis.

Mimo'sa (*L.*). A genus of *Leguminosæ*. **M. Cat'echu**, L. fil., *Acacia Catechu*, Willd. **M. Su'ma**, Roxb., *Acacia Suma*, Kurz. **M. leucophlœ'a**, *Acacia leucophlœa*, Willd. **M. nilot'ica**, *Acacia nilotica*, Desf. **M. Sen'egal**, L., *Acacia Senegal*, Willd.

Mimo'sæ gum'mi (*L.*). Gum acacia.

Mim'usops elen'gi, L. An East Indian tree, Nat. Ord. *Sapotaceæ*; cultivated for its fragrant flowers; the bark is tonic and astringent.

Minchia (*I.*). Penis.

Mind-blind'ness. Impairment of power to recognize objects, caused by cortical lesions, the visual apparatus itself being unimpaired.

Mind-cure. Attempt to cure disease through faith in, or expectant attention to, the result desired and announced.

Mind-deaf'ness. Loss of power to appreciate the nature of sounds, caused by cortical lesions, the auditory apparatus being unimpaired.

Minderer's Geist (*G.*). Spirit of Mindererus.

Mind-read'ing. 1. Muscle-reading. 2. Telepathy.

Minenkrankheiten (*G.*). Disease of miners.

Min'eral caout'chouc. A substance of unknown origin, closely resembling ordinary India-rubber, found covering extensive tracts of ground in Australia.

Min'eral Hill Springs. Sulphuretted waters, near Bean's Station, Grainger Co., Tennessee.

Min'eral Rock Spring. Waukesha, Waukesha Co., Wisconsin.

Min'eral wa'ter. Carbonic-acid water.

Min'eral wax. Ozokerite.

Mineralkermes (*G.*). Antimony oxysulphuret.

Mineralsäuren (*G.*). Mineral acids.

Mi'ners' asth'ma. Anthrakosis.

Mi'ners' el'bow. Enlargement of the bursa over the olecranon.

Mi'ners' lung. Anthracosis.

Mi'ners' nystag'mus. Form of nystagmus in miners, especially those who work in a stooping or recumbent position, often accompanied with slight choreic movements in other parts, and with hemianopsia.

Min'im. One-sixtieth of a fluiddrachm, or the measure of one grain weight of distilled water at 60° F.; approximately, a drop is regarded as a minim.

Minimalempfindung (*G.*). Just perceptible sensation.

Min'ium. Pb_3O_4. *L.* plumbi oxidum rubrum; *F.* oxyde rouge de plomb; *G.* Mennige; *I.* minio. Red lead; a scarlet, crystalline, granular powder, prepared by carefully heating massicot, a form of lead monoxide or lead carbonate, to a temperature of about 450° C.; a constituent of certain plasters.

Min'nequa Springs. Chalybeate sulphur springs, in Bradford Co., Pennsylvania.

Mi'nor opera'tions. Those not involving much danger to life.

Mi'nor sur'gery. That part of surgery relating to the ordinary dressing of wounds and injuries, bandaging, catheterism, etc.

Minoration (*F.*). Mild purgation.

Minor'ative. *L.* minorativus; *F.* minoratif, ive; *I.* minorativo. A mild laxative.

Minore delle natiche (*I.*). Gluteus profundus.

Mint. *L.* mentha; *F.* menthe; *G.* Munze; *I.* menta. The genus *Mentha* of labiate plants: see also *Canadian*, *Crisped*, *Horse*, *Mountain*, *Pepper*, *Spear*, *Water*, and *Wild mint*.

Minugio (*I.*). Bougie.

Minute' anat'omy. Histology.

Minze (*G.*). Mint.

Minzione (*I.*). Miction.

Miocardio (*I.*). Myocardium. **Miocardite** or **Miocarditide**, myocarditis.

Miocatan'tis (*L.*) [*μυς, κατάτης*]. Term applied to skulls in which the line joining the hormion and the staphylion makes an angle of from 23° to 45° with the radius fixus [Lissauer].

Miocefalo (*I.*). Myocephalus.

Miocele (*I.*). Myocele. **Miocelite**, myocelitis.

Mioclono (*I.*). Myoclonus.

Miodemia (*I.*). Myodemia.

Miodesopsia (*I.*). Myodesopsia.

Miodinamia (*I.*). Myodynamia. **Miodinamometro**, myodynamometer.

Miodinia (*I.*). Myodynia.

Mioedema (*I.*). Myoedema.

Miogastro (*I.*). Belly of a muscle.

Miogenia (*I.*). Myogenesis. **Miogenico**, myogenic.

Miognato (*I.*). Myognathus.

Miografia (*I.*). Myography.

Miografo (*I.*). Myograph.

Mioide (*I.*). Myoid.

Miolemma (*I.*). Myolemma.

Miologia (*I.*). Myology.

Mioma (*I.*). Myoma.

Miomalacia (*I.*). Myomalacia.

Miometro (*I.*). Myometer.

Mio-mio. *Baccharis cordifolia*, Lam.

Miope (*I.*). Myopic. **Miopia**, myopia.

Mioplastico (*I.*). Myoplastic.

Miopragie (*F.*) [*μυς, πράσσω*]. Limited functional capacity.

Miopresbito (*I.*). Myopic in one eye, presbyopic in the other.

Miosclerosi (*I.*). Myosclerosis.

Miosi (*I.*). Myosis.

Miosina (*I.*). Myosin.

Miosis (*G.*). Myosis.

Miotilità (*I.*). Myotility.

Miotirbe (*I.*). Myotyrbe.

Miotomia (*I.*). Myotomy.

Mirab'ilis (*L.*). A genus of *Nyctagineæ*. **M. jala'pa**, L., four o'clock, marvel of Peru;

cultivated for ornament; the roots resemble jalap.

Mirac'ulous plas'ter. *L.* emplastrum miraculosum, Rdm. A plaster prepared from red oxide of lead 250, olive oil 500, amber 15, camphor 10, dried alum 5 parts [P. Helv.].

Mir'bane, es'sence of. Nitrobenzol.

Mirbanöl (*G.*). Nitrobenzol.

Miringodettomia (*L.*). Myringodectomy. **Miringite,** myringitis. **Miringotomia,** myringotomy.

Miristicazione (*I.*). Cirrhosis.

Miristicina (*I.*). Myristicene.

Mirmecia (*I.*). Myrmecia.

Mirobalano (*I.*). Myrobalan.

Miroir (*F.*). Mirror, speculum.

Mironato (*I.*). Myronate.

Mirosina (*I.*). Myrosin.

Mirra (*I.*). Myrrh.

Mir'ror galvanom'eter (Thomson's). *G.* Spiegelgalvanometer. Apparatus whereby a very light mirror is fastened to the needle of a galvanometer, so as to reflect a ray of light upon a scale opposite, and thus indicate small motions of the needle.

Mir'ror-writ'ing. Writing which is to be read from right to left, or can be read in the usual way by holding it before a mirror.

Mirtiforme (*I.*). Depressor alæ nasi.

Mirtillo (*I.*). *Vaccinium myrtillus,* L.

Mirto (*I.*). Myrtle.

Mirya'chit [*Russ.* miriatchitje = to play the fool]. A nervous affection observed in Siberia, characterized by involuntary imitation of words or movements heard or seen by the patient.

Misanthro'pia (*L.*) [*μῖσος, ἄνθρωπος*]. *F., G.* Misanthropie; *I.* misantropia. Aversion to man.

Miscar'riage. *F.* fausse couche; *G.* Fehlgeburt; *I.* parto abortivo. Abortion.

Mis'ce (*L.*). Mix.

Mischfärbung (*G.*). Mixed staining, the production of a single tint in a tissue by the use of two staining fluids.

Mischgeschwulst (*G.*). A tumor containing several kinds of tissue.

Mischinfection (*G.*). A mixed infection, as by the simultaneous growth of two or more pathogenetic forms of bacteria.

Mise au point (*F.*). Focussing.

Miselsucht (*G.*). Morphœa.

Miselsüchtig (*G.*). Leprous.

Misère physiologique (*F.*). Condition of great physical depression, induced by defective hygienic surroundings and insufficient alimentation.

Misere're me'i (*L.*). Colic due to intestinal obstruction.

Misog'yny [*μῖσος, γυνή*]. *L.* misogynia; *F.* misogynie; *I.* misoginia. Aversion to women.

Misomania (*I.*). Delirium of persecution.

Misopæ'dia (*L.*) [*μῖσος, παιδεία*]. *F.* misopédie. Morbid dislike of children, leading to cruel treatment by parents of their offspring.

Misopsy'chia (*L.*) [*ψυχή*]. Melancholia, weariness of life.

Misplaced' menstrua'tion. Vicarious menstruation.

Misplace'ment. Congenital displacement.

Missartung (*G.*). Degeneracy.

Missbegriff (*G.*). Misconception.

Missbildung (*G.*). Deformity, malformation.

Missed la'bor. Retention of a dead fœtus in utero for a lengthened period after expiration of the usual term of pregnancy.

Missfärbung (*G.*). Discoloration.

Missfall (*G.*). Miscarriage.

Missfarbig (*G.*). Dyschromatic, discolored.

Missförmig (*G.*). Deformed, misshapen.

Missgebären (*G.*). To abort, miscarriage.

Missgebilde (*G.*). Monster.

Missgeburt (*G.*). Miscarriage; monster.

Missgeschaffen (*G.*). Deformed.

Missgeschöpf (*G.*). Monster.

Missgestalt (*G.*). Monstrosity.

Missgestaltung (*G.*). Deformity.

Misshandlung (*G.*). Maltreatment.

Mis'sio san'guinis (*L.*). Blood-letting.

Missisquoi water. The water of a spring near Sheldon, Franklin Co., Vermont.

Missmuth (*G.*). Melancholy, sadness.

Missoma (*I.*). Myxoma.

Mis'tletoe [*A. S.* mistelta]. *L.* viscum; *F.* gui; *G.* Mistel; *I.* vischio. *Viscum al-*

bum, L., and *V. flavescens*, Pursh.; formerly in repute as an antispasmodic.

Mistu'ra (*L.*). Mixture. **M. ammoni'aci**, ammoniac mixture. **M. amyg'dalæ**, almond mixture. **M. asafœt'idæ**, asafetida mixture. **M. bal'sami copai'bæ**: see *Chopart's mixture*. **M. cam'phoræ**, camphor-water. **M. cathæret'ica** [Cod.]. Lanfranc's collyrium. **M. chlorofor'mi**, chloroform mixture. **M. creaso'ti**, creasote mixture. **M. cre'tæ**, chalk mixture. **M. fer'ri et ammo'nii aceta'tis**, mixture of acetate of iron and ammonium. **M. fer'ri aromat'ica**, aromatic mixture of iron. **M. fer'ri compos'ita**, compound iron mixture. **M. glycyrrhi'zæ compos'ita**, compound mixture of glycyrrhiza. **M. guai'aci**, guaiacum mixture. **M. gummo'sa**, gum mixture. **M. magne'siæ et asafœt'idæ**, mixture of magnesia and asafetida. **M. potas'sii citra'tis**, mixture of citrate of potassium. **M. rhe'i et so'dæ**, mixture of rhubarb and soda. **M. scammo'nii**, scammony mixture. **M. sen'næ compos'ita**, mixture of senna (compound). **M. sulfu'rica ac'ida** [P. G.], Haller's acid elixir. **M. Thielman'ni**, Thielmann's drops.

Mistura (*L.*). Mixture. **M. cateretica**, Lanfranc's collyrium. **M. gommosa**, gum mixture. **M. solforico-acida**, Haller's acid elixir.

Misuratore (*I.*). Instrument for measuring. **M. del bacino**, pelvimeter. **M. del petto**, cyrtometer.

Mit., abbv. for **Mitte** (*L.*), send.

Mitbewegung (*G.*). Associated movement; involuntary movement of a muscle when other muscles move, as frowning during effort.

Mitchel'la (*L.*). A genus of *Rubiaceæ*. **M. re'pens**, L., partridgeberry, checkerberry, squaw-vine, winter clover, a small, creeping evergreen herb, native of North America; said to be astringent, diuretic, and tonic.

Mite [A. S. *mite*] *G.* Miethe, Milbe; *I.* tarlo. *Acarus*.

Mitel'la (*L.*). Sling.

Mitempfindung (*G.*). Irradiation of sensation, as when pain is felt in the whole side of the face in toothache.

Miterkrankung (*G.*). Sympathetic affection.

Mitesser (*G.*). Comedone.

Mitgefühl (*G.*). Sympathy.

Mithrida'tum (*L.*). The name of a compound electuary in ancient use, containing opium with a great number of other ingredients.

Mit'igated caus'tic [B. P.]. Diluted nitrate of silver.

Mi'tom [*μίτος*]. The filamentous portion of the nucleus; the chromatin.

Mitosique (*F.*). Relating to mitosis or indirect cell-division.

Mito'sis (*L.*). *G.* Mitose; *I.* mitosi. Karyokinesis.

Mitotisch (*G.*). Relating to karyokinesis.

Mi'tral [*μίτρα*]. *L.* mitralis; *F.* mitral, ale; *I.* mitrale. 1. Resembling a mitre. 2. Relating to the mitral valve. **M. valve**, valvula mitralis; *F.* valvule mitrale; *G.* Mützenklappe; *I.* valvola mitrale. Valve guarding left auriculo-ventricular opening of heart, composed of two segments.

Mitralinsufficienz (*G.*). Insufficiency of mitral valve.

Mitralstenose (*G.*). Stenosis of mitral valve.

Mittel (*G.*). Middle, median; — **armblutader**, median vein of arm; — **armnerv**, median nerve; — **bauchbruch**, ventral hernia; — **bauchgegend**, mesogastric region; — **darm**. 1. Mesenteron. 2. Portion of embryonic vertebrate digestive canal from which the stomach is developed. 3. Small intestine [Gegenbaur]; — **finger**, middle finger; — **gehirn**, mesencephalon; — **gesichtshöhe**, mid-facial height; — **hand**, metacarpus; — **handbeine** or — **handknochen**, metacarpal bones; — **haut**, tunica media; — **hirn**, third vesicle of the brain in the embryo, mesencephalon; — **keim**, mesoblast; — **kniegelenkarterie**, azygos artery; — **linie**, median line; — **ohr**, middle ear, tympanum; — **phalanx**, middle phalanx: see *Phalanges*; — **platte**, in the embryo, the place of union of the splanchnopleure and somatopleure: in it develop the aorta and the Wolffian duct; — **pocken**, varioloid; — **salz**, neutral salt; — **scheibe**, Hensen's disk: see *Disks of muscle-fibre*; — **schmerz**, intermenstrual pain; — **stück**, middle piece, applied to the intermediate portion next the head of mammalian spermatozoa [Schweigger-Seidel]; — **stück des Zungenbeins**, body of hyoid bone; — **windung**, second turn of cochlea; — **zahn**, incisor tooth.

Mittelfell (*G.*). Mediastinal portion of the pleura; — **arterien**, mediastinal arteries; — **drüsen**, mediastinal glands; — **raum**, mediastinum; — **schlagadern**, mediastinal arteries.

Mittelfleisch (*G.*). Perineum; — **bruch**, perineal hernia; — **grube**, ischiorectal fossa; — **nerv**, perineal nerve.

Mittelfuss (*G.*). Metatarsus; — **arterie**, metatarsal artery; — **beine** or — **knochen**, metatarsal bones; — **pulsader** or — **schlagader**, metatarsal artery.

Mittheilbar (*G.*). Communicable.

Mittleidenschaft or **Mittleidung** (*G.*). Sympathetic suffering.

Mittler, e, es (*G.*). Form of Mittel when used attributively. **M. Knotenpunkt**: see *Lines of direction*. **M. Längsschnitt** or **M. Querschnitt**: see *Lines of demarcation*. **M. Hirnhautschlagader**, middle meningeal artery. **M. Scheitelbogenwindung**, angular gyrus. **M. Schläfenarterie**, middle temporal artery.

Mixed astig'matism. *G.* gemischter Astigmatismus: see *Astigmatism*.

Mixed lat'eral zone. *G.* vordere gemischte Seitenstrangzone. Area in spinal cord between Gowers' tract and lateral limiting zone [Flechsig].

Mixoide (*I.*). Myxoid.

Mixoma (*I.*). Myxoma. **Mixosarcoma**, myxosarcoma.

Mix'ture. *L., I.* mistura; *G.* Mixtur. 1. A pharmaceutical preparation containing medicinal substances in suspension in a watery fluid; in a more general sense a liquid preparation composed of several ingredients. 2. The act of mixing: see *Almond, Ammoniac, Asafetida, Basham's, Brown, Camphor, Chopart's, Griffith's, Hope's, Neutral*, etc. etc. *mixture*. **M. of ac'etate of i'ron and ammo'nium.** *L.* mistura ferri et ammonii acetatis. Tincture of chloride of iron 2, diluted acetic acid 3, solution of acetate of ammonium 20, elixir of orange 10, syrup 15, water 50 parts; mix *sec. art.* [U. S. P.]. **M. of cit'rate of potas'sium.** *L.* mistura potassii citratis. Neutral mixture; prepared by saturating lemon-juice with potassium bicarbonate; diaphoretic and diuretic. **M. of magne'sia and asafet'ida.** *L.* mistura magnesiæ et asafœtidæ. Magnesium carbonate 5, tincture of asafetida 7, tincture of opium 1, sugar 10, water q. s. to make 100; triturate [U. S. P.]. **M. of rhu'barb and so'da.** *L.* mistura rhei et sodæ [U. S. P.], tinctura rhei aquosa [P. G.]; *G.* wässerige Rhabarbertinktur. 1. Fluid extract of rhubarb 3, sodium bicarbonate 3, spirit of peppermint 3, water q. s. to make 100 [U. S. P.]. 2. Rhubarb 10, sodium borate 1, potassium carbonate 1, cinnamon-water 15, water 90, alcohol 9; make an infusion [P. G.].

M. l., abbv. for **Macula lutea** (*L.*), yellow spot.

M. L. A., abbv. for **Mento-læva anterior** (*L.*), left mento-anterior position of the fœtus in labor.

M. L. P., abbv. for **Mento-læva posterior** (*L.*), left mento-posterior position of the fœtus in labor.

μ. μ. = Micromillimetres.

Mo'bile spasm. Term applied by Gowers to slow, irregular movements, especially of the hands, after hemiplegia.

Mobil'ity. *L.* mobilitas; *F.* mobilité; *G.* Beweglichkeit; *I.* mobilità. The quality of being moved easily.

Moc'casin-flow'er or **Moc'casin-plant.** The genus *Cypripedium*, Nat. Ord. *Orchidaceæ*.

Moc'casin-root. *Cypripedium pubescens*, Willd.

Moccio (*I.*). Glanders. **Moccioso**, affected with glanders.

Mock'-orange. *Philadelphus coronarius*, L.; leaves detergent.

Mocsa (*I.*). Moxa.

Mod. præscript., abbv. for **Modo præscripto** (*L.*), in the manner directed.

Mod'erator band. A considerable fibrous or muscular band stretching across right ventricle of heart, from base of anterior papillary muscle to the septum; well marked in some lower animals (horse, ox, birds), frequent in man.

Mod'ified lin'ear extrac'tion. *F.* extraction linéaire modifiée. Name given by v. Graefe to his method of extracting cataracts, in which the incision was nearly linear, with its base in the sclera, combined with an iridectomy.

Modi'olus (*L.*). *F.* modiole de l'oreille; *I.* modiolo. Central stem of bony cochlea, composed of cancellated tissue.

Mo'dus operan'di (*L.*). Mode of doing.

Möhre (*G.*). Carrot.

Moelle (*F.*). Marrow. **M. adipeuse**, the marrow, principally of long bones. **M.**

allongée, medulla oblongata. **M. épinière**, spinal cord. **M. des os**, marrow of bones. **M. des poils**, the central tissue of the hair. **M. vertébrale**, spinal cord.

Möndchen (*G.*). Lunula of nail.

Mofette (*F.*). *I.* mofeta. Any irrespirable gas.

Mog'ador gum. A variety of gum acacia.

Mogigraph'ia (*L.*) [*μόγις, γράφω*] *F.* mogigraphie; *I.* mogigrafia. Writers' cramp.

Mogila'lia (*L.*) [*λαλέω*]. *F.* mogilalisme; *G.* Mogilalie; *I.* mogilalismo. Difficult speaking, stammering.

Mogiphonie (*G.*) [*φωνέω*]. A neurosis of the larynx, in which ordinary speech is not affected, but when attempts to speak loud or to sing are made the voice fails.

Mogosto'cia (*L., I.*) [*μόγος, τοκος*] *F.* mogostocie. Difficult labor.

Mohn (*G.*). Poppy; — **extrakt**, extract of poppies; — **köpfe**, poppy-capsules; — **öl**, poppy-seed oil; — **saft**, opium; — **syrup**, syrup of poppies.

Mohr'enheim's fos'sa. *G.* Mohrenheim'sche Grube. The depression felt under the skin just below the clavicle, between pectoralis major and deltoid; a guide for tying the subclavian artery.

Mohrenkopf (*G.*). Plica polonica.

Moignon (*F.*). Stump.

Mois (*F.*). The menses.

Mo'ka al'oes. An inferior kind of aloes brought from the interior of Arabia.

Mola (*L., I.*). Mole. **M. sanguin'ea**, a highly vascular uterine mole.

Mo'lar. *L.* molaris; *F.* molaire; *I.* molare. 1. Grinding. 2. Pertaining to a mole. **M. glands.** *L.* glandulæ molares; *F.* glandes molaires; *G.* Backzahndrüsen; *I.* glandole molari. Racemose glands between the buccinator and the masseter muscles, which open into the mouth near the posterior molar teeth. **M. tooth.** *L.* dens molaris; *F.* dent molaire, *G.* Backzahn; *I.* dente molare. One of those behind the bicuspids and the canines. In man there are, in the milk dentition, two molars on each side of each jaw; in the permanent dentition, three on each side of each jaw.

Molarzähne (*G.*). Molar teeth.

Mole. *L.* mola 1 *G.* Maal. Nævus 2. *F.* môle; *G.* Mutterkalb. A more or less shapeless mass formed in the uterus. If it is the result of degeneration of an impregnated ovum, it is called a maternal or true mole; if otherwise, it is a false mole. The vesicular, hydatid, or cystic mole is composed of conglomerated vesicles, which are degenerated chorionic villi.

Môle (*F.*). Mole. **M. légitime** or **vraie**, maternal or true mole. **M. vésiculaire**, hydatid mole.

Molec'ular. *L.* molecularis; *F.* moléculaire; *G.* molekular; *I.* molecolare. 1. Relating to molecules. 2. Minute. **M. lay'er of cor'tex.** *L.* stratum moleculare; *G.* zellenarme Schicht. Layer 0.25 mm. in thickness, next surface of cortex of brain, containing but few cells, mainly rounded corpuscles; Meynert's first layer. **M. lay'ers.** *G.* reticuläre Schichten. Strata of cerebral layers of retina. The inner m. l. is between the ganglionic and the inner nucleus layers. It is composed of a fine network of trabeculæ with granules: see *Hornspongiosa*. The outer m. l. is between the inner and outer nuclear layers; it is similar in structure, though thinner. **M. move'ment.** *G.* Molekularbewegung. Brownian movement.

Mol'ecule [moles]. *F.* molécule; *G.* Molekül; *I.* molecola. The smallest particle of any substance which can exist by itself.

Molène (*F.*). *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.

Mole-plant. *Euphorbia Lathyris*, L.

Moles'worth's dila'tor. A cylindrical India-rubber bag dilated with water, used to distend the cervix uteri.

Molette (*F.*) Dropsy of sheaths of flexor tendons of foot of the horse; windgall.

Moli'men (*L.*). Effort, struggle, impulse. **M. menstrua'le**, menstrual tendency or impulse.

Molken (*G.*). Whey; — **eiweiss**, hemialbumose; — **kur**, whey cure.

Molles'cence. Softening.

Mollet (*F.*). Calf of the leg.

Molletta (*I.*). Windgall.

Mol'lin. A soap made from kidney fat, suet, and cocoanut oil, with glycerin added; used as a vehicle for remedies to the skin.

Molli'ties (*L.*). Softening. **M. os'sium**, osteo-malacia.

Moll's glands. *G.* Moll'sche Drüsen. Small tubular glands, resembling ceruminous glands of ear, found in edge of eyelids.

Mollus'cum (*L.*). *G.* Schwammgeschwulst; *I.* mollusco. A cutaneous disorder consisting of tubercles or tumors of slow growth, without constitutional symptoms. **M. adeno'sum**, M. contagiosum. **M. albino'sum**, M. fibrosum. **M. contagio'sum.** *F.* acné varioliforme. By some considered to be a disease of the sebaceous glands, by others as an affection of the rete mucosum. The lesions are globular or wart-like papules and tubercles of semitransparent whitish or pinkish color, varying in size from that of a pinhead to that of a pea. Its contagiousness is doubtful. **M. epithelia'le**, M. contagiosum. **M. fibro'sum**, a connective-tissue new growth of the skin, characterized by sessile or adherent, rounded, painless soft or firm tumors, varying from the size of a split pea to that of an egg or larger. **M. non-contagio'sum** or **pen'dulum**, M. fibrosum. **M. seba'ceum** or **ses'sile**, M. contagiosum. **M. sim'plex**, M. fibrosum.

Molluscum fungoïde (*F.*): see *Pian.*

Molluscumkörperchen (*G.*). Peculiar, oval, highly refractive bodies found in the growths of molluscum contagiosum.

Mo'lops [*μώλωψ*]. Vibices.

Moltangolo (*I.*). Trapezoid bone of the wrist.

Moltifido (*I.*). Multifidus.

Moltiloculare (*I.*). Multilocular.

Molybdopare'sis (*L.*) [*μόλυβδος, παρίημι*]. Lead palsy.

Molybdo'sis (*L.*). Lead-poisoning.

Molyb'dus (*L.*) [*μόλυβδος*]. Lead.

Momie (*F.*). Mummy.

Momification (*F.*). Mummification.

Momor'dica (*L.*). A genus of *Cucurbitaceæ.* **M. balsam'ina**, L., balsam apple; an East Indian species; the root and fruit are active purgatives; an oily infusion of the seed was formerly used as a vulnerary. **M. Elate'rium**, L., *Ecballium Elaterium*, A. Rich.

Momor'dicin. *F.* momordicine. Elaterin.

Mon'ad [*μονάς*]. *F., G., I.* Monade. A particle, a minute animalcule.

Monar'da (*L.*). A genus of *Labiatæ.* **M. did'yma**, L., Oswego tea, a species found in the Alleghanies and northward. **M. fistulo'sa**, L., wild bergamot, grows in the middle and southern States; diaphoretic and febrifuge. **M. puncta'ta**, L., horsemint, a perennial, indigenous herb; used as an aromatic stimulant; contains a pungent volatile oil.

Monar'din. A crystalline stearopten, isomeric with thymol, obtained from oil of horsemint.

Mon'as prodigio'sa (*L.*). *Micrococcus prodigiosus.*

Monas'ter [*μόνος, ἀστήρ*]. Stage of karyokinesis when there is an equatorial crown or plate.

Monatlich, er, e, es (*G.*). Monthly, menstrual; **M. Reinigung**, menses.

Monatsfluss (*G.*). Menses.

Monatskind (*G.*). Embryo of a month.

Monatsreiterei (*G.*). Nymphomania, satyriasis.

Monatszeit (*G.*). Menstrual period.

Monco (*I.*). Deprived of a hand or part of the arm.

Moncone (*I.*). Stump.

Mondato (*I.*). Decorticated, cleansed.

Mondbein (*G.*). Semilunar bone.

Mondblindheit (*G.*). Moon-blindness.

Mondé, ée (*F.*). Decorticated, cleansed.

Mondförmiges Bein (*G.*). Semilunar bone.

Mondificatif, ive (*F.*). Detersive.

Mondkalb (*G.*). Mole.

Mondkorn (*G.*). Moonseed.

Mondkrankheit (*G.*). Madness, insanity.

Mondsucht (*G.*). Lunacy; somnambulism.

Mondwind (*G.*). Mole.

Mone'sia. *L.* cortex Buranhem; *F.* monésia. The bark of *Chrysophyllum glycipholum*, Casar.; digestive tonic and astringent.

Mon'esin. Saponin.

Mon'ey-pro'bang. Coin-catcher.

Mon'eywort. *Lysimachia nummularia*, L.

Monil'ia can'dida (*L.*). *Saccharomyces candida.*

Monil'iform. *L.* moniliformis; *F., I.* moniliforme; *G.* rosenkranzförmig. Like a string of beads, with alternate expansions and contractions.

Mon'iplies (*L.*). Omasum.

Mon'key-bread. Cream-of-tartar fruit, Ethiopian sour-gourd; the fruit of *Adansonia digitata*, L.; the juice is regarded as a specific in pestilential fevers.

Monks'hood. Aconite.

Monni'na (*L.*). A genus of *Polygaleæ*. **M. Ocam'pi**, Her., a Mexican herb; leaves used as a tonic [F. Mex.]. **M. polystach'ya**, R. et Pav., a Peruvian shrub; the root-bark contains saponin; used in diarrhœa and as a detergent.

Monobas'ic phosphor'ic ac'id: see *Glacial phosphoric acid*.

Monoblep'sis (*L.*) [μόνος, βλέπω]. *F.* monoblepsie; *I.* monoblepsia. A condition where there is perfect single but imperfect binocular vision.

Monobra'chius (*L.*). One having but one arm.

Monobro'mated cam'phor. $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$. *L.* camphora monobromata; *F.* camphre monobromé; *G.* Monobromkampfer. A compound of camphor in which one atom of its hydrogen is replaced by bromine; in white or colorless prisms, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and fixed oils, having a mild camphoraceous odor and taste; a nervous sedative.

Monobro'mide of cam'phor. *F.* monobromure de camphre; *I.* monobromuro di canfora. Monobromated camphor.

Monoceph'alus (*L.*) [κεφαλή]. *F.* monocéphalien. Syncephalus.

Monochloracet'ic ac'id. Fine, colorless, needle-shaped crystals or rhombic plates, soluble in water, alcohol, or ether; the product of the action of dry chlorine gas upon glacial acetic acid; caustic.

Monochlo'rinated hydrochlo'ric e'ther. Ethylidene chloride.

Monochromat'ic aberra'tion. *G.* monochromatische Abweichung. Aberration in refraction due to form, and not to chromatic dispersion; spherical aberration.

Monocle (*F.*). Monoculus.

Monococ'cus (*L.*) [κοκκος]. *F.* monocoques. Micrococci in which each coccus is single and distinct.

Monocra'nus (*L.*) [κρανίον]. Syncephalus.

Monoc'rotous [κρότος]. Term applied to the normal pulse, as giving a single beat for each cardiac systole.

Monoc'ular. *F.* monoculaire; *I.* monocolare. Pertaining to one eye.

Monoc'ulus (*L.*). *F.* monocle; *G.* Monokel; *I.* monocolo. 1. Cyclops. 2. A single eyeglass. 3. A bandage for one eye.

Monocys'tic [κύστις]. Having but one cyst.

Monodiplo'pia (*L.*) [διπλόος]. Double vision with a single eye.

Monogen'esis (*L.*) [γεννάω]. *F.* monogenèse; *I.* monogenesi. 1. Ordinary sexual generation. 2. Doctrine of the descent of man from a single pair.

Monokel (*G.*). Monoculus

Monoloc'ular. *L.* monocularis. Having but one cell or cavity.

Monoma'nia (*L.*) [μόνος, μανία]. *F.*, *G.* Monomanie. Insanity confined to a single idea or subject: see also *Oligomania*.

Monoma'niac. *F.* monomaniaque; *G.* Monomane; *I.* monomaniaco. One affected with monomania.

Monomanie (*F.*). Monomania; often synonymous with délire. **M. anthropophagique**, longing for human flesh as food. **M. boulimique**, bulimia. **M. érotique**, insane venereal desire. **M. expansive** or **gaie**, amenomania. **M. incendiaire**, pyromania. **M. orgueilleuse**, megalomania. **M. du vol**, kleptomania.

Monomer'ic mus'cles [Krause]. Those lying between two consecutive metameres, like the intercostal muscles.

Monom'phalus (*L.*) [ὀμφαλός]. *F.* monomphalien, ienne; *I.* monomfalico. Double monster, each fœtus being nearly complete, but having a common umbilicus.

Monooxybenzol (*G.*). Carbolic acid.

Monop'athy [πάθη]. Uncomplicated disease of a single organ.

Monope'gia (*L.*) [πηγνύω]. *F.* monopégie. Sharply localized pain in the head.

Monophthalmisch (*G.*). Monocular.

Monophthal'mus (*L.*) [ὀφθαλμός]. *F.* monophthalmie; *I.* monoftalmo. Cyclops.

Monophy'odont [φύω, ὀδούς]. A mammal having but one dentition.

Monoplas'tic [πλάσσω]. Developing in but one way. **M. mus'cles** [Krause] *G.* monoplastische Muskeln. Those formed from but one nearly parallel group of muscle-fibres.

Monople'gia (*L.*) [πλήσσω]. *F.* monoplégie. Paralysis of one extremity or of one side of the face.

Monopo'dia (*L.*) [πούς]. *F.* monopodie. Sympodia.

Monoproso'pus (*L.*) [πρόσωπον]. A double monster with a single face.

Monop'sia (*L.*) [ὤψ]. *F.* monopsie. Cyclopia.

Mon'opus (*L.*) [*πούς*]. A one-footed monster.

Monor'chia (*L.*) [*ὄρχις*]. *F.* monorchidie; *I.* monorchidia. Condition of having but one testicle in the scrotum.

Monor'chid [*ὄρχις*]. *L.* monorchis; *F.*, *G.*, *I.* Monorchide. An individual with a single testicle.

Monos'celus (*L.*) [*σκέλος*]. One-legged.

Monosomien, ienne (*F.*). A double monster having a single body.

Monosto'ma (*L.*) [*στόμα*]. *F.* monostome. A genus of trematode worms. **M. len'tis** [Nordmann]. *F.* monostome du cristallin. Species found in a cataractous lens.

Monosulfure de sodium cristallisé (*F.*). Sodium monosulphide.

Monot'ic [*οὖς*]. Pertaining to a single ear.

Monotro'pa (*L.*). A genus of *Ericaceæ*. **M. uniflo'ra**, L., Indian pipe, corpse-plant, fit-root; a smooth, waxy-white, indigenous plant, parasitic on the roots of other plants; the diluted juice used by the Indians for sore eyes; the powdered root has been given in epilepsy.

Monox'ide. A compound containing one atom of oxygen in the molecule. **M. of i'ron**, ferrous oxide.

Monoxybenzol (*G.*). Carbolic acid.

Monro', fora'men of: see *Foramen of Monro*.

Monro, sul'cus of: see *Sulcus of Monro*.

Monsel's salt. $Fe_4O(SO_4)_5$. Basic ferric sulphate.

Monsel's solu'tion. Solution of basic ferric sulphate.

Mons pu'bis (*L.*). In the male corresponds to the mons veneris of the female, *q. v.*

Mons ven'eris (*L.*). *F.* mont de Vénus; *G.* Schamberg; *I.* monte di Venere. The eminence covered with hair in front of the symphysis pubis of the female, caused by an accumulation of adipose tissue.

Mon'ster. *L.* monstrum; *F.* monstre; *G.* Missgeburt; *I.* mostro. An organism much malformed.

Monstre (*F.*). Monster. **M. autosite**, a monster capable of extra-uterine life. **M. composé**, a monster composed of two or more individuals or parts of the same. **M. double autositaire**, a double monster, the life of each of the two individuals being independent. **M. double parasitaire**, a double monster in which one is supplied by the circulation of the other. **M. omphalosite**, a monster capable only of intra-uterine life. **M. parasite** or **parasitaire**, monstre double parasitaire. **M. simple** or **unitaire**, a monster whose organs are those of one individual.

Monstros'itas (*L.*). Malformation, monstrosity.

Monstros'ity. *L.* monstrositas; *F.* monstruosité; *G.* Monstrosität; *I.* mostruosità. The condition of a monster, a monstrous formation.

Mon'strum (*L.*). 1. Monster. 2. Malformation. **M. abundan'tium** or **per exces'sum**, malformation by excess of formation. **M. alien'tium**, or **aberran'tium**, or **per fabri'cam alie'nam**, malformations from variations in the quality or situation of organs. **M. deficien'tium** or **per defec'tum**, malformation from deficient formation.

Monstruosité (*F.*). 1. Monster. 2. Monstrosity.

Mont de Vénus (*F.*). Mons veneris.

Montage (*F.*). Mounting, as of a microscopic specimen.

Montagnæ'a (*L.*). A tropical American genus of *Compositæ*. **M. florabun'da**, La Llav., and **M. tomento'sa**, DC., are found in Mexico, where the juice and decoction of the leaves are used as oxytocics.

Montatura (*I.*). Mounting, as of a microscopic specimen.

Monteg'gia's disloca'tion. Dislocation of hip-joint with eversion of limb, the head of the femur lying near anterior superior spine of ilium.

Montesa'no Springs. Saline, sulphuretted waters, near Sulphur Springs Landing, Jefferson Co., Missouri.

Montgom'ery White Sulphur Springs. Sulphur springs, in Montgomery Co., Virginia.

Montgom'ery's glands. *G.* Montgomery'sche Drüsen. Sebaceous glands of areola of nipple.

Month'lies. Menses.

Month'ly nurse. Care-taker for the recently-delivered female.

Montic'ulus cerebel'li (*L.*). *F.* monticule; *G.* Berg; *I.* monticello. A small lobule on superior portion of vermis of cerebellum.

Montpel'lier scam'mony. A spurious

scammony, said to be made from the juice of *Cynanchum monspelliacum*, L., mixed with other substances.

Mont'vale Springs. Calcic chalybeate springs, in Blount Co., Tennessee.

Mool'tan sore: see *Ulcers, endemic*.

Moon'-blindness. Hemeralopia.

Moon'seed. *Menisperm'um*.

Moon'wort. *Botrych'ium Lunar'ia*, L.; leaves astringent and vulnerary.

Moorbad (*G.*). Peat-bath.

Moor'berry. *Vaccin'ium oxycoc'cus*.

Moore's meth'od. Treatment of aneurism by introducing into the cavity a coil of fine iron wire.

Moore's test. For glucose in urine by boiling with an equal quantity of liquor potassæ; a bright-brown color results.

Moores'ville Min'eral Springs. Calcic, saline waters, Mooresville, Livingston Co., Missouri.

Moor-ill. Dysentery in cattle.

Moor'man Well. Saline, sulphuretted water, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co., Michigan.

Moorumschlag (*G.*). Peat poultice.

Moose-elm. *Ul'mus fulva*, Michx.: see *Elm*.

Moose-wood. *Dirca palustris*, L.

Mor'al insan'ity. A form of mental disorder in which the perversion of the natural emotions and instincts is the chief feature.

Mor'bid. *L.* morbidus; *F.* morbide; *G.* krankhaft; *I.* morboso. Diseased, pertaining to disease.

Morbid'ity. *F.* morbidité; *G.* Morbidität; *I.* morbosità. The relative amount of disease which a person or a community has experienced, measured by the ratio between the time occupied by sickness and the time by health, or between the number of sick and the number of people among whom the sickness occurs.

Morbif'erous. Bringing disease from without.

Morbif'ic. *L.* morbificus; *F.* morbifique, *G.* krankmachend; *I.* morbifico. Causing or producing disease.

Morbiglione (*I.*). Measles.

Morbil'ity. Morbidity.

Morbilleux, euse (*F.*). Relating to measles.

Morbil'li (*L.*). Measles.

Morbilliforme (*F.*). Resembling measles.

Morbilloso (*I.*). Relating to measles.

Morbo (*I.*). Disease: see *Malattia*. **M. ceruleo.** 1. Cyanosis. 2. Lepra. **M. cocculato,** whooping cough. **M. coitale,** mal de cot. **M. cossario,** coxalgia. **M. fenico** or **M. ceruleo,** lepra. **M. del Flajani,** exophthalmic goitre. **M. gallico,** syphilis. **M. di Legal,** Legal's disease. **M. nero,** melæna. **M. pediculare,** phtheiriasis. **M. petecchiale,** typhus exanthematicus. **M. regio,** jaundice. **M. sacro,** epilepsy.

Morbo'sus (*L.*). Tending to produce disease.

Mor'bus (*L.*). Disease. **M. ampulla'ceus,** pompholyx. **M. atton'itus,** catalepsy. **M. Basedow'i,** exophthalmic goitre. **M. Bright'ii,** Bright's disease. **M. bullo'sus,** pompholyx. **M. cadu'cus,** epilepsy. **M. cæru'leus,** cyanosis. **M. canaden'sis,** radesyge. **M. cirrho'rum,** plica. **M. cox'æ** or **coxa'rius,** hip-joint disease. **M. ditmar'sicus,** syphilis. **M. el'ephas,** elephantiasis. **M. femina'rum,** Scythian disease. **M. gal'licus,** syphilis. **M. Hercu'leus,** epilepsy. **M. in'dicus,** syphilis. **M. infan'tilis,** epilepsy. **M. maculo'sus Werlhof'fii,** purpura hæmorrhagica. **M. mag'nus,** epilepsy. **M. marit'imus,** seasickness. **M. medico'rum,** disease produced by excessive medication. **M. Ménière,** Ménière's disease. **M. milia'ris,** miliaria. **M. ni'ger,** melæna. **M. pedicula'ris,** phtheiriasis. **M. pe'dis entophyt'icus,** madura foot. **M. phlyctenoi'des,** pemphigus. **M. re'gius,** jaundice. **M. resiccato'rius** or **M. ructuo'sus,** hypochondria. **M. sa'cer,** epilepsy. **M. Scyth'icus,** Scythian disease.

Morceau du diable or **Morceau frangé** (*F.*). Fimbriated extremity of Fallopian tube.

Morcellement (*F.*). Act of breaking up or dividing into small pieces.

Mor'dax (*L.*). Biting, pungent.

Mor'dicant [mordicare]. *F.* mordicant, ante; *G.* beissend; *I.* mordicante. Burning, pungent.

Mor. dict., abbv. for **More dicto** (*L.*), in the manner directed.

Mordtrieb (*G.*). Homicidal mania.

Morelle (*F.*). *Solan'um nig'rum*, L. **M. furieuse,** belladonna.

Morel'sches Ohr (*G.*). Collective term

for various abnormities or deformities of the ear observed in the insane.

Morfea (*L.*). Morphœa.

Morfina (*L.*). Morphine.

Morfologia (*L.*). Morphology.

Morgag'ni, liquor of. Liquor Morgagni.

Morgag'ni, si'nuses of. Sinuses of Valsalva.

Morgag'nian cat'aract. *G.* Morgagni'scher Staar. A form of cataract in which there is a small, hard nucleus floating in a liquefied cortical portion.

Morgagni's glands. Littré's glands.

Morgagni's hydat'ids. *F.* hydatides de Morgagni; *G.* Morgagni'sche Hydatiden; *I.* idatidi del Morgagni. Vestigial structures found between head of epididymis and the testis, and upon fimbria of Fallopian tube. The **pedunculated hydatid** is a vesicular body connected by a pedicle with the epididymis, of a doubtful nature, but believed to be a vestige of the upper end of Müller's duct; the **non-pedunculated hydatid** is usually solid, and connected with the tunica vaginalis testis. This also, with more probability, is believed to be the upper end of Müller's duct, by some a homologue of the ovary. The hydatids of the fimbria of the Fallopian tube are vestiges of the upper end of Müller's duct or of the Wolffian body.

Morgagni's lacu'næ. *L.* sinus mucosi urethræ. Small pouches in mucous membrane of urethra into which Littré's glands open.

Morgagni'sche Tasche (*G.*). Ventricle of the larynx.

Morgenharn (*G.*). Urine passed on rising in the morning.

Morgue (*F.*). A place where persons found dead are deposited and kept for recognition.

Mo'ri suc'cus (*L.*). Mulberry juice.

Mor'ibund. *L.* moribundus; *F.* moribond; *G.* sterbend; *I.* moribondo. In the act of dying.

Morici (*I.*). Hæmorrhoids.

Morin'ga oleif'era, Lam. *M. pterygosperma*, Gærtn.

Morin'ga pterygosper'ma, Gærtn. The horse-radish tree, native of India: see *Ben.*

Morioplastie (*F.*). Autoplasty.

Mor'ning glo'ry. Common name for plants of the genus *Ipomœa.*

Mor'ning sick'ness. Nausea occurring in pregnant females, generally during the first four months of gestation. It has been known to occur in the husband.

Moroc'co gum. Mogador gum.

Moroidi (*I.*). Hæmorrhoids.

Morphäa or **Morphea** (*G.*). Morphœa.

Mor'phia. Morphine.

Mor'phine. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3H_2O$. *L.* morphina; *G.* Morphin; *I.* morfina. One of the alkaloids of opium; a white crystallizable, levogyre, alkaline, bitter, narcotic substance, reddened by nitric acid, and becoming blue by the action of ferric chloride; slightly soluble in cold water or chloroform, soluble in 500 parts of boiling water or in 100 parts of alcohol, almost insoluble in ether. It is the chief narcotic principle of opium. Because of its difficult solubility in water its salts are generally preferred for administration: see *Table of antidotes.* **M. ac'etate.** $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3HC_2H_3O_2 \cdot 3H_2O$. *L.* morphinæ acetas; *F.* acétate de morphine; *G.* essigsaures Morphin; *I.* acetato di morfina. A crystalline or amorphous, bitter, neutral salt, soluble in 6 parts of water; identical in medicinal properties with the other salts of morphine. **M. habit,** morphinomania. **M. hydri'odate.** $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3HI.2H_2O$. *L.* morphinæ hydriodas. A crystalline salt of morphine, sparingly soluble in water; may be prepared by double decomposition of morphine sulphate and potassium iodide. **M. hydrobro'mate.** *L.* bromhydras morphicus; *F.* bromhydrate de morphine. A crystalline, neutral salt of morphine, the product of the action of hydrobromic acid on morphine [Cod]. **M. hydrochlo'rate.** *L.* morphinæ hydrochloras; *F.* chlorhydrate de morphine; *G.* salzsaures Morphin; *I.* cloridrato di morfina. A white, crystalline, bitter, neutral salt of morphine, the product of the action of hydrochloric acid upon the pure alkaloid; medicinal properties identical with those of other salts of morphine. **M. loz'enges.** *L.* trochisci morphinæ. Troches containing each $\frac{1}{36}$ of a grain of hydrochlorate of morphine [B. P.]. **M. sul'phate.** *L.* morphinæ sulphas; *F.* sulfate de morphine; *G.* schwefelsaures Morphin; *I.* solfato di morfina. A crystalline, odorless, bitter, neutral salt, soluble in 24 parts of water, sparingly soluble in alcohol; formed by the action of sulphuric acid on morphine; a powerful narcotic. **M. sup-**

pos'itories. *L.* suppositoria morphinæ. Suppositories each containing 0.03 gm. (½ gr.) of hydrochlorate of morphine [B. P.]. **M. suppos'itories with soap.** *L.* suppositoria morphinæ cum sapone. Morphia hydrochlorate 6 grs., glycerin of starch 30 grs., curd soap 100 grs., starch q. s.; make 12 suppositories [B. P.].

Morphiné, ée (*F.*). Containing morphine.

Morphinisation (*F.*). The production of the physiological effects of morphine.

Mor'phinism. *L.* morphinismus; *F.* morphinisme; *I.* morfinismo. The condition produced by excessive use of morphine.

Morphinoma'nia [*μανία*]. *F.* morphéomanie, morphinomanie; *G.* Morphiomanie; *I.* morfinomania. Morbid uncontrollable desire for morphine, the morphine habit.

Morphi'num (*L.*). Morphine. **M. acet'icum** [P. Helv.], morphine acetate. **M. hydrochlor'icum** [P. G.], morphine hydrochlorate. **M. sulfur'icum** [P. G.], morphine sulphate.

Morphioma'nia (*L.*). Morphinomania.

Morphiomanie (*G.*). Morphinomania.

Mor'phium (*L.*) [P. Ross.]. Morphine. **M. acet'icum** [P. Ross.], morphine acetate. **M. hydrochlora'tum** [P. Ross.], morphine hydrochlorate.

Morphium (*G.*). Morphine; — **esser,** morphine-eater; — **sucht,** morphinomania.

Morphœ'a (*L.*). *F.* morphée; *G.* Morphäa; *I.* morfea. Scleroderma localized; called, improperly, Addison's keloid.

Morphog'raphy [*μορφή, γράφω*]. *F.*, *G.* Morphographie. Description of external form.

Morpholog'ical [*λόγος*]. *F.* morphologique; *I.* morfologico. Pertaining to morphology, relating to form.

Morphol'ogy. *F.*, *G.* Morphologie; *I.* morfologia. Science of organic forms.

Morphol'ysis (*L.*) [*λύω*]. Destruction of organized form.

Morpho'sis (*L.*) [*μορφόω*]. *F.* morphose. Assumption of form, giving form.

Mor'rhuol. An acrid, bitter, very aromatic substance obtained from cod liver oil by treatment with alcohol.

Mor'rison Springs. Cold sulphurous springs, near Denver, Colorado.

Mor'rison's pills. Aloes 1, jalap 1, extract of colocynth 1, gamboge 1, rhubarb 2, myrrh 2; make pills each to weigh 0.16 gms. [Far. Esp.].

Morschsein (*G.*). Friability.

Morsicant, ante (*F.*). Giving rise to a continued pricking sensation.

Mor. sol., abbv. for **More solito** (*L.*), in the usual way.

Mor'sus (*L.*). A bite. **M. diab'oli,** fimbriated extremity of Fallopian tube. **M. ventric'uli,** cardialgia.

Mort, te (*F.*). 1. Dead, relating to death. 2. Cadaver. 3. Mortified, necrosed, gangrenous.

Mor'tal. *L.* mortalis; *F.* mortel, elle; *G.* sterblich; *I.* mortale. 1. Subject to death, destined to death; hence human, pertaining to man. 2. *G.* tödlich. Deadly, applied to diseases or injuries, to poisons or weapons.

Mortal'ity. *L.* mortalitas; *F.* mortalité; *G.* Mortalität, Sterblichkeit; *I.* mortalità. 1. Subjection to death. 2. Ratio of the number of deaths to the population furnishing them: see *Death-rate.*

Mortifère (*F.*). Lethal, deleterious.

Mortifica'tion. *L.* mortificatio; *I.* mortificazione. Loss of life in a part, gangrene.

Mortifica'tion-root. Marshmallow, *Althæa officinalis,* L.

Mortificiren (*G.*). To mortify.

Mort-né, née (*F.*). Stillborn.

Mor'ton, plane of. Plane passing through most salient points of parietal and occipital protuberances.

Mor'tuary. *L.* mortuarius; *F.* mortuaire; *I.* mortuario. 1. A place for the reception of dead bodies before interment. 2. Pertaining to funerals or burial.

Mor'ula. *F.* corps mûriforme; *G.* Maulbeerkugel. Stage of development of ovum when segmentation has so far advanced as to produce a spheroidal mass of small rounded cells, without segmentation-cavity.

Mor'ulus (*L.*). Yaws.

Mo'rum idæ'um [P. Port.]. Raspberry.

Mo'rus (*L.*). 1. Mulberry. 2. A genus of trees, Nat. Ord. *Urticaceæ.* **M. ni'gra,** *L.*, the black mulberry, indigenous to the Levant, cultivated; fruit purplish-black: see *Mulberry juice.* **M. ru'bra,** L., an indigenous species, with dark-purple fruit of the same character as the preceding.

Mor'van's disease. *F.* maladie de Morvan. Analgesia with paresis of the upper extremity, with trophic lesions, due to disease of the central nervous system.

Morve (*F.*). *I.* morva. Glanders; nasal mucus (pop.).

Morveux, euse (*F.*). Affected with, or relating to, glanders.

Morviglione (*I.*). Measles.

Mos'chatine. $C_{21}H_{27}NO_7$. An aromatic bitter principle found in *Achillea moschata*.

Mosche volanti (*I.*). Muscæ volitantes.

Mos'chus (*L.*). 1. Musk. 2. A genus of *Ruminantia*. **M. facti'tius,** artificial musk. **M. moschif'erus,** L., the musk deer, a ruminating mammal, native of Central Asia: see *Musk*.

Moschus (*G.*). Musk; **—körner,** musk-seed; **—tinktur,** tincture of musk; **—wurzel,** sumbul.

Mosqui'to cul'tures. Cultures of blood obtained from stomach of mosquito just after it has been feeding on a sick person, especially one affected with yellow fever.

Mostro (*I.*). Monster.

Mostruosità (*I.*). Monstrosity.

Moteur, trice (*F.*). Motor. **M. oculaire commun,** oculomotor nerve. **M. oculaire externe,** abducent nerve.

Moth mul'lein. *Verbascum blattaria*, L.; leaves demulcent; seeds narcotic and purgative.

Moth'er-cell. Parent cell.

Moth'er-cloves. *L.* anthophylli; *F.* mères de girofle; *G.* Mutternelken. The fruit of the clove-tree, *Eugenia caryophyllata*.

Moth'er-of-pearl. *L.* mater perlarum; *F.* nacre; *G.* Perlmutter; *I.* madreperla. The inner portion of the shell of *Meleagrina margaritifera*, Lam.; prepared for medicinal use by porphyrization and elutriation [F. Esp.]; antacid and absorbent.

Mother-of-thyme. *Thymus Serpyllum*.

Moth'er's mark. Nævus pigmentosus: see also *Maternal impressions*.

Moth'erwort. *F.* agripaume; *G.* Herzgespann. *Leonurus Cardiaca*, L.; tonic, stimulant, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

Moth-frec'kle. Chloasma.

Mo'tile. Self-moving or movable.

Motilitätsneurosen (*G.*). Neuroses affecting organs of locomotion.

Motilitätsstörung (*G.*). Disturbance of power of locomotion.

Motil'ity. *F.* motilité; *G.* Motilität; *I.* motilità. 1. Power of motion. 2. Mobility.

Mo'tor (*L.*). *F.* moteur, trice; *I.* motore. Causing motion. **M. end-plate,** granular disc or mass in which the axis cylinder of a motor nerve-fibre terminates on the muscular fibre. **M. nerves.** *F.* nerfs moteurs; *G.* Bewegungsnerven; *I.* nervi motori. Those connected peripherally with a muscle. **M. oc'uli commu'nis,** oculo-motor nerve. **M. oc'uli exter'nus,** abducent nerve. **M. point,** point at which a motor nerve enters a muscle, and over which an electrode is to be placed to effect contraction. **M. root,** a nerve-root that excites motion only, conveying no sensation.

Motorisch, er, e, es (*G.*). Motor. **M. Vagusglossopharyngeuskern,** nucleus ambiguus.

Mo'torpathy. Kinesipathy.

Motric'ity. *F.* motricité. The power to produce or convey a motor impulse.

Mo'tus (*L.*). Motion. **M. assimilatio'nis,** plastic force.

Mou, molle (*F.*). Soft.

Mou de veau (*F.*). Calf's lung.

Mouche (*F.*). 1. Fly. 2. Cantharides. 3. Slight premonitory pains of labor. **M-s. d'Espagne,** cantharides. **M. de Milan.** *L.* emplastrum vesicans Mediolanense. A plaster composed of cantharides 50, yellow wax 50, burgundy pitch 50, Venice turpentine 10, oil of lavender 1, oil of thyme 1; the plaster to be dispensed in masses weighing about 1 gram, enveloped in black taffeta 6 centimetres in diameter; when required for use the plaster is spread upon the taffeta.

Mouches volantes (*F.*). Muscæ volitantes.

Mouchetures (*F.*). Slight superficial scarifications; small spots.

Moul'ded ni'trate of sil'ver. *L.* argenti nitras fusus; *F.* nitrate d'argent fondu; *G.* salpetersaures Silberoxyd; *I.* nitrato d'argento fuso. Silver nitrate in the form of thin cylinders or pointed cones, prepared by fusing the crystals and pouring into proper moulds. To render the cylinders less brittle 1 per cent. of hydrochloric acid is added to the melted salt [U. S. P.]; used externally as a local stimulant or escharotic.

Moules des tubes urinifères (*F.*). Tube-casts.

Moul'tan sore: see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Mount Clem'ens Spring. Saline purgative waters, Macomb Co., Michigan.

Mount Ne'bo Springs. Chalybeate waters, 5½ miles from Dardanelle, Yell Co., Arkansas.

Moun'tain ash. *F.* sorbier; *G.* Vogelbeerbaum; *I.* sorbo. *Sorbus aucuparia*, L., the European mountain ash, and *S. americana*, Marsh., the American mountain ash. The bark and unripe fruit are extremely astringent; the ripe fruit is acidulous and astringent.

Moun'tain balm. *Eriodictyon californicum*, Benth.

Moun'tain cigar'-bush. *Hedyosmum nutans.*

Moun'tain dam'son. *Simaruba medicinalis*, Endl.

Moun'tain fe'ver. Fever occurring in mountainous regions, usually enteric, but sometimes malarial.

Moun'tain flax. *Linum catharticum*, L.

Moun'tain Glen Hot Springs. Sulphuretted, thermal waters, 60°–100° F., Santa Barbara Co., California.

Moun'tain grape. *Berberis aquifolium*, Pursh.

Moun'tain lau'rel. *Kalmia latifolia*, L.

Moun'tain machineel. *Rhus Metopium*, L.

Moun'tain mint. *Pycnanthemum incanum*, Michx.

Moun'tain pine. *Pinus pumilio*, Haenke.

Moun'tain sick'ness. *F.* mal de montagne; *G.* Bergkrankheit; *I.* male di montagna. A form of disease produced by great elevations, where the air is much rarefied, in persons unaccustomed to such a locality; characterized by headache, vertigo, and dyspnœa.

Moun'tain su'mach. *Rhus copallina*, L.

Moun'tain tea. *Gaultheria procumbens*, L.

Moun'tain tobac'co. *Arnica montana*, L.

Moun'tain Val'ley Springs. Caleic waters, 12 miles N. W. of Hot Springs, Garland Co., Arkansas.

Moun'ting. *F.* montage. Arranging an object for exhibition and preservation.

Mouron (*F.*). Pimpernel.

Mouse-ear. *Antennaria plantaginifolia.*

Mousse (*F.*). Moss. **M. de Ceylan**, Ceylon moss. **M. de Corse**, Corsican moss. **M. d'Islande**, cetraria. **M. perlée**, Irish moss.

Mousse (*F.*). Frothy mucus. **M. écumeuse**, "foam at the mouth" in epilepsy and hydrophobia.

Moussena (*F.*). Musenna.

Moutarde (*F.*). Mustard. **M. blanche**, white mustard. **M. des buissons**, *Erysimum officinale*, L. **M. des moines**, horse-radish-root. **M. noire**, black mustard. **M. sauvage**, *Sinapis arvensis*, L.

Mouth [*Goth.* munths]. *L.* os; *F.* bouche; *G.* Mund; *I.* bocca. 1. The orifice by which an animal receives food. 2. By analogy, the entrance to any cavity or hollow organ. **M. cav'ity.** *L.* cavum oris; *F.* cavité buccale; *G.* Mundhohle; *I.* cavità boccale. In a restricted sense, the space between the teeth and the fauces; often used, however, to include also the vestibule of the mouth.

Mouth'root. *Coptis trifolia.*

Mouvement (*F.*). Movement, motion. **M. de manège**, circus movement. **M. moléculaire**, Brownian movement. **M. sarcodique**, amœboid movement.

Mov'able kid'ney. Floating kidney.

Mov'able liv'er. A mobile condition of the liver due to abnormally long ligaments.

Move'ment cure. Treatment by movements, especially passive movements.

Mox'a. *G.* Brennecylinder. Japanese term applied to a cylinder or cone of pith or fibres which is burned slowly on a part where its effect is desired.

Moxibustion (*F.*). Cauterization by moxas.

Moyen, enne (*F.*). Median, middle. **M. fessier**, gluteus medius. **M. péronier**, peroneus brevis. **M. sus-maxillo-labial**, levator labii superioris proprius [Chaussier].

Mozambique' or **Zambe'zi o'pium.** The product of the poppy cultivated in Mozambique.

Mozambique' ul'cer: see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Mt., abbv. for **Membrana tympani** (*L.*).

Mtt., abbv. for **Membranæ tympanorum** (*L.*).

Muca'go (*L.*). Mucilage. **M. cum gum'mi ara'bico** [Cod.], mucilage of acacia. **M. cum gum'mi tragacan'tha** [Cod.], mucilage of tragacanth. **M. e semin'ibus cydo'niæ** [Cod.], mucilage of cydonium.

Mu'cedin. *F.* mucédine. A product obtained from the mother-liquor after separation of gluten-fibrin from an alcoholic solution of gluten.

Mu'cic ac'id. $C_6H_{10}O_8$. A white, crystalline acid, isomeric with saccharic acid, produced by the action of nitric acid upon gum, mucilage, sugar of milk, etc.

Mu'ciform. *F.*, *I.*, muciforme. Resembling mucus.

Mu'cilage. $C_5H_{10}O_5$. *L.* mucilago; *G.* Schleim; *I.* mucilagine. A vegetable principle isomeric with cellulose, gum, and dextrin, found in parts of many plants, notably in the testa of quince- and flaxseeds. Its solution in water is more viscous than that of gum, which it otherwise resembles in properties. In pharmacy, the term is applied to a medicament of more or less viscid consistency, the viscidity being due to gum or analogous principles held in solution or suspension in water [Cod.]. **M. of aca'cia.** *L.* mucilago acaciæ; *F.* mucilage de gomme arabique; *G.* Gummischleim; *I.* mucilagine di gomma arabica. A simple solution of gum acacia in water; largely used as a vehicle for other medicines. **M. of cydo'nium.** *L.* mucilago cydonii; *F.* mucilage de coing; *G.* Quittensamenschleim; *I.* mucilagine di semi di cotogno. An infusion of quince-seeds in water, in the proportion of 1 to 50 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 10 [Cod.]. **M. of elm.** *L.* mucilago ulmi. Elm 6, boiling water 100; macerate and strain [U. S. P.]. **M. of salep'.** *L.* mucilago salep; *G.* Salepschleim. Salep in powder 1, cold water 10, boiling water 90; mix and shake until cold [P. G.]. **M. of sas'safras pith.** *L.* mucilago sassafras medullæ. Sassafras pith 2, water 100; macerate and strain [U. S. P.]; demulcent. **M. of starch.** *L.* mucilago amyli. Starch 120 grs., distilled water 10 fluidounces; triturate and boil for a few minutes [B. P.]. **M. of trag'acanth.** *L.* mucilago tragacanthæ; *F.* mucilage de gomme adragante; *I.* mucilagine di gomma adragante. Tragacantha 6, glycerinum 18, aqua q. s. to make 100 parts [U. S. P.]; tragacantha 1, alcohol 1.8, water 73 [B. P.]; tragacantha 1, aqua 9 [Cod.]; used as a vehicle in the preparation of pills and troches.

Mucilage (*F.*). Mucilage. **M. de coing,** mucilage of cydonium. **M. de gomme adragante,** mucilage of tragacanth. **M. de gomme arabique,** mucilage of acacia. **M. de semences de lin,** infusion of linseed.

Mucilagine (*I.*). Mucilage. **M. di gomma adragante,** mucilage of tragacanth. **M. di gomma arabica,** mucilage of acacia. **M. di linseme,** infusion of linseed. **M. di semi di cotogno,** mucilage of cydonium.

Mucilag'inous. *F.* mucilagineux, euse; *G.* schleimig; *I.* mucilaginoso. Slimy, like mucilage. **M. glands,** Haversian glands.

Mucila'go (*L.*). Mucilage. **M. aca'ciæ,** mucilage of acacia. **M. amy'li,** mucilage of starch.

Mu'cin. *F.* mucine; *G.* Schleimstoff; *I.* mucina. Substance present in mucus and in embryonic tissue, soluble in water, precipitated by alcohol, not coagulated by heat; does not contain sulphur.

Mu'cinoid glob'ulin. Dr. Halliburton's name for a proteid found in lymph-cells; it resembles mucin in many respects, but is precipitated by tannin and is not a glucoside.

Mucip'arous [mucus, parere]. *F.* mucipare; *G.* schleimbildend; *I.* muciparo. Mucus-producing.

Muco (*I.*). Mucus.

Mu'cocele [mucus, κήλη]. *F.* mucocèle. Tumor containing mucus; enlarged, distended lachrymal sac.

Mu'coid. *F.* mucoïde. Resembling mucus. **M. degenera'tion,** transformation into a hyaline substance resembling mucus.

Muco-pur'ulent. *F.* mucoso-purulent, ente. Containing mucus and pus.

Mu'co-pus. Mucus containing numerous leucocytes.

Mu'cor (*L.*). A genus of physomycetous fungi. **M. pusil'lus,** Lindt, mycelium at first white, then gray, fertile filaments very short, sporangia black, spores small, colorless; pathogenetic in dogs.

Muco'sa (*L.*). *F.* muqueuse; *G.* Schleimhaut. Mucous membrane.

Mu'cosin. Mucin.

Mucos'ity. *F.* mucosité; *I.* mucosità. Mucus, or that which resembles it.

Mu'cous. *L.* mucosus; *F.* muqueux, euse; *G.* schleimig; *I.* mucoso. Pertaining to, containing, or producing mucus.

M. connec'tive tis'sue, a jelly-like tissue containing a few connective-tissue bundles, found in the umbilical cord of the young embryo and in lower animals. **M. fe'ver.** *F.* fièvre muqueuse; *G.* Katarrhalfieber; *I.* febbre mucosa. Catarrhal fever. **M. lig'ament.** *L.* ligamentum mucosum. A triangular prolongation of the anterior portion of the synovial membrane of the knee, indicating an imperfect division of the joint-cavity. **M. mem'brane.** *L., I.* membrana mucosa; *F.* muqueuse; *G.* Schleimhaut. That lining most of the natural cavities and passages of the body communicating with the exterior. Composed of pavement or columnar epithelium, seated upon a basement membrane, and richly supplied with vessels, nerves, and various glands. Degeneration of its cells produces mucus. **M. patches,** condylomata.

Mu'cro-ba'seos cartilag'inis arytenoi'deæ (*L.*). Vocal process.

Mucrocor'dis. Apex of heart.

Mucroster'ni. Body of sternum.

Mucu'na (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Leguminosæ*. 2. Cowhage. **M. pru'riens,** DC., a twining tropical plant, cultivated in both the East and West Indies; the botanical source of cowhage. **M. pru'rita,** Hook., *Mucuna prurions,* DC. **M. u'rens,** DC., admitted by the P. Port. as a source of cowhage.

Mu'cus [*μύξα*] *G.* Schleim; *I.* muco. The secretion of mucous membranes.

Mudar'-bark. The root-bark of *Calotropis procera,* R. Br., and of *C. gigantea,* R. Br.; an alterative tonic, diaphoretic, and in large doses emetic [P. Ind.].

Mud'arin. *F.* mudarine; *I.* mudarina. Bitter principle extracted from mudar-bark.

Mücken (*G.*). Gnats; —**auge,** myiocephalon; —**fangen,** carphology; —**kopf,** staphyloma; —**sehen** or —**tanz,** muscæ volitantes.

Müller's an'nular mus'cle. *G.* Muller'scher Ringmuskel. Ciliary muscle.

Müller's cir'cle. Horopter circle.

Müller's duct. *F.* canal de Müller; *G.* Muller'scher Gang; *I.* canale di Muller. The embryonic female genital duct, out of which the Fallopian tube, uterus, and vagina are developed; it is supposed by some writers to be identical with the duct of the head-kidney.

Müller's fi'bres. *F.* fibres radiées; *G.* Muller'sche Fasern. Radially-directed fibres of connective tissue passing between the limiting membranes of the retina.

Müller's flu'id. *G.* Müller'sche Flüssigkeit. Water 100, bichromate of potash 2, sulphate of soda 1, each by weight; a hardening and preservative fluid.

Müller's gan'glion. Jugular ganglion.

Müller's lid-muscle. Muller's palpebral muscle.

Müller's mus'cle. *L.* musculus orbitalis. Smooth muscular fibres found in the membrana orbitalis.

Müller's opera'tion. Abdominal section with removal of tumor of uterus, and the uterus itself containing a non-viable fetus.

Müller's pal'pebral mus'cle. *G.* Müller'scher Lidmuskel. A collection of smooth muscle-fibres in the upper eyelid between the tendon of the levator palpebræ and the conjunctiva.

Müller's ring. Term applied to a cicatricial hardening of the upper border of the utero-cervical mucous membrane, the result of laceration of the cervix.

Müller'sche Kapsel (*G.*): see *Bowman, capsule of.*

Müller'scher Augenlidmuskel (*G.*). Muller's palpebral muscle.

Müller'scher Horopterkreis (*G.*). Horopter circle.

Mündung (*G.*). Mouth, orifice.

Münzähnlich or **Münzenähnlich** (*G.*). Nummular.

Münzenfänger (*G.*). Coin-catcher.

Münzenklirren (*G.*). Metallic tinkling.

Mürbigkeit (*G.*). A diminution of consistence.

Muet, ette (*F.*). Mute.

Mützenklappe (*G.*). Mitral valve.

Mughetto (*I.*). Thrush.

Muguet (*F.*). 1. Thrush. 2. *Convallaria.*

Mug'wort. *L., I.* artemisia; *F.* armoise commune; *G.* Beifuss. The leaves and the root of *Artemisia vulgaris,* L.; tonic; formerly held in high repute as a remedy for epilepsy.

Muir-ill. Red water.

Mukos'ma. Milk sickness.

Mulat'to [*Ar.* moullad]. *F.* mulâtre; *G.* Mulatte. A person partly of white and partly of negro origin. Originally, it meant

the offspring of a white person and a pure negro, other shades being distinguished as terceron, quadroon, octoroon, etc.

Mulat'to Jack. Yellow fever.

Mul'berry. *F.* mûre; *G.* Maulbeere; *I.* mora. The common name of the trees and fruit of the genus *Morus*. **M. cal'culus,** oxalate-of-lime calculus. **M. juice.** *L.* mori suecus; *F.* jus de mûres; *G.* Maulbeersaft. The juice of the ripe fruit of *Morus nigra*, L. [B. P.]; refreshing and slightly laxative.

Mulde, or M. des Ammonshornes, or Muldenblatt (*G.*). Alveus cornu ammonis.

Mul'der, an'gle of. Sincipital angle.

Mul'der-Neu'bauer test. For glucose. make the solution faintly blue with indigo and faintly alkaline with sodium carbonate, and heat to boiling. If glucose is present, it turns violet, and then yellow, but if agitated the blue color returns.

Mules's opera'tion. Evisceration of eyeball, with introduction of a hollow metal or glass globe as an artificial vitreous humor.

Muliebros'itas (*L.*). Love of women.

Mu'lier (*L.*). Woman.

Mull. A very thin and soft kind of muslin.

Mul'lein. *F.* bouillon-blanc; *G.* Wollkraut; *I.* tasso barbasso. 1. The common name for plants of the genus *Verbascum*. 2. *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.

Multan'gulum ma'jus (*L.*). Trapezium bone.

Multan'gulum mi'nus (*L.*). Trapezoid bone.

Multicus'pidate teeth. The true molars, which have more than two cusps.

Multif'idus (*L.*). *F.* multifide; *G.* vielspaltig; *I.* moltifido. Having many divisions; multifid. **M. spi'næ.** *G.* vieltheiliger Rückgratsmuskel. A muscle belonging to the deeper portion of the transverso-spinalis system of the back, composed of a series of small slips which arise from the sacrum and transverse processes, and, passing over from two to three vertebræ, are inserted upon spinous processes.

Multifœta'tion. Pregnancy with more than two fœtuses.

Multigrav'ida, pl. æ (*L.*). A woman who has been pregnant more than once.

Multiloc'ular. *L.* multilocularis; *F.* multiloculaire; *G.* vielfächerig; *I.* multiloculare. Divided into many loculi or cavities.

Multinu'cleate. *F.* multinucléé, ée. Having more than two nuclei.

Multip'ara. *F.* multipare. A woman who has borne more than one child.

Multip'arous. *F.* multipare; *G.* vielgebährend; *I.* multiparo. Producing many at one birth.

Mul'tiple neuri'tis. Neuritis affecting several nerves in rapid succession or simultaneously.

Mul'tiple preg'nancy. Pregnancy with more than one child in the uterus.

Multip'olar cells. *F.* cellules multipolaires. Nerve-cells having more than two processes.

Mulungù. The inner bark of *Erythrina corallodendron*, L., growing in Brazil; used as a nervous sedative.

Mu'mia (*L.*). Mummy.

Mumification (*G.*). Mummification.

Mummia (*L.*). Mummy.

Mummifica'tion. *F.* momification; *G.* Mumification. The desiccation of a tissue, the contents of a cyst, etc., so that it resembles a mummy in color and texture.

Mum'my. *L.* mumia; *F.* momie; *G.* Mumie; *I.* mummia. A dead body preserved by embalming or by drying.

Mumps [*Dut.* mommen]. *L.* parotitis; *F.* oreillons; *G.* Ziegenpeter; *I.* orecchioni. A specific contagious inflammation of the parotid gland.

Mund (*G.*). Mouth; — **arzt,** dentist; — **bildung,** stomatoplasty; — **blutfluss,** hæmorrhage from the mouth; — **bucht,** stomadæum; — **darm,** portion of embryonic intestinal tract extending from mouth to duodenum; — **deckel,** mouth-cover or protector; — **entzündung,** stomatitis; — **fäule,** ulcerative stomatitis; — **flüssigkeit,** fluid of the mouth; a mixture of secretions of its mucous membrane and of the salivary glands; — **geruch,** odor of the mouth; — **geschwür,** ulcer of the mouth; — **grube,** depression of ectoderm of embryo which develops into the buccal cavity; — **höhle,** buccal cavity; — **höhlenpuls,** pulsations of the air in the mouth when the glottis is closed; — **klemme,** trismus; — **krankheit,** disease of the mouth; — **krebs,** cancer of the mouth; — **rachenhöhle,** pharyngo-buccal cavity; — **schwamm** or — **schwämmchen,**

thrush, aphthæ; — **spalte**, rima oris; — **spatel**, tongue-spatula; — **sperre**, trismus; — **sperrer**, mouth-gag; — **spiegel**, oral speculum; — **winkel**, angle of the mouth; — **winkelheber**, levator anguli oris.

Mundifican'tia (*L.*) [mundus, facio]. Substances which cleanse.

Mun'gel's Springs. Sulphuretted and chalybeate waters. Washington Co., Virginia.

Mu'nich plane. Auriculo-infraorbital plane.

Mu'nich-Frank'fort an'gle: see *Facial angle*.

Munk's vis'ual centre. Outer convex part of occipital lobe (in dog's brain).

Muqueuse (*F.*). Mucous membrane.

Muqueux, euse (*F.*). Mucous.

Mûral, ale (*F.*). Mulberry-like.

Mu'ral preg'nancy or **gesta'tion.** Tubo-uterine gestation.

Mur'der [*A. S.* mordhur]. *F.* meurtre; *G.* Mord; *I.* omicidio. Act of killing a human being with malice aforethought; limited by statute as murder in first or second degree, according to degree of criminal intent of the murderer.

Mûre (*F.*) 1. Mulberry. 2. Blackberry (popular).

Murex'id [murex]. $C_8H_8N_6O_6$. *F.*, *I.* murexide; *G.* purpursaures Ammoniak. Acid purpurate of ammonia.

Murex'id test. *G* Murexidprobe. For uric acid or urates: Heat the deposit gently with nitric acid, evaporate to dryness, and add a drop of aqua ammonia; a purplish-red color is produced, turning blue on addition of caustic potash.

Mu'rias (*L.*). Muriate or chloride. **M. ammo'niæ**, ammonium chloride. **M. fer'ri ad min'imum**, ferrous chloride. **M. stib'ii**, antimony chloride.

Mu'riate. Chloride. **M. of ammo'nia**, ammonium chloride.

Muriat'ic ac'id. Hydrochloric acid.

Muriat'ic e'ther. Ethyl chloride.

Mu'riform. *F.* muriforme; *I.* moriforme. Mulberry-like.

Mur'mur. *F.* murmure; *G.* Athmungsgeräusch; *I.* mormorio. A low, indistinct, more or less continuous sound.

Murr. Murrain.

Mur'rain [*A. S.* myrran]. A contagious and fatal disease of cattle; applied to several epizootics.

Mu'sa sapien'tum, L. Banana-plant, cultivated in all tropical regions; the fruit is nutritive; the root is said to be alterative.

Musc (*F.*). Musk.

Muscade (*F.*). Nutmeg.

Muscadier (*F.*). *Myristica officinalis*, L., *M. fragrans*, L., and other species of *M.*

Mus'cadine. Southern grape, *Vitis vulpina*, L.

Mus'cæ Hispan'icæ (*L.*). Cantharides.

Mus'cæ volitan'tes (*L.*). *F.* mouches volantes; *G.* Muckenschen; *I.* mosche volanti. Small bodies which appear floating before the eyes, due to congenital opacities in the vitreous humor. They are to be distinguished from pathological products.

Mus'cardine. *L.*, *I.* muscardina. A disease of silk-worms caused by the *Botrytis Bassiana*.

Mus'carine. $C_5H_{13}NO_2$. Alkaloid discovered by Schmiedeberg and Koppe in *Agaricus muscarius*, L., afterward found by Brieger in putrid fish as a ptomaïne; a deliquescent crystallizable solid, powerfully basic; a violent poison, similar in action to neurine, antagonized by atropine: see *Table of antidotes*.

Muschelbein (*G.*). Inferior turbinated bone.

Muschelhöhle (*G.*). Concha.

Muschelknorpel (*G.*). Cartilage of auricle: see *Cartilage of external ear*.

Muscheln (*G.*). Turbinate bones.

Muschio (*I.*). Musk.

Mus'cle [μῦς]. *L.* musculus; *G.* Muskel; *I.* muscolo: see *Muscles*. **M. of accommoda'tion**, ciliary muscle. **M. case**, or **M. casket**, or **M. compart'ment.** *G* Muskelkästchen. That part of a muscular fibre between two successive intermediate disks: see *Disks of muscle-fibre*. **M. of Gavard'**, oblique muscular fibres of stomach. **M. of Guth'rie**, constrictor urethræ. **M. of Hous'ton**, compressor venæ dorsalis penis. **M., prester'nal**, a rare anomalous muscle extending from anterior surface of the manubrium to 7th costal cartilage.

Muscle (*F.*). Muscle. **M. aryténoïdien**, arytenoid muscle. **M. azygos de la luette**, azygos uvulæ. **M. canin**, levator anguli oris. **M. ciliaire**, ciliary muscle. **M. cubito-carpien**, ulnaris internus

brevis. **M. digastrique**, digastric muscle. **M. à fibres lisses**, unstriated muscle. **M. à fibres striées**, striated muscle. **M. frontal**, frontalis. **M. de Horner**, tensor tarsi. **M. de la houppe du menton**, levator labii inferioris. **M. iliaque**, iliacus: see *Ilio-psoas*. **M. long du cou**, longus colli. **M. occipital**, occipitalis. **M. orbito-palpebral**, orbito-palpebralis. **M. péripénien**, continuation of dartos upon integument of the penis. **M. présternal**, sternalis muscle. **M. pyramidal**. 1. Pyramidalis abdominis. 2. Pyramidalis nasi. **M. radio-carpien**, flexor carpi radialis brevis. **M., sacro-lombaire**, ilio-costalis. **M. transverse du menton**, transversus menti.

Mus'cle-beat'ing. A form of massage with an instrument called a muscle-beater, being a row of elastic tubes attached to a handle.

Muscle-col'umns. Kölliker's term for muscle-caskets.

Mus'cle-cor'puscles. Corpuscles found immediately under the sarcolemma of muscles. They are flattened and lie imbedded in a small amount of protoplasm; they contain one or two nucleoli, and their protoplasm is said to form a fine network throughout the whole muscular fibre, the transverse branches taking the course of the lines of Krause, and the longitudinal branches running in the interstices between Cohnheim's areas. Histogenetically, they are the remainder of the cells from which the muscular fibres were developed.

Muscle-plas'ma. *G.* Muskelplasma. The fluid which can be expressed from finely-minced, cold, fresh muscle.

Muscle-plates. Series of laminæ differentiated from the protovertebral part of the mesoderm, and from which the voluntary muscles of the body are developed.

Muscle-prisms. Disks of Hensen: see *Disks of muscle-fibre*.

Muscle-read'ing. Detecting a person's thoughts by the involuntary action of his muscles.

Muscle-rods. Protoplasmic fibres extending longitudinally within the muscle-casket.

Mus'cles. *L.* musculi; *G.* Muskeln; *I.* muscoli. Organs by which most of the movements of the animal body are effected, composed mainly of contractile protoplasmic cells or fibres, either arranged in sheets or scattered in the coats of the viscera, the vessels, and the subcutaneous fascia (unstriped, unstriated, or involuntary muscles), or in distinct masses, usually elongated and provided with tendons or aponeuroses at each extremity (striped, striated, or voluntary muscles). The striped muscles are so called because of delicate transverse bands which appear on the fibres. Although termed voluntary, they are not all immediately amenable to the will. **M. of an'imal life**, striated muscles. **M. of inorgan'ic life**, unstriated muscles. **M. of the ure'ters**, *L.* musculi ureterum. Sheet of smooth muscular fibres connecting orifices of ureters at base of bladder.

Muscles (*F.*). Muscles. **M. lisses**, involuntary muscles. **M. pileux**, arrectores pili. **M. rouges**, striated muscles.

Mus'cle-sense or **Muscle-feel'ing.** *F.* conscience musculaire; *G.* Muskelgefühl, Muskelsinn, Muskelempfindung, Kraftsinn: *I.* senso muscolare. The sensations attending the activity of the voluntary muscles.

Muscle-se'rum. The acid serum of muscle-plasma left after the coagulation of myosin.

Mus'cle-sug'ar. Inosit.

Musco (*I.*). Moss. **M. catartico**, cetraria. **M. di mare**, Corsican moss. **M. perlato**, carrageen.

Muscolare (*I.*). Muscular.

Muscoli (*I.*). Muscles. **M. gemelli**, gastrocnemius. **M. obliqui del occhio**, oblique muscles of eye. **M. retti**, recti muscles of eye.

Muscolo (*I.*). Muscle. **M. sacro-lombare**, ilio-costalis.

Mus'cular. *L.* muscularis; *F.* musculaire; *G.* muskelhaft; *I.* muscolare. Relating to muscles; having well-developed muscles. **M. dys'trophy**, myopathic atrophy. **M. fascic'uli.** *L.* lacerti; *G.* Muskelbündel. Bundles of muscular fibres which are more or less distinct. **M. fi'bres.** *L.* fibræ musculares; *F.* fibres musculaires; *G.* Muskelfasern; *I.* fibre muscolari. The elements of which striated muscles are composed; they consist of contractile substance (fibrillæ) enclosed in a tubular sheath (sarcolemma). **M. sense**, muscle-sense. **M. sys'tem.** *F.* système musculaire; *G.* Muskelsystem; *I.* sistema muscolare. The muscles of the entire body considered as a whole.

Muscula'ris muco'sæ (*L.*). A thin layer of non-striated muscle-fibres, forming, when present, the deepest part of a mucous membrane.

Muscula'ris proces'sus (*L.*). A lateral excrescence on the arytenoid cartilage for the attachment of muscles.

Muscular'ity. *F.* musculariteé; *G.* Muskularität; *I.* muscolarità. 1. Condition of having muscles. 2. Contractility.

Musculation (*F.*). Locomotion; the sensation of muscular activity.

Musculature (*F.*). The muscular system considered with reference to its mass and condition.

Musculeux, euse (*F.*). Muscular.

Mus'culi (*L.*), pl. of **Musculus. M. amato'rii,** oblique muscles of the eye. **M. bicauda'ti,** muscles having a tendon which divides it into two portions, having separate insertions. **M. bicip'ites,** muscles arising by two heads. **M. gemel'li su'ræ,** gastrocnemius. **M. gem'ini,** gemelli. **M. incisi'vi,** accessores orbicularis oris. **M. papilla'res,** papillary muscles. **M. pectina'ti.** *G.* Kammmuskeln. Muscular bands extending from the walls of the auricles of the heart. **M. polycauda'ti,** muscles with a tendon dividing into several portions having separate insertions. **M. polycip'ites,** muscles having several heads. **M. prostat'ici supe'rior et infe'rior** [Winslow]. fibres of the ischio-urethralis running transversely above and below the urethra, in front of the prostate, to which they were formerly believed to be attached. **M. pterygoi'dei,** pterygoid muscles. **M. pubo-vesica'les,** pubo-vesical muscles. **M. rec'ti labio'rum,** compressor labii. **M. triangula'res,** scaleni muscles.

Mus'culin. *F.* musculine. Robin's name for the albuminoid which is the chief constituent of muscle.

Musculo-cuta'neous. *F.* musculo-cutané, ée; *I.* muscolo-cutaneo. Relating to the muscles and skin. **M.-c. nerve of arm.** *L.* nervus cutaneus brachii lateralis. Branch from outer cord of brachial plexus perforating the coraco-brachialis; supplies it as well as the biceps and the brachialis anticus, and also integument on outer side of forearm. **M.-c. nerve of leg.** *L.* nervus peroneus superficialis; *G.* oberflächlicher Wadenbeinnerv. One of the main divisions of the external popliteal nerve; supplies peroneus longus and brevis and dorsum of foot. **M.-c. nerve, infe'rior,** external cutaneous nerve of leg. **M.-c. nerve, mid'dle,** ilio-inguinal nerve. **M.-c. nerve, supe'rior,** ilio-hypogastric nerve.

Musculo-cuta'neus perone'i (*L.*). Musculo-cutaneous nerve of leg.

Musculo-intestinal, ale (*F.*). Relating to the muscular layer of the intestines.

Mus'culo-phren'ic. *F.* musculo-phrénique. Relating to the muscular portion of the diaphragm. **M.-p. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria musculo-phrenica; *F.* artère musculo-phrénique; *G.* Zwerchfellrippenarterie; *I.* arteria costo-diaframmatica. One of the two terminal branches of the internal mammary, supplying lower intercostal spaces and diaphragm.

Mus'culo-rachid'ian ar'teries. Dorso-spinal arteries.

Mus'culo-spi'ral groove. *L.* sulcus spiralis; *F.* gouttière de torsion; *I.* scanalatura dell' omero. Broad depression on posterior surface of shaft of humerus, winding downward and outward and transmitting musculo-spiral nerve and superior profunda artery.

Mus'culo-spi'ral nerve. *L.* nervus musculo-spiralis; *I.* nervo muscolo-spirale. Largest branch of brachial plexus, controlling through its branches the supinator and extensor muscles of the forearm. It is a continuation of the posterior cord of the plexus, passes backward, downward, and outward in the spiral groove of the humerus. Reaching the outer side of the arm, it divides into the radial and posterior interosseous nerves.

Mus'culus (*L.*). Muscle. As in practice the substantive is frequently suppressed, see under adjective for names of most muscles—*e. g.* for *Musculus biceps brachii* under *Biceps brachii*, etc. etc. **M. admira'tor,** rectus superior oculi. **M. anom'alus,** an inconstant muscular slip arising from nasal process of superior maxillary bone, and inserted upon alveolar border of same bone. **M. anom'alus men'ti,** fascicle arising from inferior maxillary bone near levator labii inferioris, and passing outward to be again inserted upon the bone. **M. anom'alus transver'sus,** a rare muscular bundle which runs transversely across the orbit in the region of the equator of the eyeball [Boehdalek]. **M. anon'ymus clavic'ulæ,** a rare muscular slip running from the sternal to the acromial end of the clavicle. **M. a'picis na'si,** levator nasi proprius. **M. aponeurot'icus,** tensor fasciæ latæ. **M. aryvoca'lis,** fibres of the internal thyro-arytenoid muscle, described by Ludwig as being successively inserted into the vocal cord. **M. bibito'rius,** rectus in-

ternus oculi. **M. bursa'lis** or **M. bursa'rius**, obturator internus. **M. cani'nus**, levator anguli oris. **M. Casser'ii**, laxator tympani minor. **M. cate'næ**, tibialis anticus. **M. cilia'ris**, ciliary muscle. **M. cilia'ris Riola'ni**, Riolan's muscle. **M. cilia'ris, supe'rior and infe'rior**, palpebral part of orbicularis palpebrarum. **M. coracoi'deus**, coraco-brachialis. **M. cra'nii cuta'neus**, epicranius. **M. cuta'neus ma'nus**, palmaris brevis. **M. fascia'lis**, sartorius. **M. gracil'limus**, a small infrequent muscle arising near superior oblique muscle of eye, and inserted into synovial sheath of that muscle [Albinus]. **M. Hor'neri**, tensor tarsi. **M. hu'milis**, rectus inferior oculi. **M. immer'sus**, subscapularis. **M. im'par pharyn'gis**, azygos pharyngis. **M. incisu'ræ Santori'ni** or **M. incisu'ræ majo'ris auric'ulæ**, intertragicus. **M. indica'tor**, extensor indicis. **M. indignato'rius**, rectus externus. **M. iracun'dus**, rectus externus oculi. **M. la'bii pro'prius**. *G.* Saugmuskel. Independent muscular fibres connecting the skin and mucous membrane around orifice of mouth. **M. lachryma'lis poste'rior**, Horner's muscle. **M. læti'tiæ**, rectus internus oculi. **M. liv'idus**, pectineus. **M. longis'simi tendi'ni**, plantaris. **M. mal'lei exter'nus**, laxator tympani minor. **M. mal'lei inter'nus**, tensor tympani. **M. membrano'sus**, tensor fasciæ latæ. **M. multif'idus**, multifidus spinæ. **M. nasa'lis la'bii superio'ris**, naso-labialis. **M. nau'ticus**, tibialis posticus. **M. orbita'lis**, Müller's muscle. **M. os'sis metacar'pi dig'iti quin'ti**, opponens minimi digiti. **M. patien'tiæ**, levator anguli scapulæ. **M. perfora'tus Cas'seri**, coraco-brachialis. **M. phren'icus**, diaphragm. **M. polygas'tricus**, muscle having several bellies. **M. prostat'icus**, sphincter urethræ prostaticus. **M. quadra'tus antibra'chii**, pronator quadratus. **M. quad'riceps**, muscle having four heads. **M. rhomboi'deus**, musculus anomalus. **M. Riola'ni**: see *Riolan's muscle*. **M. sac'ci lachryma'lis**, tensor tarsi. **M. singula'ris col'li**, an aberrant muscle described by Sandifort, probably an intertransversalis longus. **M. singula'ris splen'ii accesso'rius**, adjutor splenii. **M. sterna'lis**, sternalis muscle. **M. super'bus**, rectus superior oculi. **M. supina'tor**, supinator brevis. **M. supraclavicula'ris**, Luschka, tensor of superficial cervical fascia. **M. su'ræ**, triceps suræ. **M. te'res antibra'chii**, pronator teres. **M. tri'ceps**, muscle having three heads. **M. u'vulæ**, azygos uvulæ. **M. voca'lis**, thyro-arytenoid muscle, internal.

Museau (*F.*). Muzzle, snout. **M. de tanche**. *G.* Schleihenmaul; *I.* muso di tinca. The vaginal portion of the uterus, including the orifice and the lips.

Musen'na. *F.* musena, moucenna; *G.* Musennarinde. The bark of *Albizzia anthelmintica*, Brng. [Cod.]; by some ascribed to *Rottlera Schimperi*, Hoch.; introduced as a tænicide.

Musen'nin. *F.* musénine, moucennine; *I.* musennina. An amorphous acrid principle resembling saponin; obtained from musenna-bark.

Mush'rooms, poi'sonous: see *Table of antidotes* prefixed to Vol. I.

Musivi'sche Schicht (*G.*). Epithelial layer of retina; layer of rods and cones.

Musk [*Ar.* misk]. *L.* moschus; *F.* muse; *I.* muschio. The dried secretion from the preputial follicles of the musk deer, *Moschus moschiferus*, L.; stimulant and antispasmodic; much used in perfumery: see also *Artificial*, *Chinese*, *Thibet*, etc. *musk*.

Muskatbalsam (*G.*). Nutmeg cerate.

Muskatblüthe (*G.*). Mace; — nöl, oil of mace.

Muskatbutter (*G.*). Expressed oil of nutmeg.

Muskatnuss (*G.*). Nutmeg; — leber, nutmeg liver; — öl, expressed oil of nutmeg.

Muskel (*G.*). Muscle; — anstrengung, muscular exertion; — arbeit, muscular work; — bau, muscular structure; — bauch, belly of a muscle; — bewegung, muscular movement; — binde, fascia, ligament; — blutung, muscular hæmorrhage; — bündel, muscular fasciculus; — diabetes, diabetes in which it is supposed that the glycogenic functions of the muscles are at fault; — ebene, plane passing through origin and insertion of a muscle of eye and centre of movement of eyeball; — empfindung, muscular sensation; — entzündung, myositis; — erregbarkeit, muscular irritability; — erweichung, myomalacia; — fasern, muscular fibres; — fibrin, syntonin; — fortsatz, prominence for muscular attachment; — gefühl, muscle-sense; — geräusch, sound produced by tonic contraction of muscle; — geschwulst, myoma; — gewebe, muscular tissue; — gruppe, group of muscles; — haut, perimysium; — hautnerv, mus-

culo-cutaneous nerve; — **kästchen**, muscle-compartment; — **kern**, muscle-nucleus; — **kraft**, muscular force; — **lähmung**, paralysis of muscles; — **lage**, muscular layer; — **lehre**, myology; — **plasma**, muscle-plasma; — **platte**, muscle-plate; — **primitivbündel**, muscular fibres; — **reizbarkeit**, irritability of muscle; — **scheiben**, disks of muscle-fibres; — **scheide**, perimysium; — **schicht**, muscular layer; — **schlaffheit**, flaccidity of muscles; — **schwach**, weak in muscles, myasthenic; — **schwäche**, muscular debility, myasthenia; — **schwund**, muscular atrophy; — **serum**, muscle-serum. — **sinn**, muscle-sense; — **spannung**, muscular tension; — **stärke**, muscular strength; — **starre**, muscular rigidity, rigor mortis; — **stoff**, musculin, sarcosin; — **strom**, electrical current in a muscle; — **stück**, portio muscularis; — **ton**, tone produced by a muscle in tetanic contraction. — **tonus**, tonicity of muscle; — **übung**, muscular exercise; — **unruhe**, chorea; — **verknöcherung**, ossification of muscles; — **verkürzung**, contraction or shortening of muscles; — **zelle**, muscle-cell; — **zerlegung**, myotomy; — **zerreissung**, rupture of muscles; — **zittern**, tremor; — **zucker**, inosit; — **zuckung**, muscular contraction.

Muskel der Gegenecke (*G.*). Antitragicus muscle.

Musk'melon. *Cucumis Melo*, L.

Musk-root. Sumbul.

Musk-seed. *L.* semen abelmoschi; *F.* ambrette; *G.* Moschuskorner; *I.* ambretta. The seeds of *Abelmoschus moschatus*, Moench.; they have a strong musk-like odor and are used in perfumery.

Muskularunruhe (*G.*). Chorea.

Muskulatur (*G.*). Musculature.

Muskulös (*G.*). Muscular.

Mus'quash-root. *Cicuta maculata*, L.

Mussita'tion. *L.* mussitatio; *I.* mussitazione. Low muttering.

Mustache'. *L.* mystax; *F.* moustache; *G.* Knebelbart, Schnurrbart. Hair of upper lip.

Mus'tard [*L.* mustum ardens]. *L.* sinapis; *F.* moutarde; *G.* Senf; *I.* senape. The seeds of *Sinapis alba*, L., white mustard, and of *Sinapis nigra*, L., black mustard; a local stimulant and prompt emetic: see also *Black*, *Hedge*, *Indian*, and *White mustard*. **M.-paper.** *L.* charta sinapis; *F.* papier sinapisé; *G.* Senfpapier; *I.* carta senapata. Paper upon which is spread mustard flour [from which the fixed oil has been removed, U. S. P., Cod.], mixed with solution of gutta-percha or caoutchouc; counter-irritant. **M. poul'tice.** *F.* sinapisme, cataplasme sinapisé; *G.* Senfpflaster; *I.* senapismo. Sinapism.

Mutacis'mus (*L.*). Faulty pronunciation of the letter *m* or tendency to pronounce *m* for other letters.

Mute. *L.* mutus; *F.* muet, ette; *G.* stumm; *I.* muto. Speechless, dumb.

Muthlosigkeit (*G.*). Discouragement, despondency; athymia.

Mutilamento (*I.*). Mutilation.

Mutilant, ante (*F.*). Mutilating.

Mutila'tion. *L.* mutilatio; *G.* Verstümmelung; *I.* mutilazione. 1. Loss, by violence, of the whole or a part of a member. 2. The act of mutilating.

Mutiren (*G.*). Change of voice in boys at puberty.

Mutisme (*F.*). Dumbness.

Mu'titas (*L.*). Dumbness.

Mutter (*G.*). 1. Mother. 2. Uterus; — **bänder**, ligaments of the uterus; — **balg**, uterus; — **beschwerde**, uterine disorder, hysteries; — **bett**, childbed; — **blutfluss** or — **blutung**, metrorrhagia; — **boden**, stroma; — **bruch**. 1. Hysterocele. 2. Rupture of womb; — **cyst**, a primary cyst from which others are developed; — **drüse**, cotyledon; — **entzündung**, metritis; — **fieber**, puerperal fever; — **flecken**, chloasma uterinum; — **fluss**, lochia; — **gebilde**, stroma, matrix; — **geschwür**, ulcer of uterus; — **geschwulst**, primary tumor; — **gewächs**, mole; — **gewebe**, matrix; — **grimmen**, uterine colic; — **hals**, cervix uteri; — **halter**, uterine pessary; — **harz**, galbanum; — **haus**, lying-in hospital; — **husten**, hysterical cough; — **kalb**, mole; — **katarrh**, leucorrhœa; — **kern**, parent nucleus; — **knäuel**, the skein of the nucleus before division; — **knorpel**, cartilaginous matrix; — **knoten**, a primary nodule from which others are derived; — — **korn**, ergot; — **kornbrand**, gangrene from ergotism; — **kornextrakt**, extract of ergot; — **kornvergiftung**, ergotism; — **krampf**, uterine spasm; — **krankheit**, disease of the uterus; — **kranz**, pessary; — **kraut**, feverfew; — **krebs**, primary cancer; — **kuchen**, placenta; — **kuchengeräusch**, placental soufflé; — **kuchenverhärtung**, sclerosis of the placenta; — **kümmel**, cumin; — **lauge**, brine or moth-

er-lye; — leber, placenta; — lippen, lips of cervix uteri; — maal, nævus pigmentosus; — meissel, uterine pessary; — mund, os uteri; — mundslippe, lip of os uteri; — nelken, mother-cloves; — pflaster, emplastrum fuscum camphoratum; — plage, hysteria; — polyp, uterine polypus; — ring, pessary; — röhre, Fallopian tube; — schmerz, hysteralgia; — schnitt, hysterotomy; —schwindel, uterine vertigo; — senkung, prolapse of the uterus; — spiegel, uterine speculum; — spritze, uterine syringe; — staupe, hysteria; — stein, uterine concretion; — stern, the primary aster in karyokinesis; — substanz, matrix; — sucht, hysteria; — trompete, Fallopian tube; — vorfall, prolapse of the uterus; — wassersucht, hydrometra; — weh, labor-pains; — windsucht, physometra; — wuth, nymphomania; — zapfen, pessary; — zeichen, nævus; — zufall, hysterics.

Mutterscheide (*G.*). Vagina. In composition Mutterscheiden, as, — blutfluss, vaginal hæmorrhage; — bruch, prolapse of vagina; — polyp, polypus of vagina; — ring, ring pessary; — schleimfluss, leucorrhœa; — vorfall, vaginal prolapse.

Mut'ton-su'et: see *Suet*.

Myal'gia (*L.*) [*μῦς, ἄλγος*]. *F.* myalgie; *I.* mialgia. Pain in a muscle.

Myasthe'nia (*L.*) [*ἀσθένεια*]. *G.* Myasthenie. Muscular weakness.

Myasthen'ic. Pertaining, or due, to muscular weakness.

Myce'lium (*L.*) [*μύκης*]. *F.* mycélium; *I.* micelio. The filamentous threads or "spawn" of fungi.

Mycetol'ogy. Mycology.

Myceto'ma (*L.*) [*μύκης*]. *F.* mycétome. Fungus foot. An endemic disease of India affecting the foot, characterized by swelling, followed by fistulous ulceration destroying bone, etc.; supposed to be due to a fungus, the *Chionyphe Carteri*.

Mycoder'ma (*L.*) [*μῦκος, δέρμα*]. Pellicle formed by mycelium or schizomycetes. M. ace'ti, the ferment of vinegar.

Mycodermi'tis. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Mycopro'teïn [*πρωτος*]. Necke's term for a peculiar albuminoid substance produced by the bacteria of putrefaction.

My'cose. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 2H_2O$. *I.* micosa. A peculiar saccharine principle found in ergot.

Myco'sis (*L., F.*) [*μύκης*]. *G.* Mykose; *I.* micosi. A fungous growth; a disease due to, or resembling, a fungus. M. fungoi'des. 1. Granuloma fungoides. 2. Yaws. 3. Molluscum. M. intestina'lis, morbid growth of fungi in the intestines. M. microsper'ma, tinea versicolor.

Mycosis framboisé (*F.*). Yaws.

Mycot'ic. Pertaining, or due, to mycosis.

Mycter'ic [*μυκτήρ*]. *L.* mycterieus. Pertaining to the nasal fossæ.

Mycteropho'nia (*L.*) [*φωνή*]. Nasal voice.

Mycteroxero'sis (*L.*) [*ξηρότης*]. Dryness of the pituitary membrane.

Mydal'eine [*μυδαλέος*]. A poisonous ptomaïne obtained from putrefying liver, spleen, etc.; it produces vaso-motor paralysis.

Mydatox'ine. $C_6H_{13}NO_2$. A ptomaïne obtained from slowly-decomposing flesh; poisonous.

My'dine. $C_5H_{11}NO$. Non-poisonous ptomaïne obtained from putrefying human viscera.

Mydri'asis (*L.*) [*μυδρίασις*]. *F.* mydriase; *G.* Pupillenerweiterung; *I.* midriasi. An abnormally dilated state of the pupil.

Mydriat'ic. *L.* mydriaticus; *F.* mydriatique; *G.* pupillenerweiternd; *I.* midriatico. Pertaining to, or causing, mydriasis.

Myecto'pia (*L.*) [*μῦς, ἔκτοπος*]. Abnormal situation of a muscle.

Myelal'gia (*L.*) [*μυελός, ἄλγος*]. Pain in the spinal cord.

Myelanalo'sis (*L.*) [*ἀνάλωσις*]. Myelatrophia.

Myelapoplex'ia (*L.*) [*ἀποπληξία*]. Intraspinal hæmorrhage.

Myelate'lia (*L.*) [*ἀτελής*]. *F.* myélatélie. Incomplete development of the spinal cord.

Myelatroph'ia (*L.*) [*ἀτροφία*]. Atrophy of the spinal cord, tabes dorsalis.

Myelaux'is (*L.*) [*αὔξη*]. Dilatation or hypertrophy of the spinal cord.

Myélaxe (*F.*). Neural axis.

Myelenceph'alon (*L.*) [*μυελός, ἐγκέφαλος*]. *F.* myélencéphale; *I.* mielencefalo. 1. Metencephalon. 2. Cerebro-spinal axis.

Myeletero'sis (*L.*) [*ἕτερωσις*]. Organic disease of the spinal cord.

My'elin [*μυελός*]. *F.* myéline; *I.* mielina. 1. A highly refractive semisolid, fatty

albuminoid, which surrounds the axis cylinder of the nerves. 2. Thudichum's name for a phosphorized fatty substance of varying formulæ extracted from the brain.

Myelin'ic. *F.* myélinique; *G.* myelinisch. Relating to, or having a sheath of, myelin.

Myélique (*F.*). Relating to marrow.

Myélite (*F.*). Myelitis. **M. cavitaire,** syringomyelitis, excavating myelitis. **M. interstitielle,** myelitis with special involvement of the neuroglia. **M. parenchymateuse,** myelitis with special involvement of the nerve-cells. **M. à rechutes,** recurrent myelitis.

Myeli'tis [μυελός]. *F.* myélite; *I.* mielite. Inflammation of the spinal cord. **M. convulsi'va,** electric chorea.

My'elo-bra'chium. Inferior peduncle of cerebellum [Spitzka].

My'elocele [κήλη]. A variety of spina bifida in which the defective portion of the spine is occupied by a reddish tissue, in which is a median furrow leading to the central canal of the cord. The tissue on each side of the furrow is composed of nerve-cells mixed with nævoid structure.

Myelo-cerebel'lar tract. Cerebellar lateral tract.

Myeloch'ysis (*L.*) [χύσις]. Spina bifida.

My'elocytes [κύτος]. *F.* myélocytes; *G.* Gehirnmarkzellen; *I.* mielociti. Nuclei of cells of gray substance of the nervous system.

Myelogen'ic. Marrow-producing.

My'eloid [εἶδος]. *F.* myéloïde; *I.* mieloide. Resembling marrow.

Myelo'ma (*L.*) [μυελός]. *F.* myélome; *G.* Myelom, myeloid Geschwulst; *I.* mieloma. Medullary tumor.

Myelomala'cia (*L.*) [μαλακία]. *F.* myélomalacie; *I.* mielomalacia. Softening of the spinal cord.

Myelomeningi'tis [μῆνιγξ]. *F.* myélomeningite; *I.* mielomeningite. Spinal meningitis.

Myelomenin'gocele [μῆνιγξ, κήλη]. Form of spina bifida in which the cord is blended with the sac.

My'elon (*L.*). The medullary tube, the spinal cord.

Myeloparal'ysis (*L.*) [παράλυσις]. Spinal paralysis.

Myelopath'ia (*L.*) [πάθος]. Disease of the spinal cord.

Myelophthi'sis (*L.*) [φθίσις]. Tabes dorsalis.

Myeloplax'es [πλάξ]. *F.* myéloplaques, myeloplaxes; *G.* Riesenzellen; *I.* mieloplassi. Term proposed by Robin for the giant-cells or osteoclasts of bone-marrow.

Myelople'gia (*L.*) [πλήσσω]. Spinal paralysis.

Myelorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. Intraspinal hæmorrhage.

Myélosarcome (*F.*). Osteosarcoma.

Myelosclero'sis (*L.*) [σκλήρωσις]. *F.* myélosclérose; *I.* miosclerosi. Sclerosis of spinal cord.

Myelovarico'sis: see *Neurovaricosis.*

Myener'gia (*L.*) [μῦς, ἐνέργεια]. Muscular energy.

Myen'tasis (*L.*) [ἔντασις]. Stretching or extension of a muscle.

Myentère (*F.*). Muscular coat of intestines.

Myenter'icus (*L.*) [ἔντερον] *F.* myentérique. Relating to the muscular coat of the intestines.

Myi'asis (*L.*) [μυῖα]. *F.* myiase. Disease produced by the larvæ of flies on the surface or in the cavities of the body.

Myioceph'alum (*L.*) [κεφαλή]. *F.* myiocéphale; *I.* miocefalo. Prolapse of iris through a small opening in the cornea.

Myiodesop'sia (*L.*) [μυιώδης, ὄψις]. *F.* myiodopsie. The seeing of muscæ volitantes.

Myiokeph'alon. Myiocephalum.

Myi'tis [μῦς]. Myositis. **M. oc'uli,** inflammation of the eye-muscles and their sheaths.

Myko-. For words thus commencing see corresponding words beginning *Myco.*

Mykofibrom (*G.*). Tumor due to the *Micrococcus ascoformans.*

Myla'bris (*L.*). A genus of beetles, *Coleoptera.* **M. cicho'rii,** Fabr., Telini fly: see *Chinese blistering flies.* Many other species of *Mylabris,* common in India, are used for vesicating purposes.

Mylaceph'alus (*L.*) [ὑγιής, ὁ, κεφαλή]. *F.* mylacéphale; *I.* milacefalo. Acephalus.

Myléen, enne (*F.*). Molar.

My'lo-. Used in composition to indicate the jaw, especially the lower jaw.

My'lo-glos'sus (*L.*) [μύλη, γλῶσσα] *F.* mylo-glosse; *I.* milo-glosso. 1. Mylopharyngeus. 2. A muscular slip which ap-

parently belongs to the stylo-glossus, arising from the angle of the jaw and inserted into the side of the tongue [Wood].

My'lo-hy'oid. *L.* mylo-hyoideus; *F.* mylo-hyoïdien; *I.* milo-joideo. Relating to the lower jaw and hyoid bone. **M.-h. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria mylo-hyoidea. Branch from inferior dental to mylo-hyoid muscle. **M.-h. groove.** *L.* sulcus mylo-hyoideus. A furrow (sometimes a short canal) on inner surface of inferior maxillary bone, running downward and forward from the inferior dental foramen. It lodges the mylo-hyoid vessels and nerves. **M.-h. mus'cle.** *F.* mylo-hyoïdien; *G.* Kieferzungenbeinmuskel; *I.* milo-joideo. A flat muscle arising from the mylo-hyoid ridge of the lower jaw, and inserted into body of hyoid bone and median raphé. **M.-h. nerve.** *L.* nervus mylo-hyoideus; *F.* nerf mylo-hyoïdien; *G.* Zungenbeinkiefernerv; *I.* nervo milo-joideo. Branch of inferior dental nerve to mylo-hyoid muscle and anterior belly of the digastric. **M.-h. ridge.** *L.* linea mylo-hyoidea; *F.* ligne mylo-hyoïdienne; *I.* linea milo-joidea. A well-marked line on inner surface of lower jaw, running from anterior border of ascending ramus downward and forward just below the mental spines. It affords attachment to the mylo-hyoid muscle.

Myloïde or **Myloïdien** (*F.*). Mylo-hyoid ridge.

My'lo-pharynge'us (*L.*) [*φάρυγξ*]. *F.* mylo-pharyngien, ienne; *I.* milo-faringeo. Muscular fibres belonging to superior constrictor of pharynx, arising from end of mylo-hyoid line of lower jaw, and passing upward and backward to the tongue and pharynx.

Mylosarque (*F.*). Mole.

Myn'sicht's elix'ir. Aromatic sulphuric acid.

Myo- [*μῦς*]. In composition, muscle.

Myo-albumose. A proteid of muscle-plasma, not precipitated by heat, by copper sulphate, by magnesium chloride, or by sodium chloride. It is precipitated by nitric acid when cold; heat redissolves the precipitate.

Myoatro'phia lipomato'sa (*L.*). Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis.

Myoblaste (*F.*). Muscle-cell.

Myocardi'tis [*μῦς, καρδία*]. *F.* myocardite; *I.* miocardite. Inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart.

Myocar'dium (*L.*). *F.* myocarde; *I.* miocardio. Muscular wall of the heart.

My'ocele (*L.*) [*κήλη*]. *F.* myocèle; *I.* miocele. Protrusion or displacement of a muscle.

Myoceph'alon (*L.*). Myiocephalum.

My'ochrome [*χρῶμα*]. Myohæmatin.

Myoclo'nia congen'ita (*L.*) [*κλόνος*]. Paramyoclonus multiplex.

Myoc'lonus (*L.*). *G.* Myoclonie; *I.* mioclono. 1. Muscle-twitching. 2. Paramyoclonus multiplex.

Myocœlii'tis [*κοιλία*]. *F.* myocœlite; *I.* miocelite. Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.

Myocom'ma, pl. ata (*L.*). Myotome.

Myoctone (*F.*). *Aconitum lycoctonum*, L.

Myode'mia (*L.*) [*δῆμός*]. *F.* myodémie; *I.* miodemia. Fatty degeneration of muscle.

Myodeop'sia or **Myodesop'sia** (*L.*). *F.* myodésopsie. Myiodesopsia.

Myodias'tasis (*L.*) [*διάστασις*]. Separation or rupture of muscle.

Myodyna'mia (*L.*) [*δύναμις*]. *F.* myodynamie; *I.* miodinamia. Muscular force.

Myodynamom'eter [*δύναμις, μέτρον*]. *F.* myodynamomètre; *I.* miodinamometro. Dynamometer.

Myodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. *F.* myodynie; *I.* miodinia. Myalgia.

Myoepithe'lium (*L.*). Myothelium.

Myo-fibro'ma (*L.*). A tumor composed of unstriated muscular and fibrous tissue.

Myogen'esis (*L.*) [*γεννάω*]. *F.* myogénie; *I.* miogenia. The production of muscular tissue.

Myoglob'ulin. A proteid of muscle-plasma, resembling serum globulin, but coagulated by heat at 63° C.

Myogna'thus (*L.*) [*γναθος*]. *F.* myognathe. A variety of epignathus in which the supernumerary head is connected by muscle and skin only.

My'ogram. The curve drawn by the myograph.

My'ograph [*γράφειν*]. *F.* myographe; *G.* Myographion; *I.* miografo. An instrument which records muscular movements.

Myog'raphy [*γράφειν*]. *F.* myographie; *I.* miografia. A description of muscles.

Myohæ'matin [*αἷμα*]. The peculiar

pigment of muscle, being one of the histohæmatins, and having a peculiar spectrum.

My'oid [εἶδος]. *F.* myoïde; *I.* mioide. Resembling muscle.

Myoide'ma (*L.*) [οἴδημα]. *F.* myœdème; *I.* mioedema. A local contraction of a muscle, caused by percussion, and producing a nodular swelling which soon subsides.

Myolem'ma (*L.*) [λέμμα]. *F.* myolemme; *I.* miolemma. Sarcolemma.

Myolemmat'ic. *F.* myolemmatique. Relating to the myolemma.

Myol'ogy [μῦς, λόγος]. *L.* myologia; *F.* myologie; *G.* Muskellehre; *I.* miologia. That part of anatomy relating to the muscular system and its annexes.

Myo'ma (*L.*) [μῦς]. *F.* myome; *G.* Myom; *I.* mioma. A tumor composed of muscular tissue. **M. caverno'sum,** myoma teleangiectodes. **M. lævicellula're,** leiomyoma. **M. striocellula're,** rhabdomyoma. **M. teleangiecto'des,** myoma with excessive vascular development.

Myomala'cia (*L.*). Softening of muscle, generally from fatty degeneration.

Myome (*F.*). Myoma.

Myomec'tomy [ἐκτομή]. *F.* myomectomie. Removal of a uterine myoma by abdominal section without opening the uterine cavity.

Myomélanose (*F.*). Melanosis of muscles.

My'omere. *F.* myomère. That part of a metamere which relates to the muscles. A myotome.

Myomot'omy [τομή]. *G.* Myomotomie. Removal of fibroid tumors of the uterus by abdominal section.

My'on (*L.*) [μυών]. Muscle.

Myonarco'sis (*L.*) [νάρκη]. Benumbing of the muscles.

Myoneoplas'ma, pl. **ata** (*L.*) [νέος, πλάσσω]. Myoma.

My'onine. Muscle-substance.

Myoni'tis. Myitis.

Myon'osus (*L.*) [νόσος]. Myopathia.

Myocœdème (*F.*). 1. Myoidema. 2. Œdema of muscles.

Myopachyn'sis (*L.*) [πάχυνσις]. Muscular hypertrophy or pseudo-hypertrophy. **M. lipomato'sa,** pseudo-hypertrophy of muscle, with fatty degeneration.

Myopal'mus (*L.*) [παλμός]. Twitching of muscles.

Myoparal'ysis (*L.*) [παραλύω]. *F.* myoparalysie. Muscular paralysis.

Myopathi'a (*L.*) [πάθος]. *F.* myopathie. Disease of the muscles.

Myopath'ic. *F.* myopathique. Relating to myopathia. **M. at'rophy,** localized muscular atrophy. **M. paral'ysis,** paralysis due to affections of the muscles.

Myopathie atrophique progressive (*F.*). Progressive muscular atrophy.

Myopathie progressive primitive (*F.*). Charcot's term for all progressive muscular atrophies, including pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis.

Myope (*F.*). Myopic.

My'ophone [μυοφόνος]. Instrument to hear and measure the intensity of sound produced by muscular contractions.

Myo'pia (*L.*) [μύειν, ὤψ]. *F.* myopie; *G.* Kurzsichtigkeit; *I.* miopia. That refractive condition of the eye in which parallel rays are brought to a focus in front of the retina; short-sightedness.

Myop'ic. *L.* myopicus; *F.* myopique; *G.* myopisch; *I.* miope. Pertaining to, or affected with, myopia.

Myo-presbyte (*F.*). Myopic in one eye, presbyopic in the other.

Myopsie (*F.*). Myiodesopsia.

Myop'sin. According to Defresne (1878), one of the constituent ferments of pancreatin, capable of digesting albumin.

Myorrhex'is (*L.*) [μῦς, ῥῆξις]. Rupture of a muscle.

Myo-sarco'ma (*L.*) [σάρξ]. A myoma containing sarcomatous elements.

Myosclero'sic or **Myosclerot'ic paral'ysis.** Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis.

Myosclero'sis (*L.*) [σκλήρωσις]. *F.* myosclérose. Induration of muscle.

Myose (*F.*). Myosis.

My'osin. *F.* myosine; *I.* miosina. The albuminoid which separates from muscle-plasma as a coagulum. It is changed into syntonin by heat and dilute hydrochloric acid.

Myosin'ogen. A proteid of muscle-plasma, coagulated by heat at 56° C.; weak acetic acid added to its saline solutions gives a characteristic stringy precipitate.

Myosino'ses. Cleavage products formed in the digestion of myosin with gastric juice or its equivalent, precipitable

by ammonium sulphate in substance: see *Protomyosinose.*

Myo'sis (*L.*) [*μύω*]. *F.* myose; *G.* Pupillenverengerung; *I.* miosi. Abnormal contraction of the pupil.

Myosite (*F.*). Myitis.

Myosit'ic [*μῦς*]. 1. Pertaining to myositis. 2. Myotic.

Myosi'tis. *F.* myitis; *I.* miite. Inflammation of muscle. **M. ossif'icans,** ossification of muscle: see *Drill-bone* and *Riders' bone.*

Myospas'mus (*L.*) [*σπασμός*]. Muscular spasm.

Myostyp'ses [*μῦς, στῦφις*]. Diseases connected with muscular spasm of excreting ducts.

Myotase crurale (*F.*). Dislocation of the external ischio-tibial muscle in horned cattle.

Myotat'ic [*τατικός*]. Pertaining to a stretched muscle, applied to the so-called tendon reflexes [Gowers].

Myothe'lium (*L.*). The muscle-plate, epithelium of the myotome.

Myother'mic [*θέρμη*]. *G.* myothermisch. Relating to the production of heat by muscle.

Myot'ics [*μύειν*]. Agents which contract the pupil.

Myotil'ity. *F.* myotilité; *G.* Myotilität; *I.* miotilità. Muscular contractility.

Myotique (*F.*). Relating to pupillary contraction.

My'otome [*τέμνω*]. 1. Instrument for myotomy. 2. One of a series of dark paired masses which arise from the dorsal part of the coelom, constituting a row on each side of the notochord in the very young embryo. The myotomes give rise to the muscular segments of the body; they have been named also protovertebræ, mesoblastic somites, protosomites, myomeres, etc.

Myot'omy [*μῦς, τομή*]. *F.* myotomie; *G.* Muskelzerlegung; *I.* miotomia. The operation of cutting a muscle.

Myoto'nia congen'ita (*L.*). Thomsen's disease.

Myot'onus (*L.*) [*τόνος*]. *G.* Myotonie. Tonic muscular spasm.

Myotyr'be (*L.*) [*μῦς, τύρβη*]. *I.* miotirbe. Dyskinesia, chorea.

Myr'cia a'cris, DC. Wild clove, wild cinnamon, bayberry, a tree indigenous to the West Indies and Venezuela, the leaves of which yield by distillation oil of myrcia or oil of bay.

Myri'ca (*L.*). A genus of *Myricaceæ.* **M. asplenifo'lia,** Blum., *Comptonia asplenifolia,* Ait. **M. cerif'era,** L., bayberry, wax-myrtle, candleberry, an indigenous aromatic shrub; the bark is acrid, stimulating, astringent, and errhine; the berries yield myrtle wax or bayberry tallow. **M. Compton'ia,** DC., *Comptonia asplenifolia,* Ait. **M. Ga'le,** L., sweet gale, Dutch myrtle; grows in Europe and North America; the fruit is used instead of pepper.

Myr'icin. *F.* myricine; *I.* miricina. 1. Myricil-palmitate, one of the constituents of beeswax. 2. Name inappropriately given to an alcoholic extract of bayberry-bark.

Myringite (*F.*). Myringitis. **M. épiphytaire,** myringomycosis.

Myringi'tis. *F.* myringite; *G.* Trommelfellentzündung; *I.* miringite. Inflammation of the membrana tympani.

Myringodec'tomy [*ἐκτομή*]. *F.* myringodectomie; *I.* miringodettomia. Incision of the membrana tympani.

Myringomyco'sis (*L.*) [*μύκης*]. Inflammation of the membrana tympani and neighboring parts, caused by *Aspergillus* or other fungous growth.

Myrin'goplasty [*πλάσσειν*]. Plastic operation on the membrana tympani.

My'rinx. Membrana tympani.

Myris'ma (*L.*) [*μυρίζω*]. Inunction.

Myris'tic ac'id. $C_{14}H_{28}O_2$. *F.* acide myristinique. A product of the saponification of myristin.

Myris'tica (*L.*). 1. Nutmeg. 2. A genus of plants, Nat Ord. *Myristicæ.* **M. aromat'ica,** Lam., *M. fragrans,* Haut. **M. Becuhy'ba,** Schott., a Brazilian tree, the source of Becuiba tallow. **M. fra'grans,** Haut., the nutmeg-tree, native of the Moluccа Islands; cultivated in the tropics. **M. moscha'ta,** Thunb., *M. fragrans,* Haut. **M. officina'lis,** L., *M. fragrans,* Haut. **M. sebif'era,** Sw., a large tree growing in Guiana and Brazil; the seeds yield ocuba wax.

Myris'ticæ a'deps (*L.*). Expressed oil of nutmeg.

Myristica'tion. Term applied to the production of the so-called "nutmeg" liver.

Myris'ticene. *F.* myristicine; *G.* Muskatnussfett; *I.* miristicina. The stearopten of volatile oil of camphor.

Myris'tin. $C_{40}H_{80}O_6$. *F.* myristine. A white, pulverulent, inodorous constituent of expressed oil of nutmeg; a glucoside of myristic acid.

Myrmeci'asis or **Myrmecias'mus** (*L.*) [*μυρμηξ*]. Formication.

Myrmeco'sis (*L.*). Epidemic ergotism; formication.

Myrob'alan [*μύρον, βάλανος*]. *L.* myrobalanus; *G.* Balsamnuss; *I.* mirobalano. The fruit of several species of *Terminalia*, from the East Indies; contains much tannin, and is reputed laxative as well as astringent; largely used in the arts.

Myrobal'ani beller'icæ (*L.*). *F.* myrobalans belliries. The fruit of *Terminalia bellerica*, Roxb.

Myrobal'ani cheb'ulæ (*L.*). *F.* myrobalans chebules. The fruit of *Terminalia chebula*, Retz.

Myrobal'ani em'blicæ (*L.*). *F.* myrobalans emblics. The fruit of *Phyllanthus Emblica*, L.; when fresh, they are considered to be refrigerant, diuretic, and laxative; when dry, they are astringent.

Myrobal'ani in'dicæ (*L.*). *F.* myrobalans indiens. Myrobalani nigræ.

Myrobal'ani ni'græ (*L.*). The unripe fruit of *Terminalia chebula* and of *T. bellerica*.

Myr'onate. *I.* mironato. A salt of myronic acid. **M. of potas'sium,** sinigrin.

Myron'ic acid. *F.* acide myronique; *I.* acido mironico. A peculiar acid existing in black mustard in combination with potassium.

Myr'osin [*μύρον*]. *F.* myrosine; *I.* mirosina. An albuminoid ferment present in mustard-seed. By its action upon the sinalbin and sinapin of white and black mustard are produced the compounds upon which the acrid properties of those seeds depend.

Myrosper'mum (*L.*). A genus of *Papilionacea*. **M. Perei'ræ,** Royle. *Myroxylon Pereiræ*, Klotzsch. **M. toluif'erum,** A. Rich. *Myroxylon toluifera*, Kunth.

Myroxocar'pin. $C_{14}H_{14}O$. *F.* myroxocarpine. A neutral crystallizable resin obtained from white Peru balsam.

Myrox'ylon (*L.*) [*μύρον, ξύλον*]. *F.* myroxyle. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ, Papilionacea*. **M. Perei'ræ,** Klotzsch., a handsome tree growing in San Salvador, the source of balsam of Peru. **M. peruif'erum,** L. f., a South American tree formerly supposed to be the source of balsam of Peru. It is said to yield, by incision, the balsamum Peruvianum siccum of the P. Port. **M. toluif'era,** Kunth, a tall evergreen tree, native of Venezuela and New Granada, from which balsam of tolu is obtained.

Myrrh [*μύρρα*]. *L.* myrrha; *F.*, *G.* Myrrhe; *I.* mirra. A gum-resinous exudation from the stem of *Balsamodendron Myrrha*, Nees; astringent and expectorant; used from the earliest times as a constituent of incense, perfumes, and ointments.

Myrrhentinktur (*G.*). Tincture of myrrh.

Myr'sine (*L.*). A genus of *Myrsineæ*. **M. africa'na,** Schimp., an African shrub; the fruit has been used as a tænifuge.

Myrte (*F.*, *G.*). Myrtle.

Myrtenheide (*G.*). Sweet gale.

Myrthenblattsonde (*G.*). Probe with leaf-shaped expansion at one end.

Myr'tiform. *F.* myrtiforme; *I.* mirtiforme. Having the shape of a myrtle-leaf. **M. fos'sa,** incisive fossa.

Myrtifor'mis (*L.*). *F.* myrtiforme. Depressor alæ nasi.

Myrtille (*F.*). *Vaccinium myrtillus*, L.

Myr'tle [myrtus]. *F.*, *G.* Myrte; *I.* mirto. *Myrtus communis*, L.; the leaves and fruit are astringent and aromatic.

Myrtle-flag. *Acorus Calamus*, L.

Myrtle wax. *F.* cire de myrica; *G.* gruines Wachs; *I.* cera di mirica. Bayberry tallow; a vegetable wax incrusting the fruit of *Myrica cerifera*, L., from which it is separated by boiling in water; slightly astringent; principally used in the arts.

Myr'tol. A volatile oil distilled from *Myrtus communis*, L.: antiseptic, stimulant; recommended in catarrhal affections.

Myr'tus (*L.*). A genus of *Myrtaceæ*. **M. a'cris,** Swartz. *Myrcia acris*, DC. **M. Caryophyl'lus,** Spreng., *Eugenia caryophyllata*, Thunb. **M. Checkan',** Spreng., cheken, chekan, chequen, a Chilian shrub; the aromatic slightly astringent leaves have been recommended as a remedy for mucous catarrhs. **M. commu'nis,** L., myrtle; a fragrant shrub or small tree, native of western Asia, naturalized in Europe, cultivated; the leaves and fruit were formerly in high repute as remedies for various diseases. **M. Pimen'ta,** L., *Eugenia Pimenta*, DC.

Mysopho'bia (*L.*) [*μύσος, φόβος*]. Morbid fear of personal impurity or uncleanness.

Mystach'ial [*μύσταξ*]. Pertaining to the upper lip.

Mys'tax (*L.*). Mustache.

Mytilotox'ine [*μυτίλος, τοξικός*]. $C_6H_{15}NO$. Poisonous leucomaine found in poisonous mussels; resembles curare in physiological action.

Myxagène (*F.*). Mucus-producing.

Myxio'sis (*L.*) [*μύξα*]. Mucous discharge.

Myxoadeno'ma (*L.*) [*μύξα, ἀδήν*]. Adenoma with myxoma.

Myxochondro'ma (*L.*) [*χόνδρος*]. Chondroma with myxoma.

Myxœde'ma (*L.*) [*μύξα, ὄιδημα*]. *F.* myxœdème; *G.* Myxödem; *I.* mixodema. A disease chiefly affecting adult women, more rarely men or children, characterized by infiltration of the skin and other organs with a gelatinous, mucus-yielding œdema and by dulness of the senses, impairment of intellect, slow, monotonous, nasal speech, and by producing a cretinoid aspect. It is probably connected with atrophy or disease of the thyroid gland.

Myxœdème opératoire (*F.*). Form of myxœdema occurring after excision of the thyroid gland.

Myxofibro'ma (*L.*). Fibroma with myxoma.

Myx'oid [*μύξα, εἶδος*]. *F.* myxoïde. Resembling mucus.

Myxo'ma (*L.*) [*μύξα*]. *F.* myxome; *G.* Myxom; *I.* missoma. A tumor composed of mucous tissue.

Myxom'atous. *F.* myxomateux, euse. Relating to, or resembling, myxoma.

Myxoneuro'ma (*L.*) [*νεῦρον*]. Glioma.

Myxopoèse (*F.*). Secretion of mucus.

Myxosarco'ma (*L.*) [*σάρξ*]. *F.* myxosarcome. Sarcoma with myxoma.

Myze'sis (*L.*) [*μύζω*]. Sucking.

N.

N. 1. Sign of index of refraction. 2. Symbol of nitrogen.

Na. Symbol of natrium = sodium.

Nab'alus al'bus, Hook. *Prenanthes alba*, L.

Nabel (*G.*). Navel, umbilicus; — **bläschen** or — **blase**, umbilical vesicle; — **blasengang**, vitelline duct; — **blutader**, umbilical vein; — **blutbruch**, umbilical hernia, the sac of which contains blood; — **blutfluss**, omphalorrhagia; — **blutung**, umbilical haemorrhage; — **bruch**, umbilical hernia; — **bruchband**, truss for umbilical hernia; — **darmbruch**, enteromphalocele; — **darmfistel**, omphalo-enteric fistule; — **fleischgewächs**, sarcomphalos; — **förmig**, umbilicated, omphalic; — **gefässe**, umbilical vessels; — **gegend**, umbilical region; — **geschwulst**, umbilical tumor; — **grube**, umbilical fossa; — **kraut**, navelwort; — **loch** or — **öffnung**, umbilical aperture; — **ring**, umbilical ring; — **schlagader**, umbilical artery; — **schnitt**, omphalotomy; — **schwamm**, fungus of the umbilicus; — **spalt**, abdominal fissure; — **steinbruch**, poromphalocele; — **strang**, umbilical cord; — **stranggeräusch**, murmur produced in the umbilical cord; — **vene**, umbilical vein; — **wasserbruch**, hydromphalus.

Nabelschnur (*G.*). Umbilical cord; — **bruch**, umbilical hernia; — **geräusch**, umbilical souffle; — **repositeur**, instru-

ment for replacing a prolapsed umbilical cord; — **rest**, stump of umbilical cord in newborn infant; — **umschlingung**, ligation of umbilical cord; — **vorfall**, prolapse of umbilical cord.

Naboth'ian glands. *L.* Nabothi glandulæ or ovula; *G.* Nabothseier. Ovula Nabothi.

Nachbehandlung (*G.*). After-treatment.

Nachbilder (*G.*) After-images.

Nachblutung (*G.*). Secondary hæmorrhage.

Nachempfängniss (*G.*). Superfœtation.

Nachempfindungen (*G.*). After-sensations, indicating that sensation usually lasts longer than the stimulus producing it.

Nachfieber (*G.*). Secondary fever.

Nachgeburt (*G.*). After-birth. In composition **Nachgeburts**, as, — **blutung**, post-partum hæmorrhage; — **entfernung**, removal of after-birth; — **periode**, the fortnight after labor; — **vorfall**, prolapse of placenta; — **zange**, placenta-forceps; — **zeit**, post-partum period.

Nachhirn (*G.*). Metencephalon.

Nachimpfung (*G.*). Revaccination.

Nachkrankheit (*G.*). Consecutive disease.

Nachlassen (*G.*). To abate, to intermit.

Nachstaar (*G.*). Secondary cataract.

Nacht (*G.*). Night; — **blatter**, pompholyx epinyctis; — **blindheit**, night-blindness; — **druck**, nightmare, incubus; — **gänger**, night-walker, somnambulist; — **harn**, urine secreted during the night; — **kerze**, evening primrose; — **mähre**, nightmare; — **nebel**, night-blindness, hemeralopia; — **schweiss**, night-sweat; — **sichtigkeit**, day-blindness, nyctalopia; — **stuhl**, close-stool; — **wandeln**, somnambulism; — **wandler**, somnambulist.

Nachtripper (*G.*). Gleet.

Nachwehen (*G.*) After-pains.

Nacken (*G.*). Nape of the neck; — **band**, ligamentum nuchæ; — **beuge**, cervical bend; — **blutader**, cervical vein; — **fistel**, cervical fistula; — **geflecht**, cervical plexus; — **gegend**, cervical region; — **grube**, nuchal fossa; — **höcker**, cervical eminence; — **krümmung**, cervical bend; — **linie**, curved lines of occipital bone; — **mark**, medulla oblongata; — **schlagader**, oberflächliche, superficial cervical artery; — **stamm**, arteria cervicalis princeps; — **starre**, cerebrospinal meningitis; — **steifigkeit**, stiff neck, torticollis; — **wirbel**, cervical vertebræ.

Nacre (*F.*). Mother-of-pearl.

Na'creous. *F.* nacré, ée; *G.* perlenartig; *I.* madreperlaceo. Like mother-of-pearl in color, pearly.

Nadel (*G.*). Needle; — **halter**, needle-holder; — **punktirung**, or — **stechen**, or — **stich**, acupuncture; — **trephine**, a strong lanciform needle with an eye near the point, used to perforate diseased or deformed bone and draw a seton through the orifice made.

Nae'gele obliq'uity. Lateral flexion of child's head toward its posterior shoulder during labor.

Nägelein (*G.*). Cloves.

Nae'gele's pel'vis. An obliquely-distorted pelvis.

Nähepunkt (*G.*). Near-point.

Nähren (*G.*). To nourish. In composition **Nähr**, as, — **gang**, alimentary canal; — **gelatine**, gelatine mixture prepared for cultures; — **geschäft**, nutrition; — **kraft**, nutritive power; — **saft**, chyle; — **stoff**, nutritive matter.

Nährig (*G.*). Nutritive.

Närbchen (*G.*). A little scar, the cicatricula.

Näseln (*G.*). To snuffle, to speak through the nose; rhinophonia.

Nässende Feigwarze (*G.*). Condyloma latum.

Nässender Grind (*G.*). Impetigo.

Næ'vus (*L.*), pl. **Nævi**. *G.* Maal or Mahl. 1. Mother's mark, birth-mark, mole. A congenital circumscribed discoloration of the skin, due to increase of pigment or to vascular enlargement; the corium, papillary body, and corneous layer may also be hypertrophied. 2. Angioma of the skin. **N. mater'nus.** *F.* nævus maternel; *G.* Muttermaal; *I.* neo materno. Localized increase of pigment without vascularity. **N. pila'ris**, hairy nævus. **N. vascula'ris.** *F.* nævus vasculaire; *G.* Gefässmaal; *I.* nevo vascolare. Vascular nævus.

Nævus (*F.*). Nævus. **N. hypertrophique**, nævus in which the epidermis, hair, and dermis are hypertrophied. **N. pigmentaire**, pigmented nævus without hypertrophy.

Nafta (*I.*). Naphtha. **Naftalina**, naphthalin. **Naftolo**, naphthol.

Nagekrankheit (*G.*). Leecksucht.

Nagel (*G.*). Nail, clavus; —**bänder**, ligamenta unguicularia; —**bein**, lachrymal bone; —**bett**, nail-bed; —**culturen**, nail-shaped cultures, such as appear in gelatin in a test-tube when inoculated by puncture with a microörganism which does not liquefy the gelatin, and which grows faster at the surface than in the depths of the culture; —**einwachsung**, ingrown toe-nail; —**falz**, nail-fold; —**fleck**, lunula, spot on the nail; —**geschwür**, paronychia; —**glieder**, ungual phalanges; —**körper**, middle portion of nail; —**krankheit**, disease of nails; —**krümme**, curvature of nail; —**matrix** or —**mutter**, matrix of nail; —**phalanx**, ungual phalanx; —**räude**, paronychia; —**schaden**, onychia; —**schwinde**, atrophy of nail; —**spitze**, thickest portion of nail; —**wall**, nail-wall; —**wurm**, *Tinea trichophytina unguium*; —**wurzel**, root of nail; —**zwang**, paronychia arctura.

Nahepunkt (*G.*). Near-point.

Nahrhaft (*G.*). Nutritious.

Nahrung (*G.*). Aliment, food. In composition **Nahrungs**, as, —**brei**, chyme; —**dotter**, food-yolk; —**flüssigkeit**, chyle; —**kanal**, alimentary canal; —**klystier**, nutritive enema; —**milch**, chyle; —**mittel**, aliment; —**röhre** or —**rohr**, alimentary canal; —**saft**, chyle; —**scheu**, sitophobia; **schlauch**, alimentary canal; —**stoff**, aliment; —**trieb**, sense of want of food, appetite; —**verweigerung**, sitophobia; —**vorschrift**, dieteties.

Naht (*G.*). Suture. **N. der vier Meister**, suture of the four masters; —**knochen**, Wormian bones.

Nail [*A. S.* naegel]. *L.* unguis; *F.* ongle; *G.* Nagel; *I.* unghia. A hard, horny plate derived from the epithelium, found at the distal extremities of the fingers and toes.

Nail-bed. *L.* lectulus unguis; *F.* lit de l'ongle; *G.* Nagelbett. The anterior portion of the matrix which lodges the body of the nail.

Nail'ers' consump'tion. Nail-makers' phthisis, a form of siderosis.

Nail-fold. *L.* sinus unguis; *G.* Nagelfalz. That which connects the nail-wall with the nail-bed.

Nail-ma'trix: see *Matrix of nail.*

Nail-wall. *L.* vallum unguis; *G.* Nagelwall. Elevation of skin around the root and at the sides of a nail.

Nail'wort. *Draba incana*, L.; seed pungent, detersive.

Nain, aine (*F.*). Dwarf.

Naissance (*F.*). Birth.

Naissant, ante (*F.*). Nascent.

Nalardofi. Icelandic name for a peculiar endemic nervous disease characterized by pricking pains and numbness in the hand.

Namangiologia (*I.*). Lymphangiology.

Nan'ism [νᾶνος]. *L.* nanismus; *F.* nanisme; *I.* nanismo. Dwarfishness.

Nanoceph'alism [κεφαλή]. *F.* nanocéphalie; *I.* nanocefalia. The condition of having a very small head.

Nanoceph'alus (*L.*). A dwarfish or abnormally small head—one less than 490 mm. in circumference if male; less than 475 mm. if female.

Nan'oid [νᾶνος, εἶδος]. *L.* nanoides; *G.* zwergartig. Dwarfish.

Nanom'elus (*L.*) [μέλος]. A monster with a dwarfish limb.

Nanoso'mia (*L.*) [σῶμα]. *F.* nanosomie. Microsomia.

Na'nus (*L.*). A dwarf.

Na'pa So'da Springs. Carbonated, saline waters, Napa Co., California.

Napacon'itine. Aconitine.

Nape of the neck. *G.* Nacken. Back of the neck.

Napel (*F.*). *I.* napello. *Aconitum napellus*, L.

Napel'line. *I.* napellina. Acolyctine.

Naph'talin. Naphthalin.

Naphtha (*L.*), **nap'tha** [νάφθα]. A mixture of hydrocarbons separated from petroleum by fractional distillation, having the boiling-point below 50° C. **N. ace'ti**, acetic ether. **N. pe'træ**, petroleum, crude. **N. vegetab'ilis**, acetic ether. **N. vitri'oli**, ether.

Naph'thalene. Naphthalin.

Naph'thalin. $C_{10}H_8$. *L.* naphthalinum; *F.* naphtaline; *G.* Naphtalin; *I.* naftalina. A colorless, transparent, crystalline substance derived from coal-tar; powerful antiseptic, used internally; dose, 0.20 to 1.00 gram.

Naph'thalol. $C_6H_4OHCOOC_{10}H_7$. β naphthol-salicylic ether, known in commerce

as betol, crystalline, tasteless, odorless, insoluble in water; used internally as an antiseptic in doses 0.3–0.6 gram.

Naph'thol. $C_{10}H_8O_2$. *L.* naphtholum; *F.* naphtol; *I.* naftolo. Exists in two isomeric forms—α naphthol and β naphthol or hydro-naphthol; the latter only is used in medicine. It is a colorless, crystalline, nearly odorless substance, slightly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; obtained by synthetical chemical processes from naphthalin. A powerful antiseptic; used in solution or ointment as an application for skin diseases.

Naphtosa'lol. Betol.

Nap'iform. *L.* napiformis; *F.*, *I.* napiforme; *G.* rübenförmig. Like a turnip in shape.

Na'ples fe'ver. Typhoid fever.

Narbe (*G.*). Scar, cicatrix. In composition **Narben**, as, — **bildung**, cicatrization; — **contractur**, cicatricial contraction; — **ektropium**, ectropion due to cicatricial contraction; — **fleck**, cicatrix, vitiligo; — **geschwulst**, keloid; — **gewebe**, cicatricial tissue; — **keloid**, keloid growth of a cicatrix; — **krebs**, cicatricial carcinoma; — **los**, without scar; — **sarkom**, cicatricial sarcoma; — **streif**, cicatricial line or streak; — **strictur**, stricture resulting from the contraction of cicatricial tissue; — **verengerung**, cicatricial contraction.

Narbicht or **Narbig** (*G.*). Scarred, pitted, cicatricial.

Narcei'a (*L.*). Narcosis.

Nar'ceine [*νάρκη*]. $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$. *L.*, *I.* narceina; *F.* narcéine; *G.* Narcein. A crystallizable, inodorous, bitter, feebly basic alkaloid, discovered in opium by Pelletier (1832). It is insoluble in ether, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol and water; in therapeutic properties closely resembles morphine.

Narce'sis (*L.*). Narcosis.

Narcis'sine. An amorphous alkaloid found by Gerrard in the bulb of the daffodil.

Narcis'sus (*L.*). A genus of *Amaryllidaceæ*. **N. jonquil'la**, L. jonquil; an ornamental species, with fragrant flowers; medicinal properties similar to the next. **N. pseudonarcis'sus**, L. daffodil, native of southern Europe, cultivated for ornament; the bulbs and the flowers are emetic.

Nar'colepsy [*νάρκη*, *καμβάνω*]. *F.* narcolepsie, *I.* narcolepsia. A neurosis characterized by sudden and frequent attacks of irresistible desire to sleep, the sleep being usually of short duration.

Narcopep'sis (*L.*) [*πέπτω*]. Slow digestion.

Narco'sis (*L.*) [*νάρκωσις*]. *F.*, *G.* Narkose; *I.* narcosi. Production of narcotism.

Narcot'ic [*νάρκωτικός*]. *F.* narcotique; *G.* Betäubungsmittel, Narkoticum; *I.* narcotico. 1. Having the power of producing lethargy or stupor more or less profound. 2. A substance having such power.

Narcotico-âcre (*F.*). Producing narcotism and intestinal irritation.

Nar'cotine [*νάρκόω*]. $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$. *L.*, *I.* narcotina; *G.* Narkotin. One of the alkaloids of opium; white, odorless, tasteless, crystallizable, feebly basic, insoluble in cold water, soluble in alcohol and boiling water, very soluble in ether; feebly narcotic; recommended as an antiperiodic.

Nar'cotism [*νάρκη*]. *L.* narcotismus; *F.* narcotisme; *G.* Narkotismus; *I.* narcotismo. The condition of deep sleep or stupefaction produced by narcotics in large doses.

Nard. *L.* nardus; *G.* Narde; *I.* nardo. An old generic name for several aromatic roots; spikenard.

Nardos'tachys Jataman'si, DC. An East Indian plant, Nat. Ord. *Valerianeæ*; its aromatic fragrant rhizome is the true spikenard of the ancients.

Nar'dus (*L.*). Nard. **N. america'nus**, *Aralia racemosa*, L. **N. cel'tica.** *F.* nard celtique; *I.* nardo celtico. The aromatic rhizome of *Valeriana celtica*, L.; a nervous stimulant. **N. in'dica**, spikenard.

Na'res (*L.*). *F.* narines; *G.* Nasenöffnungen; *I.* nari. The main openings of the nasal fossæ. Those in front, opening upon the face, are the anterior n.; those behind, opening into the pharynx, the posterior n. **N. exter'næ.** *G.* Nasenlöcher. Nostrils. **N. inter'næ**, nasal fossæ.

Narici (*L.*). Nostrils.

Narines (*F.*). Nostrils, nares.

Narkose (*G.*). Narcosis.

Narkotisch (*G.*). Narcotic.

Narrenhaus (*G.*). Insane asylum.

Narrheit (*G.*). Folly, foolishness.

Nar'thex asafœt'ida, Falc. *Ferula Narthex*, Boiss.

Na'sal. *L.* nasalis; *F.* nasal, ale; *I.* nasale. Relating to the nose. **N. an'gle.** 1. That made by the articulated inferior ends of nasal bones. 2. Of Ranke, that between alveolo-nasal line and auriculo-infraorbital plane. 3. Of Welcker, that between naso-basilar and naso-subnasal lines. **N. ap'erture, width of.** *F.* largeur de l'ouverture nasale. Greatest width of anterior nares wherever found [Frankfort agreement]. **N. arch,** arch formed by union of the two frontal veins over root of nose. **N. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ nasales; *F.* artères nasales; *G.* Nasenarterien; *I.* arterie nasali. Those supplying the nose or nasal passages. From the facial artery are derived the **artery of the septum** (*L.* arteria septi narium; *F.* artère de la sous-cloison; *I.* arteria del setto nasale) and the **lateral nasal** (*L.* arteria lateralis nasi; *F.* artère de l'aile du nez; *G.* seitliche Nasenarterie; *I.* arteria dorsale del naso); from the internal maxillary comes the **posterior nasal** (*L.* arteria nasalis posterior; *F.* artère nasale postérieure; *G.* hintere Nasenarterie; *I.* arteria sfeno-palatina), which divides into a lateral **posterior branch** (*L.* arteria nasalis lateralis posterior) and a **median or naso-palatine branch** (*L.* arteria naso-palatina). The **anterior nasal artery** (*L.* arteria nasalis anterior) is a small twig from the ethmoidal to the upper meatus; and the **dorsal nasal** (*L.* arteria dorsalis nasi; *G.* Nasenrückenarterie) is one of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic. **N. bone.** *L.* os nasi; *F.* os propre du nez; *G.* Nasenbein; *I.* osso nasale. A paired bone of the face which, with its fellow, forms the bridge of the nose, articulating with the frontal above and the ascending process of the superior maxillary externally. **N. car'tilages:** see *Cartilages of the nose*. **N. catarrh'.** *G.* Nasenkatarrh. Coryza. **N. crest.** *L.* crista nasalis. Elevated ridge on palate process of superior maxillary bone, which, with its fellow, receives the vomer. **N. douche,** an apparatus for washing out and applying medicated fluids to the nasal fossæ; consists of a reservoir placed above the patient's head, a flexible tube, and a nozzle to be inserted into the nose. The water passes in at one nostril and out at the other. **N. duct.** *L.* ductus naso-lachrymalis; *F.* canal nasal; *G.* Thränennasengang. Nasal portion of lachrymal duct; sometimes inaccurately applied to whole duct. **N. fos'sæ.** *L.* fossæ nasales; *F.* fosses nasales; *G.* Nasengruben; *I.* fosse nasali. Two irregular cavities situated within the face, below the orbits, separated by the nasal septum, and extending from the base of the cranium to the roof of the mouth. **N. fur'row.** *G.* Nasenfurche. Groove separating the external and internal nasal processes of the embryo. **N. gan'glion,** spheno-palatine ganglion. **N. gleet,** chronic catarrh or ozæna in the horse. **N. height.** *F.* hauteur nasale; *G.* Nasenhöhe. Distance from nasion to akanthion. **N. index, cranial.** *F.* indice nasale; *G.* Nasen-Index. Relation of maximum breadth of anterior nares to nasal height. **N. index in the living,** relation between maximum breadth at base of nose and height from root to insertion of septum. **N. line.** *L.* linea nasalis; *F.* trait nasal; *G.* Nasenzug. Skin-furrow curving outward from upper border of ala nasi around external commissure of lips: see *Jadelot's lines*. **N. mea'tuses:** see *Meatuses of the nose*. **N. nerve.** *L.* nervus nasalis; *F.* nerf nasal; *G.* Nasenaugennerv; *I.* nervo nasale. Branch of ophthalmic division of trifacial nerve. After giving off a branch to the ophthalmic ganglion and several long ciliary branches, it divides into the infratrochlear and ethmoidal branches. **N. nerves, exter'nal.** *L.* nervi nasales externi. Terminal branches of infraorbital nerve supplying side of nose. **N. nerves from spheno-pal'atine gan'glion,** branches supplying nasal fossæ and upper part of pharynx. Named according to situation as internal superior, lateral superior, and anterior superior. The internal inferior are derived from the anterior palatine nerve. **N. notch.** *L.* incisura nasalis; *F.* échancrure nasale; *I.* incisura nasale. 1. Semilunar edge of frontal bone at root of nose, articulating with the superior maxillary and nasal bones. 2. That portion of either superior maxillary bone which forms the boundary of the anterior nares. **N. pas'sages,** meatuses of the nose. **N. pits, primary,** first appearance of nasal fossæ in the embryo as two depressions on anterior cerebro-vesical surface. **N. point,** nasion. **N. point, infe'rior.** *G.* unterer Nasalpunkt. Lower end of naso-maxillary suture [v. Török]. **N. point, supe'rior.** *G.* oberer Nasalpunkt. Point of union of naso-maxillary and naso-frontal sutures [v. Török]. **N. proc'ess.** *L.* processus nasalis; *F.* apophyse montante; *G.* Stirnfortsatz; *I.* apofisi

montante. 1. That passing upward from anterior portion of body of superior maxillary bone, articulating with the frontal. 2. Pointed projection on inferior edge of lachrymal bone, articulating with inferior turbinated bone. 3. Median protuberance of the embryonic face, which by uniting with the maxillary processes forms the nose. **N. sec'tor**, area in median plane of skull between lines drawn from hormion to subnasal point and to nasion. **N. sep'tum**. *L.* septum narium; *F.* cloison des fosses nasales; *G.* Nasenscheidewand; *I.* setto del naso, setto nasale. That separating the two nasal fossæ. It is situated on the median line or nearly so, and formed by the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid, the vomer, the processes by which these are united to the adjoining bones, and the septal cartilage. **N. spine.** *L.* spina nasalis; *F.* épine nasale; *G.* Nasenstachel; *I.* spina nasale. Name applied to several processes about the nasal fossæ on the median line. The **superior n. s.** descends from the frontal bone, articulating with the two nasal bones and the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid; the **anterior n. s.** projects from the surface of the superior maxillary bones at the anterior nares; the **posterior n. s.**, from the palate-bones at the posterior nares. **N. sur'face.** *L.* superficies nasalis; *G.* Nasenfläche. That part of superior maxillary bone forming outer wall of either nasal fossa. **N. veins.** *L.* venæ dorsales nasi. Gather blood from the side and dorsum of the nose and discharge it into the angular vein.

Nasa'le (*L.*). Nasal bone.

Nasa'lis (*L.*). 1. The depressor alæ nasi, compressor naris, and dilatatores naris considered as a single muscle [Henle]. 2. Compressor naris. 3. Naso-labialis. **N. la'bii superio'ris**, naso-labialis.

Nas'cent. *L.* nascens; *F.* naissant, ante; *G.* entstehend; *I.* nascente. 1. In the act of being born. 2. Term applied to elements or radicals just freed from chemical combination, at which moment their chemical affinity is most active.

Nase (*G.*). Nose. In composition **Nasen**, as, **—arterie, hintere**, sphenopalatine artery; **—ast**, nasal nerve; **—athmen**, breathing through the nose; **—augennerv**, nasal nerve; **—bein**, nasal bone; **—bildung**, rhinoplasty; **—blennorrhöa**, ozæna; **—bluten**, epistaxis; **—damm**, agger nasi; **—feld**, a thickening of the external germinal layer on either side of frontal process of embryo, where the olfactory organ is to be developed; **—flügel**, alæ nasi; **—flügelknorpel**, alar cartilages; **—fortsatz**, nasal process; **—furche**, nasal furrow; **—gänge**, meatuses of the nose; **—gaumengang**, Stenson's duct; **—gaumenkanal**, incisor canal; **—gaumenknoten**, Cloquet's ganglion; **—gaumennerv**, naso-palatine nerve; **—gaumenplexus**, Cloquet's ganglion; **—gesichtshöhen-Index**, projection measurement of nasal height, nasion to akanthion, compared with projection measurement of entire face, the latter taken as 100 [v. Török]; **—geschwür**, ulcer of the nose; **—gewächs**, nasal growth, nasal polypus; **—grube**, nasal pit; **—haut**, pituitary membrane; **—höhe**, distance from nasion to akanthion; **—höhle**, nares; **—höhlenschlagadern**, nasal arteries, posterior; **—knorpel**, nasal cartilage; **—knospe**, gutta rosea; **—knoten**, spheno-palatine ganglion; **—länge**, naso-subnasal line; **—lappen**, alæ nasi; **—lippenlinie**, nasal line; **—loch**, nostril; **—löcher**, nares; **—muscheln**, turbinated bones; **—nerven**, nasal nerves; **—obergesichtshöhen-Index**, projection measurement of nasal height, compared with projection measurement of upper face [v. Török]; **—öffnungen**, nares; **—öffnungs-Index**, index of anterior nares, made by comparing vertical height (rhinion to akanthion) with greatest breadth, the latter taken as 100; **—platte**, vertical plate; **—polyp**, nasal polypus; **—punkt, unterer**, subnasal point; **—rachengang**, meatus of nose; **—rachenpolyp**, naso-pharyngeal polypus; **—rachenraum**, naso-pharyngeal cavity; **—rachenspiegel**, rhinoscope; **—rinne**, amabile; **—rüssel**, rudimentary nose formed in cases of cyclopia; **—scheidewand**, septum of the nose; **—scheidewandnerv**, naso-palatine nerve; **—schlagader, seitliche**, arteria lateralis nasi; **—schleim**, mucus of the nose; **—schleimhaut**, pituitary membrane; **—schlundpolyp**, naso-pharyngeal polypus; **—spiegel**, nasal speculum; **—spitze**, tip of the nose; **—sprache**, speaking through the nose; **—spritze**, nasal syringe; **—stachel**, nasal spine; **—stein**, rhinolith; **—stimme**, nasal tone, rhinophonia; **—stübergeräusch**, bruit de chiquenaude; **—winkel**, internal angle of the eye; **—winkelgeschwulst**, anchilops; **—wurzel**, root of nose; **—zacke**, pyramidalis nasi; **—zug**, nasal line.

Naseau (*F.*). Nostril of animals.

Nasenrücken (*G.*). Bridge of the nose; — **arterie**, dorsal nasal artery; — **muskel**, pyramidalis nasi; — **schlagader**, arteria dorsalis nasi; — **wangenreliefdreieck, laterales**, triangle with apex at rhinion, base between the two malar points [v. Török]; — **wangenreliefdreieck, mediales**, triangle with apex at rhinion, base between the two zygo-orbital points.

Nash'ville Sul'phur Spring (artesian). Saline, sulphuretted water, Nashville, Davidson Co., Tennessee.

Na'si-labia'lis (*L.*). Levator labii superioris alæque nasi [Cones].

Nasillement (*F.*). A slight nasal tone of voice.

Nasion (*L.*). In craniometry a point on the median line at the naso-frontal suture.

Nasion (*G.*). Nasion. **N.-Alveolardreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, its base being the greatest breadth of the alveolar arch [v. Török]; **N.-Gaumenpyramidendreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, base between two pyramidal processes of palate bone [v. Török]; **N.-Gelenkgrubendreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, base between the two articular eminences in front of glenoid fossæ [v. Török]; **N.-Goniondreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, base between the two gonia [v. Török]; **N.-Hinterhauptgelenkdreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, base between posterior extremities of the condyles of occipital bone [v. Török]; **N.-Interjugulardreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, base between the two interjugular processes [v. Török]; **N.-Interorbitaldreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, base between the two antero-superior lachrymal points [v. Török]; **N.-Jochbogendreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, and for its base the greatest malar diameter [v. Török]; **N.-Jochpunktdreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion and base between the jugal points [v. Török]; **N.-Jugulardreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, base between the two occipital processes of occipital bone [v. Török]; **N.-Keilengedreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, its base being minimum sphenoidal diameter [v. Török]. **N.-Keilstachelfortsatzdreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, base between spinous processes of sphenoid bone [v. Török]; **N.-Kronenfortsatzdreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, base between the two coronia [v. Török]; **N.-Nasenrückendreieck, oberes**, triangle with apex at nasion, base between the supero-external angles of nasal bones [v. Török]; **N.-Nasenrückendreieck, unteres**, triangle with apex at nasion, base between infero-external angles of nasal bones [v. Török]; **N.-Ohröffnungsdreieck, oberes**, triangle with apex at nasion, its base between the two auricular points [v. Török]. **N.-Ohröffnungsdreieck, unteres**, triangle having its apex at nasion, its base between the two basal auricular points [v. Török]; **N.-Schädelbreitendreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, having for its base the maximum transverse diameter of skull [v. Török]; **N.-Unterkiefergelenkdreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, its base between the two condylia [v. Török]; **N.-Wangendreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, base between two molar points [v. Török]; **N.-Zitzendreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, its base between the apices of the two mastoid processes [v. Török]; **N.-Zwischenkieferdreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, its base being the breadth of the two intermaxillary bones [v. Török]; **N.-Zygomaxillardreieck**, triangle with apex at nasion, base between two zygomaxillary points [v. Török].

Na'sitas (*L.*). Nasal speech.

Nasi'tis. Inflammation of the nose.

Nas'myth's mem'brane. Enamel cuticle.

Naso (*L.*). Nose.

Naso-antri'tis. Inflammation of the antrum.

Na'so-ba'sal an'gle. Nasal angle of Welcker.

Naso-bas'ilar line. That connecting nasion and basion.

Naso-bregmat'ic arc. Frontal arc.

Naso-fron'tal ar'tery. Ophthalmic a., beyond origin of supraorbital artery.

Naso-in'iac plane. That passing through the nasion and the inion.

Naso-la'bial. Relating to nose and lip. **N.-l. line.** *L.* sulcus naso-labialis; *G.* Nasen-Lippenlinie. Nasal line.

Na'so-labia'lis (*L.*). *G.* Niederzieher der Nasenscheidewand. Fascicles from orbicularis oris muscle to septum of the nose.

Na'so-lach'rymal canal' or **duct.** Nasal duct.

Naso-ma'lar an'gle [Flower]. *F.* angle naso-malaire. That obtained by draw-

ing lines from the nasion to summit of frontal process of either malar bone.

Na'so-max'illary su'ture. That between nasal bone and nasal portion of superior maxillary.

Nasonné, ée (*F.*). Having the character of nasal speech.

Nasonnement (*F.*). Nasal speech.

Naso-occip'ital arc. That measured on surface of cranium from nasion to inion.

Naso-opis'thiac plane. That passing through nasion and opisthion.

Naso-opis'thio-bas'ilar curve, antero-poste'rior [Topinard]. *F.* courbe antéro-postérieure naso-opisthio-basilaire. Sagittal circumference of cranium.

Naso-pal'atine. Relating to the nose and palate. **N.-p. ar'tery.** *L.* anterior septi. Branch from spheno-palatine artery to septum of nose. **N.-p. groove.** *L.* sulcus naso-palatinus. Groove for naso-palatine nerve on lateral surface of vomer. **N.-p. nerve.** *L.* nervus naso-palatinus; *F.* nerf spheno-palatin interne; *G.* Nasengaumennerv; *I.* nervo naso-palatino. Branch descending from spheno-palatine ganglion forward along septum nasi to anterior palatine canal and mucous membrane behind incisor teeth.

Naso-palpébral (*F.*). Orbicularis palpebrarum [Chaussier].

Naso-pharynge'al. *F.* naso-pharyngien, enne. Relating to the nose and pharynx.

Naso-septi'tis. Inflammation of septum nasi.

Naso-sourcilier (*F.*). Corrugator supercilii [Chaussier].

Naso-subna'sal line. Distance from nasion to subnasal point [Benedikt].

Nassolog'ical [*νάσσω, λόγος*] Pertaining to the stuffing of animal bodies or skins.

Nastur'tium (*L.*). A genus of *Cruciferæ*. **N. armora'cia,** Fries, *Cochlearia armoracia*, L. **N. officina'le,** R. Br., watercress; grows about ponds and brooks; cultivated and naturalized from Europe. **N. palus'tre,** DC., marsh-cress. **N. sylves'tre,** R. Br., yellow cress; medicinal properties same as those of water-cress.

Na'sus (*L.*). Nose.

Natal' al'oes. A variety of aloes imported from Natal, differing in appearance and in character of its active principle from other kinds of aloes.

Natal' ar'row-root. East-India arrow-root.

Natal' boil or sore. A form of indolent painful ulcer on the hands, feet, or legs, observed in South Africa, and supposed to be of scorbutic origin; known also as Transkeian scab or Veldt sore: see also *Ulcers, endemic*.

Natalité (*F.*). Ratio of births to population in a given time.

Natal'oin. *F.* nataloïne. The crystallizable active principle of Natal aloes.

Na'tes (*L.*). *F.* fesses; *G.* Gesässbacken; *I.* natiche. 1. The large rounded prominences at the postero-inferior portion of the trunk, caused by the muscles of the seat and an accumulation of fat; commonly called the buttocks. 2. Formerly used for the anterior corpora quadrigemina.

Na'tive albu'mins. Proteids in the solids and fluids of the body, soluble in water, and not precipitated by alkaline carbonates or by very dilute acids.

Nativis'tic the'ory. *F.* théorie nativistique; *G.* nativistische Theorie. Innate or intuitive theory. A general term used to designate those psychological theories which assume that visual sensations give rise to perceptions of space, form, distance, etc., not through a psychic interpretation of them guided by experience, as the empiricists hold, but, in part at least, directly and because of the make-up of the organism or through the agency of some native or innate power.

Nato-morto (*I.*). Stillborn.

Na'trium (*L.*). Sodium. **N. acet'icum** [P. G.], sodium acetate. **N. arseni'cicum** [P. Helv.], sodium arseniate. **N. benzo'icum** [P. G.], sodium benzoate. **N. biborac'icum,** borax. **N. bicarbon'icum** [P. G.], sodium bicarbonate. **N. borac'icum** [P. Aust.], sodium borate. **N. broma'tum** [P. G.], sodium bromide. **N. carbon'icum** [P. G.], sodium carbonate. **N. carbon'icum cru'dum** [P. G.], sal soda, commercial sodium carbonate. **N. carbon'icum dilap'sum** [P. Helv.], dried sodium carbonate. **N. carbon'icum sic'cum** [P. G.], dried sodium carbonate. **N. caus'ticum,** soda. **N. chlora'tum** [P. G.], sodium chloride. **N. chlo'ricum** [P. Helv.], sodium chlorate. **N. hy'dricum,** soda. **N. hydrocarbon'icum** [P. Aust.], sodium bicarbonate. **N. hypophosphoro'sum,** sodium hypophosphite. **N. hyposulfuro'sum,** sodium hyposulphite. **N. joda'tum**

[P. G.], sodium iodide. **N. ni'tricum** [P. G.], sodium nitrate. **N. phosphor'icum** [P. G.], sodium phosphate. **N. pyrobo'ricum**, sodium borate. **N. pyrophospho'ricum** [P. Helv.], sodium pyrophosphate. **N. pyrophospho'ricum ferra'tum**, sodio-ferric pyrophosphate. **N. salicyl'icum** [P. G.], sodium salicylate. **N. santon'icum** [P. Helv.], sodium santoninate. **N. sili'cicum liq'uidum** [P. Hung.], solution of sodium silicate. **N. subsulfuro'sum**, sodium hyposulphite. **N. sulfoichthyol'icum**, sodium ichthyolate. **N. sulfu'ricum** [P. G.], sodium sulphate. **N. sulfu'ricum dilap'sum** [P. Helv.], dried sodium sulphate. **N. sulfu'ricum sic'cum** [P. G.], dried sodium sulphate. **N. sulfuro'sum**, sodium sulphite. **N. valerian'icum**, sodium valerianate.

Natrium (*G.*). Sodium; — **benzoat**, sodium benzoate; — **bicarbonat**, sodium bicarbonate; — **bisulfit**, sodium bisulphite; — **carbonat**, sodium carbonate; — **chlorat**, sodium chlorate; — **gold-chlorid**, sodio-auric chloride.

Na'tron (*L.*). Native sodium carbonate.

Natron (*G.*). — **aetzlauge**, solution of soda; — **hydrat**, soda; — **lauge**, solution of soda; — **pastillen**, troches of bicarbonate of sodium; — **wasserglas**, soluble glass; — **weinstein**, Rochelle salt.

Na'trum (*L.*). Sodium. **N. acet'icum**, sodic acetate. **N. bibo'ricum** [P. Ross.], sodium borate. **N. caus'ticum**, soda. **N. hypochloro'sum solu'tum** [P. Ross.], solution of chlorinated soda. **N. spi'ricum**, sodium salicylate.

Natterwurz (*G.*). Bistort.

Natur (*G.*). Nature; — **heilung**, recovery without treatment; — **spiel**, malformation, lusus naturæ; — **trieb**, instinct.

Nat'ural. Subst.: 1. An idiot. 2. A horse whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum. Adj.: *F.* naturel, elle; *G.* natürlich; *I.* naturale. 1. According to nature. 2. Illegitimate. **N. skel'eton**, one in which the different parts are connected by ligaments.

Na'ture. *L., I.* natura; *G.* Natur. 1. The universe. 2. The sum of the properties of a thing.

Nau'clea Gam'bir, Hunt. *Uncaria Gambir*, Roxb.

Naupath'ia (*L.*) [ναῦς, πάθος]. *F.* naupathie; *G.* Seekrankheit; *I.* naupatia. Sea-sickness.

Nau'sea (*L.*) [ναῦς]. *F.* nausée; *G.* Uebelbefinden. Sensation of desire to vomit. **N. mari'na** or **N. marit'ima**, sea-sickness.

Nauséabond, onde (*F.*). Nauseous.

Nau'seous. *L.* nauseosus; *F.* nauséeux, euse; *G.* ekelhaft; *I.* nauseoso. Producing nausea.

Nautoma'nia (*L.*) [ναῦς, μανία]. Insane fear of a ship.

Na'vel [*A. S.* nafela]. *F.* nombril; *G.* Nabel; *I.* ombelico. Umbilicus.

Navel-ill. A disease of lambs resembling braxy.

Navel-string. Umbilical cord.

Na'velwort. *L.* umbilicus veneris; *F.* nombril de Vénus; *G.* Nabelkraut. The leaves of *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, L. [F. Esp.]; mucilaginous.

Navic'ula (*L.*). Frenulum pudendi.

Navic'ular. *L.* navicularis; *F.* naviculaire; *G.* kahnförmig; *I.* navicolare. Boat-shaped. **N. bone**, scaphoid bone of foot. **N. disease'**, inflammation of the navicular bone in the foot of the horse, or of the cartilage on its inferior surface. **N. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa navicularis; *F.* fosse naviculaire; *G.* kahnförmige Grube; *I.* fossetta navicolare. 1. Depression in which is lodged the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube, at the base of the internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid. 2. In the external genitals of the female the depression between the frenulum pudendi and the posterior commissure. 3. Widening of the urethra at a level with the base of the glans penis. 4. Fossa of the helix.

Navicula're (*L.*). Scaphoid bone.

Navic'ulo-cu'boid articula'tion. *L.* articulatio cuneo-navicularis; *G.* Schiffbeingelenk. An arthrodial joint between the scaphoid and cuboid bones; not constant.

Navic'ulo-cu'boid lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta navicolari-cuboidea. Short bands connecting the scaphoid and cuboid bones of the foot.

Navic'ulo-cu'neiform articula'tion. *L.* articulatio cuneo-navicularis; *G.* Schiffbeingelenk. Arthrodial joint between the scaphoid and the three cuneiform bones of the foot.

Navic'ulo-cu'neiform lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta naviculari-cuneiformia. Short bands connecting the scaphoid with the cuneiform bones of the foot.

Na'viform. *L.* naviformis; *F., I.* naviforme; *G.* schifförmig. Boat-shaped.

Near-point. *L.* punctum proximum; *G.* Nahepunkt. Nearest point for which the eye can accommodate itself to produce distinct vision.

Near'-sightedness. Myopia.

Nearthro'sis (*L.*) [νέος, ἄρθρωσις]. *F.* néarthrose; *G.* Aftergelenk; *I.* neartrosi. A false or artificial joint.

Neat's-foot oil. *L.* oleum bubulum; *G.* Klauenöl. A bland liquid oil obtained from the feet of neat cattle by boiling in water and skimming the oil from the surface.

Nebelfleck (*G.*). Nebula.

Neben (*G.*). Accessory, near; — **ader,** accessory vein; — **arterie,** accessory or collateral artery; — **bänder,** accessory ligaments; — **blutader,** accessory vein; — **dotter,** parablast; — **drüse,** collateral gland, suprarenal capsule; — **eierstock,** parovarium; — **flocke,** accessory floeculus; — **fortsatz,** accessory apophysis; — **häutchen,** accessory membrane; — **herz,** accessory heart; — **hoden,** epididymis; — **hodenkanal,** canal of epididymis; — **höcker,** accessory condyle; — **höhlen,** accessory cavities, especially the frontal, maxillary, and sphenoidal sinuses, about nasal passages; — **horn, laterales, hinteres,** restiform nucleus; — **horn, mediales, hinteres,** post-pyramidal nucleus. — **keim,** parablast; — **kern,** accessory nucleus, a small accumulation of chromatine apart from the nucleus, appearing in certain cases during the metamorphosis of the spermatoblast into the spermatozoon; — **kern der Olive,** accessory olivary nucleus; — **kerne, gezackte,** nucleus emboliformis and nucleus globosus; — **krempe,** antihelix; — **kuchen,** placenta succenturiata; — **leber,** accessory liver; — **leiste,** antihelix. — **milz,** accessory spleen; — **muskel,** accessory muscle; — **nebenhoden,** organ of Giraldès; — **olive,** accessory olivary body; — **olive, äussere,** a collection of gray matter in the medulla, dorsally from the olive; — **olive, vordere,** nucleus of the pyramid; — **pancreas,** pancreas accessorium; — **pyramide,** pyramis vermis accessoria; — **scheibe,** accessory disk: see *Disks of muscle fibres*; — **schilddrüsen,** accessory thyroid glands; — **schlagader des Armes:** see *Arteria collateralis media, Arteria collateralis radialis, Arteria collateralis ulnaris*; — **schlagader, obere, innere,** inferior profunda artery of the arm; — **speicheldrüse,** accessory parotid gland; — **thränenbein,** os lachrymale accessorium; — **thymus,** thymus accessorius; — **trommelfell,** membrana tympani secundaria; — **vene,** collateral vein; — **windung,** second convoluted tubule of the kidney: see *Convoluted tubules.*

Neben-Nebennieren (*G.*). Accessory suprarenal capsules.

Nebenniere (*G.*). Suprarenal capsule. In composition **Nebennieren,** as. — **blutadern,** suprarenal veins; — **geflecht,** suprarenal plexus; — **schlagader,** suprarenal or capsular artery.

Neb'ula (*L.*) [νεφέλη]. 1. A cloud or haze; a cloudy spot on the cornea. 2. A spray; a liquid intended for local application by means of the atomizer. **N. cor'neæ,** a superficial opacity of the cornea.

Neb'ulize. To make into a spray or cloud.

Neck [A. S. hnecca]. *L.* collum; *F.* cou; *G.* Hals; *I.* collo. 1. That portion of the body between the head and the shoulders. As a region the neck is accurately limited as follows on either side: Above, by the lower border of the body of the jaw, a line extending from its angle to the mastoid process, and the superior curved line of the occipital bone; below, by the sternum, the clavicle, and a line drawn from the acromion to the spine of the seventh cervical vertebra. 2. *L.* cervix; *F.* col. By analogy, a narrow portion of an organ. **N. of blad'der.** *L.* collum vesicæ; *F.* col de la vessie; *G.* Blasenhals; *I.* collo della vescica. The lowest part of the bladder, from which the urethra leads off. **N. of calca'neum,** the slightly-constricted part in front of the tuberosity. **N. of fe'mur.** *L.* collum femoris; *F.* col du fémur; *I.* collo del femore. The somewhat flattened and constricted portion which connects the head with the shaft. **N. of gall-blad'der,** the upper narrowed portion. **N. of hu'merus.** *L.* collum humeri; *I.* collo dell' omero. The **surgical neck** is the constriction below the tuberosities, so called because frequently fractured. The **anatomical neck** is the very slight narrowing which surrounds the articular surface of the head. **N. of low'er jaw,** constricted portion just below the condyle. **N. of scap'ula.** *L.* collum scapulæ. The portion connecting the glenoid fossa with the body. **N. of a tooth.** *L.* cervix dentis; *F.* collet; *I.* colletto. The constricted portion where the enamel and crusta meet on the dentine. **N. of urinif'erous tu'bule.** *L.* collum ductus urin-

iferi. Constricted portion between the capsule of Bowman and the first convoluted tubule.

Neck'lace pop'lar. Cotton-wood, *Populus monilifera*, Ait.; bark tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge.

Neck'weed. *Veronica peregrina*, L.

Necræ'mia (*L.*) [*νεκρός, αἷμα*]. Death of the blood.

Necrobio'sis (*L.*) [*βίωσις*]. *F.* nécrobiose; *I.* necrobiosi. Slow death of a part due to tissue-degeneration.

Necrocomi'um (*L.*) [*κωμεῖον*] (*F.* nécrocome) or **Necrodochi'um** (*L.*) [*δοχεῖον*]. A house for the care of the dead, a mortuary.

Necrog'enous [*νεκρός, γένεσις*]. *L.* necrogenus; *F.* nécrogène; *I.* necrogeno. Living in dead organic matter.

Necromime'sis (*L.*) [*μίμησις*]. Term proposed by Mickle for the delusion in which one believes himself to be dead.

Nécrophilie (*F.*). Insane sexual desire for a corpse.

Necropho'bia (*L.*) [*φόβος*]. *F.* nécrophobie; *I.* necrofobia. Morbid fear of a corpse, erroneously used for thanatophobia.

Ne'cropsy or Necrop'sis. *L.*, *I.* necropsia; *F.* nécropsie. Error for necroscopy.

Necros'copy [*σκοπέω*]. *L.*, *I.* necroscopia; *F.* nécroscopie; *G.* Nekroskopie. Examination of a dead body.

Necrosemiot'ic [*σημεῖον*]. *L.* necrosemeioticus; *F.* nécrosémiotique. Indicating death.

Necro'sis (*L.*) [*νεκρόω*]. *F.* nécrose; *G.* Nekrose; *I.* necrosi. Death in mass of a tissue, especially of a bone or a part of a bone.

Necrosozo'ic [*σώζω*]. Preservative of the cadaver.

Nécrosteose (*F.*). Necrosis of bone.

Necrot'omy [*τέμνω*]. *L.*, *I.* necrotomia; *F.* nécrotomie. 1. Autopsy, dissection. 2. Operation for removal of necrosed bone.

Nectan'dra (*L.*). *F.* nectandre. A genus of *Laurineæ*. **N. Pu'chury ma'jor,** Nees, a Brazilian tree, the botanical source of pichurim beans; the bark is aromatic, and has been used in the treatment of diarrhœa and dysentery. **N. Pu'chury mi'nor,** Nees, habitat same as above; bears a smaller fruit. **N. Rodiæ'i,** Schomb., bibiru, bebeeru, or greenheart tree, native of British Guiana, the source of bebeeru-bark.

Nectan'dræ cor'tex (*L.*). Bebeeru-bark.

Nectan'drine. $C_{20}H_{23}NO_4$. An alkaloid found in the wood of *Nectandra Rodiæi*, bebeeru.

Neel'sen's meth'od. For staining tubercle bacilli with hot solution of fuchsin, and decolorization with 15 per cent. watery solution of sulphuric acid.

Neel'sen's solu'tion. For staining. Fuchsin 1 gm., absolute alcohol 10 c. c., 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid 100 c. c.

Nefralgia (*I.*). Nephralgia.

Nefria, or Nefrite, or Nefritide (*I.*). Nephritis. **Nefrolito,** nephrolith. **Nefropiosi,** nephropyosis. **Nefrotomia,** nephrotomy.

Neg'ative conver'gence: see *Divergence*.

Neg'ative eye'piece. Huyghenian eyepiece.

Neg'ative menis'cus: see *Lens*.

Negro cachex'y. Cachexia africana.

Negro leth'argy. Nelavan.

Negro-vine. *Gonolobus hirsutus*, Michx.; root drastic cathartic, juice narcotic; poisonous.

Neigung (*G.*). Inclination, declivity.

Neigungsströme (*G.*). The electrical current produced when the obtuse and acute angles of an oblique section of muscle are connected.

Neis'ser's gonococ'cus. *Micrococcus gonorrhœæ*.

Nekrobiose (*G.*). Necrobiosis.

Nekrose or Nekrosis (*G.*). Necrosis.

Nélaton, French surgeon, 1807–73. **N.'s fi'bres,** circular muscular fibres of rectum. **N.'s line,** one drawn on the surface from anterior-superior spine of ilium to tuberosity of ischium. When the bones are in their proper relations, it touches the top of the great trochanter. **N.'s meth'od,** suspending a person head downward in case of failure of respiration or of the heart's action in anæsthesia. **N.'s opera'tion,** enterotomy, the incision being usually in the right groin, above Poupart's ligament. **N.'s probe,** probe with a small ball of unglazed porcelain at the end; used to detect bullets in wounds.

Nel'avan. African sleep disease. An endemic disease of negroes on the west

coast of Africa, characterized by headache, morbid somnolence, and emaciation. It is usually fatal.

Nelke (*G.*). Pink. In composition **Nelken**, pl., as, —**öl**, oil of cloves; —**pfeffer**, pimenta; —**rinde**, cinnamon; —**stiel**, clove-stalk; —**zimmt**, clove-bark.

Nelum'bo. Sacred bean. *Nelumbium.* **N., yel'low,** *Nelumbium luteum*, Willd.; root, leaves, and seed refrigerant, laxative, and emollient.

Némathelminthe (*F.*). Nematoid worm.

Nem'atoblasts [νῆμα, βλαστός]. Spermatocytes.

Nematochom'eter [νῆμα, τόχος, μέτρον]. *F.* nematochometre. Instrument to measure velocity of impulse in a nerve.

Nematoforo (*I.*). Sertoli's column.

Nematoi'dea or **Ne'matoid worms** [νῆμα, εἶδος]. *F.* nématoides; *G.* Nematoden; *I.* nematoidi. An order of *Entozoa* comprising round worms with a cylindrical, elongated, and elastic body and true intestinal canal, having a distinct anus. *Ascaris, Strongylus, Trichocephalus*, and others belong to this order.

Nénuphar (*F.*). *Nymphæa.* **N. blanc,** *Nymphæa alba*, L. **N. jaune,** *Nymphæa lutea*, L.

Neo (*I.*). Nævus.

Neoblas'tic [νέος, βλαστός]. Giving rise to new tissue.

Néofibrine (*F.*). Fibrin of recent formation.

Néoformation (*F.*). New growth.

Néogène (*F.*). Of new formation.

Neole'pra (*L.*) [λέπρα]. Pellagra. **N. Parisien'sis,** acrodynia.

Néo-membrane (*F.*). False membrane.

Ne'omorph. An organ or structure newly acquired, not derived by inheritance.

Neomor'phism [μορφή]. *G.* Neubildung. Production of new form or relations.

Neona'tus (*L.*). Newly born.

Ne'oplasm [νέος, πλάσσω]. *F.* néoplasme; *G.* Neoplasma; *I.* neoplasma. A new growth characterized by histological diversity from the matrix in which it grows, and by its frequent tendency to increase.

Neoplas'tic. *F.* néoplastique. Term applied to the new building of a tissue.

Neoter'icus (*L.*) [νεωτερικός]. Pertaining to youth, youthful.

Neotocogalactoze'mia (*L.*) [τόκος, γάλα, ζημία]. Presence of a milky fluid in the breast of a newborn infant.

Neotocophthal'mia (*L.*) [τόκος, ὀφθαλμός]. Conjunctivitis in the newborn infant.

Nep'aline. Pseudaconitine.

Ne'paul ac'onite: see *Bikh.*

Ne'paul car'damom. The fruit of an undetermined species of *Amomum*; resembles Bengal cardamom.

Ne'paul tu'mor. A pendulous tumor, containing a thick whitish fluid, springing from the external surface of the concha, usually on both ears; seen in one of the valleys of Nepaul; more frequent in women than in men; grows to a diameter of 3 inches, then shrivels.

Nepen'thes (*L.*) [νηπενθής]. *F.* népenthes; *I.* nepente. Ancient term for a narcotic.

Nep'eta (*L.*). *F.* népéta. A genus of *Labiatæ*. **N. Cata'ria,** L. *F.* cataire; *I.* cataria. Catnep or catnip, a naturalized European plant, cultivated; used in domestic practice as a stimulant and antispasmodic. **N. Glecho'ma,** Benth., *Glechoma hederacea*, L.

Nephablep'sia (*L.*) [νέφος, βλέπω]. Snow-blindness.

Neph'ela (*L.*) [νεφέλη]. Nebula.

Nephe'lium (*L.*). *F.* néphélion; *G.* Nephelion; *I.* nefelio. Cloudiness of the cornea; nebula.

Neph'eloid [νεφέλη, εἶδος]. Cloudy, turbid.

Nephelo'pia (*L.*). Dimmed or cloudy vision, due to diminished transparency or other abnormal condition of some of the ocular media.

Nephræmorrha'gia (*L.*) [νεφρός, αἱμορραγία]. Renal hæmorrhage.

Nephral'gia (*L.*) [ἄλγος]. *F.* néphralgie; *G.* Nierenschmerz; *I.* nefralgia. Pain in the kidney.

Nephranu'ria (*L.*) [ἀν-, οὖρον]. Suppression of renal secretion.

Nephrapos'tasis (*L.*) [ἀπόστασις]. Renal abscess.

Nephrarc'tia (*L.*). Contraction of the kidney.

Nephrato'nia (*L.*) [ἀτονία]. Renal atony.

Nephrecta'sia (*L.*) [ἔκτασις]. Dilatation of the kidney.

Nephrec'tomy [ἐκτέμνειν]. *F.* néphrectomie. Excision of the kidney.

Nephrelco'sis (*L.*) [ἕλκωσις]. Ulceration of the kidney.

Nephremphrax'is (*L.*) [ἐμφράσσω]. *F.* néphremphraxis; *I.* nefrenfrassia. Obstruction to the passage of urine from the kidney; renal engorgement.

Néphrésie (*F.*). Renal disease.

Neph'ria (*L.*). Bright's disease.

Neph'ric. *L.* nephricus. Belonging to the kidney.

Nephrid'ion (*L.*). Fat surrounding the kidneys.

Néphrine (*F.*). Cystin.

Neph'rism. *F.* néphrisme. The condition of patients suffering from grave renal affections.

Néphrite (*F.*). Nephritis. **N. épithéliale**, desquamative nephritis. **N. interstitielle**, interstitial nephritis.

Nephrit'ic. *L.* nephriticus; *F.* néphritique; *G.* nephritisch; *I.* nefritico. Pertaining to the kidney or to nephritis.

Nephrit'ic plant. *Parthenium integrifolium*, L.

Nephri'tis [νεφρός]. *F.* néphrite; *G.* Nierenentzundung; *I.* nefrite. Inflammation of the kidney.

Nephritisch (*G.*). Nephritic.

Neph'rocele [νεφρός, κήλη]. *F.* néphrocèle; *G.* Nierenbruch; *I.* nefrocele. Hernia of the kidney.

Nephrochalazo'sis (*L.*) [χάλαζα]. Granular disease of the kidney.

Nephrococco'sis (*L.*) [κόκκος]. Bright's disease.

Nephrocol'ica (*L.*). Renal colic.

Nephrocysto'sis (*L.*) [κύστις]. Formation of cystic kidney.

Nephro'dium Fi'lix mas, Rich. *Aspidium Filix mas*, Swar.

Nephro'dium margina'le, Michx. *Aspidium marginale*, Willd.

Neph'roid [νεφρός, εἶδος]. Kidney-like.

Neph'rolith [λίθος]. *L.* nephrolithus; *F.* néphrolithe; *G.* Nierenstein; *I.* nefrolito. A calculus formed in the substance or pelvis of the kidney.

Nephrolithi'asis (*L.*). *F.* néphrolithiase; *I.* nefrolitiasi. The formation of nephroliths.

Nephrolithot'omy [λίθος, τέμνω]. *F.* néphrolithotomie; *I.* nefrolitotomia. Removal of a calculus from the kidney by incision.

Nephrol'ogy [λόγος]. *F.* néphrologie; *G.* Nierenlehre; *I.* nefrologia. A treatise on the kidney.

Nephromala'cia (*L.*) [μαλακία]. Softening of the kidney.

Néphromégalie (*F.*). Enlargement of the kidney.

Nephromer (*G.*). That part of a metamere relating to the primitive kidney.

Nephromio'sis (*L.*). Renal atrophy.

Nephroparal'ysis (*L.*). Paralysis of the kidney.

Nephrop'athy [πάθος]. *L.* nephropathia. Disease of the kidneys.

Nephrophlegma'sia (*L.*) [φλέγω]. *F.* néphrophlegmasie. Nephritis.

Nephrophthi'sis (*L.*). Tuberculosis of the kidney, with formation of large caseous masses and extensive destruction of the kidney parenchyma.

Nephroplé'gia (*L.*) [πλήσσω]. *F.* néphroplégie. Renal paralysis.

Néphroptose (*F.*). Dragging down of the kidney by its own weight or by displacement of other viscera.

Nephropyeli'tis [πύελος]. Inflammation of the parenchyma of the kidney, extending to the pelvis of that organ.

Nephropyo'sis (*L.*) [πύωσις]. *F.* néphropyose; *G.* Nephropyose; *I.* nefropiosi. Suppuration of the kidney.

Nephrorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥαγεῖν]. *F.* néphrorrhagie; *G.* Nierenblutung; *I.* nefrorragia. Renal hemorrhage.

Nephror'rhaphy [ῥαφή]. *F.* néphrorrhaphie. Operation of suturing a movable kidney to the abdominal wall.

Nephrosclero'sis (*L.*). Induration of the kidney.

Nephrostegno'sis (*L.*) [στεγνόω]. Contraction with induration of the kidney.

Neph'rostome [στόμα]. *F.* néphrostome. One of the funnel-shaped openings on the surface of the amphibian kidney, leading into the renal tubules.

Nephrot'omy [τομή]. *F.* néphrotomie; *G.* Nierenschnitt; *I.* nefrotomia. Incision into the kidney.

Nephroty'phus (*L.*). Typhus fever with hæmorrhagic nephritis.

Néphrozymase (*F.*) [νεφρός, ζύμη].

Béchamp's name for the diastase-like ferment found in solutions of the alcoholic precipitate from healthy urine.

Nep'tune's gir'dle. The abdominal bandage used in applying moist cold or the "wet pack."

Nerf (*F.*). Nerve. N. acoustique, auditory nerve. N. antagoniste or N. d'arrêt, inhibitory nerve. N. auditif, auditory nerve. N. axillaire, circumflex nerve. N. de Bock, pharyngeal nerve. N. crural, anterior crural nerve. N. frénateur, vaso-motor nerve. N. frigorifique, vaso-motor nerve. N. frontal externe, supraorbital nerve. N. frontal interne, supratrochlear nerve. N. grand hypoglosse, hypoglossal nerve. N. de Jacobson, tympanic nerve. N. masticateur, motor root of the fifth pair [Paletta]. N. mentonnier, mental nerve. N. moteur oculaire commun, oculo-motor nerve. N. moteur oculaire externe, abducent nerve. N. nasal externe, infratrochlear nerve. N. nasal interne, ethmoidal nerve. N. nauséeux, the glossopharyngeal nerve, from its influence on the antiperistaltic movements of the pharynx in vomiting. N. pathétique, trochlear nerve. N. phrénique, phrenic nerve. N. ptérygoïdien, Vidian nerve. N. de relâchement, vaso-motor nerve. N. sphéno-palatin interne, naso-palatine nerve. N. spinal, spinal accessory nerve. N. stylien, stylohyoid nerve. N. sus-orbitaire, frontal nerve. N. temporal superficiel, auriculo-temporal nerve. N. temporo-malaire, orbital nerve. N. thermique, vaso-motor nerve. N. trijumeau, trifacial nerve.

Nerf-foulure (*F.*). Contusion of the tendo Achillis.

Nerfs (*F.*), pl. of Nerf. Nerves. N. dentaires antérieurs et postérieurs, superior dental nerves. N. longitudinaux, striæ longitudinales. N. uréthro-péniens, two tortuous nerves described by Ronget as passing forward in the intermuscular raphé of the bulbo-cavernosus muscle, and then in the sheath of the corpus cavernosum, as far as the glans penis.

Ne'rium (*L.*). *F.* nérium. A genus of *Apocynaceæ*. N. odo'rum, Ait., sweet-scented oleander; indigenous and cultivated in India; all parts of the plant are poisonous. N. antidysente'ricum, L. *Wrightia antidysenterica*, R. Br. N. Olean'der, L. *F.* laurier-rose; *I.* oleandro, lauro rosa. An ornamental shrub, native of the Mediterranean region; an active poison, producing paralysis of both voluntary and involuntary muscles.

Néroli (*F.*). Oil of orange-flowers.

Nerprun (*F.*). Buckthorn. N. bourdaine, *Rhamnus frangula*, L. N. cathartique, *Rhamnus catharticus*, L.

Nerv (*G.*). Nerve. In composition Nerven, as, — artig, nerve-like; — ast, nerve-branch; — bahn, nerve-track; — bau, nerve-structure; — beschwerde, nerve disorder, neurosis; — bogen, neural arch; — centrum, central cerebro-spinal system; — dehnung, nerve-stretching; — drüse des Beckens, coccygeal gland; — durchschneidung, neurotomy; — einrichtung, arrangement of nerves; — endhügel, motorial end-plate; — endigung, termination of nerve; — endknospe, terminal nerve-bulb; — endkolben, end-bulbs of Krause; — endplatte, terminal nerve-plate; — entzündung, neuritis; — erregung, nerve-stimulation; — faden, nerve-filament; — faser, nerve-fibre; — faserschicht, nerve-fibre layer; — fieber, nervous fever, generally enteric fever; — fortsatz, axis-cylinder process; — geflecht, nerve-plexus; — geschwulst, neuroma; — gewebe, nerve-tissue; — geweih, Kühne's end-plate; — haut, neurilemma; — heerd, nerve-centre; — heilmittel, nervine; — hülle, neurilemma; — kerne, nuclei of origin of nerves; — kitt, neuroglia; — knospe, nerve-swelling; — knoten, nerve-ganglion; — körper, Arndt's name for ganglionic nerve-cells; — körperchen, nerve-corpuscle; — kraft, nerve-force; — krank, neuropathic; — krankheit, neuropathy; — kunde, neurology; — lauf, course or path of nerves; — lehre, neurology; — leiden, neuropathy; — leitung, nerve-conduction; — leiste, neural crest; — mark, myelin; — mittel, nervine; — nævus. *L.* papilloma neuropathicum. A nævus corresponding in location to the area of distribution of one or more cutaneous nerves; — naht, suture of a divided nerve; — netz, nerve-plexus; — paar, pair of nerves; — papillen, tactile papillæ; — primitivfaser, primitive nerve-fibre; — reiz, nerve-stimulus; — reizbarkeit, nerve-irritability; — reizung, nerve-stimulation; — ring, nerve-fibres surrounding that part of a hair-follicle immediately below the opening of sebaceous gland [Schöbl]; — röhre, nerve-fibre; — salbe, compound ointment of rosemary; — scheide, neurilemma; —

schicht, nerve-layer; — **schlinge**, nerve-loop; — **schmerz**, neuralgia; — **schnitt**, neurotomy; — **schock**, shock; — **schollen**, terminal organs of nerves found in tendons, and resembling the motorial end-plates of muscles; — **schwach**, neurasthenic; — **stärkend**, nervine; — **stamm**, nerve-trunk; — **starre**, tetanus; — **stich**, puncture of a nerve; — **strom**, nerve-current; — **system**, nervous system; — **thätigkeit**, nerve-function: — **überreizung**, neurasthenia; — **verbreitung**, distribution of nerves; — **verstimmung**, nervous atony; — **wärzchen**, nerve-papilla; — **weh**, neuralgia; — **wurzel**, nerve-root; — **zuckung**, nerve-spasm; — **zufall**, nervous attack.

Nervatura della foglia di fico (*I.*). Fig-leaf innervation; term applied to the grooves made by the middle meningeal artery on the cerebral surface of the cranium.

Nerve. *L.* nervus; *F.* nerf; *G.* Nerv; *I.* nervo. A cord-like structure by which stimulative impulses are conveyed either from one nervous centre to another, or between such centres and the muscles and sense or other organs. Tendons and rounded ligaments were also called nerves by the older anatomists. **N. of Cotun'nius**, naso-palatine nerve. **N. of fem'oral ar'tery.** *L.* nervus arteriæ femoralis proprius; *F.* nerf de la gaine des vaisseaux fémoraux. Twig from anterior crural nerve supplying upper part of femoral artery. **N. of serra'tus mag'nus**: see *Thoracic nerves*. **N. of Wris'berg.** 1. Intermediary nerve. 2. Lesser internal cutaneous nerve of the arm.

Nerve-cells. *F.* cellules nerveuses; *G.* Nervenzellen; *I.* cellule nervose. Irregularly-shaped cells, differing much in size, found in nerve-matter; known also as ganglion cells; their processes are termed poles.

Nerve-epithe'lium. *G.* Neuro-epithel. The peculiar epithelium found in organs of special sense, provided with special processes, which are believed to be the means of collecting and transmitting vibrations.

Nerve'-glands. Remak's name for suprarenal bodies.

Nerve-mus'cle prepara'tion. *G.* Nervmuskelpräparat. Term applied to the sciatic nerve of the frog with the gastrocnemius attached.

Nervenzelle (*G.*). Nerve-cell. In composition **Nervenzellen**, as, — **fortsatz**, nerve-cell process; — **säule**, ganglionic column; — **schicht**, ganglionic cellular layer; — **schicht, äussere** [Stieda], pyramidal layer, small; — **schicht, mittlere** [Stieda], pyramidal layer, large.

Nerve-root. *F.* racine des nerfs; *G.* Nervenwurzel; *I.* radici dei nervi. 1. The fibres of a nerve at their emergence from the central organs — brain, medulla, or spinal cord. 2. The deeper fibres which can be traced within the substance of the central organs from the nucleus to the apparent origin.

Nerve-root. *Cypripedium pubescens*, Willd.

Nerves of Lanci'si. Striæ longitudinales.

Nerve-storms. Sudden attacks or paroxysms of neuroses or functional nervous disease.

Nerve-stretch'ing. *F.* élongation des nerfs; *G.* Nervendehnung; *I.* allungamento dei nervi. The operation of cutting down on, and forcibly stretching, a nerve for the relief of neuralgia or other neuroses.

Nerve-tire. Neurasthenia.

Nerve-track. *G.* Nervbahn. Fibres connecting nerves with distant centres.

Nerveux, euse (*F.*). Nervous.

Ner'vi (*L.*), pl. of **Nervus.** Nerves. **N. alveola'res superio'res**, superior dental nerves. **N. ampulla'res**, branches of vestibular nerve supplying ampullæ of semicircular canals. **N. ano-coccyg'ei**, branches from coccygeal nerve, supplying skin about tip of coccyx. **N. articula'res ge'nu, supe'rior** and **infe'rior**, branches from peroneal nerve to knee-joint. **N. carot'ici exter'ni** or **N. carotici mol'les**, branches from superior cervical ganglion that run upon external carotid artery. **N. caverno'si**, branches from cavernous plexus supplying posterior part of penis or clitoris. **N. clu'nium posterio'res**, lateral twigs from posterior division of the three upper sacral nerves, supplying posterior and upper gluteal region. **N. costa'les**, intercostal nerves. **N. cuta'nei abdomina'les latera'les**, lateral perforating branches of the five or six lower intercostal nerves. **N. cuta'nei abdom'inis anterio'res**, the lower six anterior perforating branches of the intercostal nerves: see *Rami perforantes anteriores*. **N. cuta'nei anterio'res fem'oris**, middle cutaneous

nerves of thigh. **N. cuta'nei clu'nium inferio'res**, gluteal cutaneous nerves. **N. cuta'nei clu'nium lumba'les**, nervi cutanei clunium superiores. **N. cuta'nei clu'nium posterio'res**, nervi clunium posteriores. **N. cuta'nei clu'nium sacra'les**, nervi clunium posteriores. **N. cuta'nei clu'nium superio'res**, lateral twigs from posterior branches of the three upper lumbar nerves; they pierce the lumbar fascia, and supply skin over crest of ilium and upper gluteal region. **N. cuta'nei cox'æ posterio'res**, nervi cutanei clunium superiores. **N. cuta'nei cru'ris media'les**, branches of long saphenous nerve, supplying inner side of leg. **N. cuta'nei inferio'res posterio'res**, nervi clunium posteriores. **N. cuta'nei media'les fem'oris**, internal cutaneous nerves of thigh. **N. cuta'nei pec'toris anterio'res**, upper six anterior perforating branches of the intercostal nerves: see *Rami perforantes anteriores*. **N. cuta'nei pec'toris latera'les**, lateral perforating branches of intercostal nerves from 2d to 6th or 7th. **N. enceph'ali**, cranial nerves. **N. erigen'tes**, those derived through the prostatic plexus from the second and third sacral nerves; believed to be connected with the mechanism of erection of the penis. **N. facia'les inferio'res**, branches from facial nerve to lower jaw and chin. **N. facia'les me'dii**, buccal nerves from facial. **N. faciales superio'res**, zygomatic nerves. **N. faciales tempora'les**, branches from facial nerve to temporal region. **N. hepat'ici posterio'res**, plexus venæ portæ. **N. labia'les anterio'res**, branches from ilioinguinal nerve to labia pudendi. **N. labia'les posterio'res**, superficial internal perineal nerves. **N. Lancis'ii**, striæ longitudinales of corpus callosum. **N. latera'les abdom'inis**, nervi cutanei abdominales laterales. **N. latera'les na'rium**, nervi nasales laterales. **N. mea'tus audito'rii exter'ni**, branches from auriculo-temporal nerve to auditory canal. **N. mol'les**, branches from superior cervical ganglion of sympathetic, ramifying on trunk of external carotid artery. **N. nasa'les exter'ni**, nasal nerves, external. **N. nasa'les latera'les**, branches of infraorbital nerve, distributed to side of nose. **N. nervo'rum**, filaments distributed to the neurilemma. **N. pectora'les anterio'res**, anterior thoracic nerves. **N. pectora'les exter'ni**, anterior intercostal nerves. **N. pectora'les latera'les**, nervi cutanei pectoris laterales. **N. pectora'les profun'di**, anterior intercostal nerves. **N. perforan'tes anterio'res**, anterior cutaneous nerves of thorax and abdomen. **N. perforan'tes latera'les**, lateral cutaneous nerves of thorax and abdomen. **N. phren'ici intercosta'les**, branches from intercostal nerves to diaphragm. **N. phrenico-abdomina'les**, branches of phrenic nerve, penetrating diaphragm and supplying the crura. **N. pter'ygo-palati'ni**, palatine nerves. **N. pulmona'les**, bronchial nerves. **N. scrota'les anterio'res**, branches from ilioinguinal nerve to scrotum. **N. si'nu-vertebra'les** [Luschka], nerves formed by union of small branches from common trunk of the dorsal nerves, with others from the thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic. They pass through the intervertebral foramina into the spinal canal and supply its walls. **N. spina'les thorac'ici**, dorsal nerves. **N. subcosta'les**, intercostal nerves. **N. subcuta'nei glute'i**, nervi cutanei clunium superiores. **N. subcuta'nei glute'i inferio'res**, gluteal cutaneous nerves. **N. subcuta'nei maxil'læ inferio'res**, nervi faciales inferiores. **N. subcuta'nei na'si**, nervi nasales laterales. **N. superficia'les na'si**, nervi nasales laterales.

Nervicht or Nervig (*G.*). Nervous.

Ner'vine. *F.* nervin, ine; *G.* nervenstarkend, nervitisches Mittel; *I.* nervino. A medicine which acts upon the nervous system. **N. oint'ment.** *L.* pomatum nervinum; *F.* baume nerval; *I.* balsamo nervale. An ointment composed of oxmarrow, oil of almonds, nutmeg butter, balsam of Tolu, camphor, oil of rosemary, and oil of cloves [Cod.].

Ner'vine. *Cypripedium pubescens.* Willd.

Nervmuskelpräparat (*G.*). Nerve-muscle preparation.

Nervo (*I.*). Nerve. **N. acustico,** auditory nerve. **N. auricolare posteriore profondo,** posterior auricular nerve. **N. axillare or circonflesso,** circumflex nerve. **N. crurale,** anterior crural nerve. **N. vago,** pneumogastric nerve.

Nervös (*G.*). Nervous.

Nervöse Schicht [Henle] (*G.*). Cerebral layer of retina.

Ner'vosism. *F.* nervosisme; *G.* Nervösitat; *I.* nervosismo. Nervousness.

Nervosité (*F.*). Nervousness.

Ner'vous. *L.* nervosus, *F.* nerveux, euse; *G.* nervicht, or nervig, or nervös; *I.* nervoso. 1. Connected with, or due to, the nervous system. 2. Easily excited or disturbed.

N. ap'oplexy, name give as cause of death in cases presenting cerebral symptoms, but no special lesions on post-mortem. **N. deaf'ness,** deafness arising from disease of auditory nerve. **N. fe'ver.** *F.* fièvre nerveuse; *G.* Nervenfieber; *I.* febbre nervosa. A low form of fever with nervous symptoms—a variety of typhus fever. The Germans use the term to designate enteric fever. **N. headache,** that resulting from undue excitement, prolonged mental strain, or exhaustion, most common in the female. **N. sys'tem.** *F.* système nerveux; *G.* Nervensystem; *I.* sistema nervoso. The entire apparatus of nerves, their terminations, and the centres with which they are connected.

Ner'vousness. *F.* nervosisme; *G.* Nervösität. Excessive irritability of the nervous system.

Ner'vuli gingiva'les (*L.*). Twigs from alveolar nerves supplying the gums. **N. sphenoida'les,** branches from otic ganglion that penetrate sphenoid bone, the internal going to the great superficial petrosal nerve, the external to the recurrent nerve of the trigeminus or to the Gasserian ganglion.

Ner'vus (*L.*). Nerve; see also pl. Nervi. **N. abdomino-genita'lis supe'rior,** ilio-hypogastric nerve. **N. abdu'ceus,** abducens nerve. **N. accesso'rius** or **accessorius Willis'ii,** spinal accessory nerve. **N. accesso'rius cuta'nei inter'ni,** lesser internal cutaneous nerve: see *Cutaneous nerves of arm.* **N. accesso'rius saphe'ni exter'ni,** communicans peronei. **N. acus'ticus,** auditory nerve. **N. adscen'dens,** recurrent laryngeal nerve. **N. alveola'ris ante'rior ma'jor,** anterior superior dental nerve. **N. alveola'ris ante'rior mi'nor,** middle one of superior dental nerves. **N. alveola'ris infe'rior,** inferior dental nerve. **N. alveola'ris maxil'læ inferior'is,** inferior dental nerve. **N. alveola'ris poste'rior ma'jor** and **mi'nor,** posterior superior dental nerves. **N. anastomot'icus,** Vidian nerve. **N. Andersch'ii,** tympanic nerve. **N. ante'rior sep'ti na'rium,** branch from ethmoidal nerve to septum of nose. **N. ap'icis na'si,** nervus nasalis externus. **N. arte'riæ fem'oralis pro'prius,** nerve of the femoral artery. **N. articula'ris,** circumflex nerve. **N. Aschia'nus,** first cervical nerve. **N. auditi'vus** or **N. audito'rius,** auditory nerve. **N. auricula'ris,** auriculotemporal nerve. **N. auricula'ris cervica'lis,** great auricular nerve. **N. auricula'ris mag'nus,** great auricular nerve: see *Auricular nerves.* **N. auricula'ris poste'rior,** nervus auricularis magnus. **N. auricula'ris profun'dus,** posterior auricular nerve. **N. auricula'ris va'gi,** auricular branch of the pneumogastric: see *Auricular nerves.* **N. auric'ulo-occipita'lis,** posterior auricular nerve. **N. axilla'ris,** circumflex nerve. **N. bigem'inus,** nervus biradiatus. **N. biradia'tus,** Ihering's term for second sacral nerve, because it gives off the sciatic nerve and the pudic nerve. **N. biven'tricus,** digastric nerve. **N. buccinato'rio-labia'lis,** buccal nerve. **N. buccinato'rius,** buccal nerve. **N. buc'co-labia'lis,** buccal nerve. **N. bul'bo-urethra'lis,** deep branch of the perineal nerve. **N. calca'neo-planta'ris cuta'neus,** plantar cutaneous nerve. **N. cardi'acus an'ticus,** upper cardiac nerve: see *Cardiac nerves.* **N. cardi'acus cras'sus,** trunk sometimes formed by union of middle and lower cardiac nerves. **N. cardi'acus exter'nus,** middle cardiac nerve: see *Cardiac nerves.* **N. cardi'acus i'mus,** fourth cardiac nerve: see *Cardiac nerves.* **N. cardi'acus infe'rior,** lower cardiac nerve: see *Cardiac nerves.* **N. cardi'acus inter'nus,** or **N. cardi'acus magnus,** or **N. cardi'acus me'dius,** middle cardiac nerve: see *Cardiac nerves.* **N. cardi'acus mi'nor** or **N. cardi'acus par'vus,** lower cardiac nerve: see *Cardiac nerves.* **N. cardi'acus profun'dus,** middle cardiac nerve: see *Cardiac nerves.* **N. cardi'acus quar'tus,** fourth cardiac nerve: see *Cardiac nerves.* **N. cardi'acus supe'rior** or **N. cardi'acus superficia'lis,** upper cardiac nerve: see *Cardiac nerves.* **N. cardi'acus ter'tius,** lower cardiac nerve: see *Cardiac nerves.* **N. carot'ico-tympan'icus,** nervus caroticotympanicus inferior. **N. carot'ico-tympan'icus infe'rior,** branch from the tympanic plexus to the carotid plexus. **N. carot'ico-tympan'icus supe'rior,** small deep petrosal nerve: see *Petrosal nerves.* **N. carot'icus ascen'dens,** or **N. carot'icus cerebra'lis,** or **N. carot'icus inter'nus,** carotid nerve. **N. carot'icus Vidia'ni,** great deep petrosal nerve: see *Petrosal nerves.* **N. cerebra'lis,** carotid nerve. **N. cervica'lis descen'dens infe'rior,** communicans noni. **N. cervica'lis descen'dens supe'rior,** descendens noni. **N. clitor'idis,** dorsal nerve of clitoris. **N. coccyge'us infe'rior,** a second coccygeal nerve sometimes observed; not rudimentary. **N. commu'nicans fa-**

cia'lis, branch from auriculo-temporal to facial nerve. N. commu'nicans facie'i, facial nerve. N. commu'nicans fibula'ris or N. commu'nicans perone'i, communicans peronei. N. commu'nicans tibia'lis, external saphenous nerve. N. coraco-brachia'lis, musculo-cutaneous nerve. N. crotaphit'ico-buccinato'rius, ramus superior nervi inframaxillaris. N. crura'lis, anterior crural nerve. N. crura'lis inter'nus, obturator nerve. N. crura'lis poste'rior, obturator nerve. N. cubita'lis, ulnar nerve. N. cuta'neus ante'rior, musculo-cutaneous nerve of leg. N. cuta'neus bra'chii exter'nus, musculo-cutaneous nerve. N. cuta'neus bra'chii latera'lis, musculo-cutaneous nerve. N. cuta'neus bra'chii poste'rior, cutaneous branch of circumflex nerve. N. cuta'neus cal'cis, calcaneo-plantar cutaneous nerve. N. cuta'neus clu'nium inter'nus supe'rior, nervus perforans ligamenti tuberoso-sacri. N. cuta'neus cru'ris poste'rior latera'lis, communicans peronei. N. cuta'neus cru'ris poste'rior me'dius, branch, either of sciatic or external popliteal, that perforates the fascia over the outer head of the gastrocnemius, and supplies the skin over the calf. N. cuta'neus dor'si pe'dis commu'nis, musculo-cutaneous nerve of leg. N. cuta'neus dor'si pe'dis latera'lis, trunk resulting from union of external saphenous nerve with peroneal communicating. N. cuta'neus dor'si pe'dis media'lis, inner branch of musculo-cutaneous nerve of leg, passing across dorsum of the foot, and supplying inner side of great toe and second interdigital space. N. cuta'neus dor'si pe'dis me'dius, outer branch of musculo-cutaneous nerve of leg, supplying 3d and 4th interdigital spaces. N. cuta'neus fem'oris circumflex'us, inferior pudendal nerve. N. cuta'neus fem'oris inter'nus ma'jor, internal saphenous nerve. N. cuta'neus fem'oris inter'nus mi'nor, internal cutaneous nerve of thigh. N. cuta'neus fem'oris latera'lis, external cutaneous nerve of thigh. N. cuta'neus fem'oris poste'rior, small sciatic nerve. N. cuta'neus glute'us infe'rior, small sciatic nerve. N. cuta'neus hu'meri, cutaneous branch of circumflex nerve. N. cuta'neus inter'nus: see *Cutaneous nerves of arm*. N. cuta'neus inter'nus ma'jor, internal cutaneous nerve: see *Cutaneous nerves of arm*. N. cuta'neus inter'nus mi'nor, lesser internal cutaneous nerve: see *Cutaneous nerves of arm*. N. cuta'neus lon'gus cru'ris et pe'dis, external saphenous nerve. N. cuta'neus media'lis, lesser internal cutaneous nerve: see *Cutaneous nerves of arm*. N. cuta'neus me'dius, internal cutaneous nerve: see *Cutaneous nerves of arm*. N. cuta'neus palma'ris, palmar cutaneous nerve. N. cuta'neus perine'i, inferior pudendal nerve. N. cuta'neus perone'i, musculo-cutaneous nerve of leg. N. cuta'neus planta'ris pro'prius, calcaneo-plantar cutaneous nerve. N. cuta'neus poste'rior exter'nus, communicans peronei. N. cuta'neus poste'rior infe'rior and supe'rior, inferior and superior external cutaneous nerves: see *Cutaneous nerves of arm*. N. cuta'neus poste'rior mag'nus, small sciatic nerve. N. cuta'neus poste'rior me'dius, small sciatic nerve. N. cuta'neus supe'rior, cutaneous branch of circumflex nerve. N. diaphragmat'icus, phrenic nerve. N. digita'lis planta'ris inter'nus, the internal terminal branch of internal plantar nerve. N. digita'lis planta'ris me'dius, external terminal branch of internal popliteal nerve. N. divi'sus, trigeminus nerve. N. dorsa'lis pol'licis radia'lis, branch from radial nerve to back of thumb. N. dorsa'lis scap'ulæ, branch from brachial plexus (fifth cervical nerve), supplying rhomboid muscle. N. ethmoida'lis pos'ticus, spheno-ethmoidal nerve. N. femora'lis, anterior crural nerve. N. fem'oro-cuta'neus, external cutaneous nerve of thigh. N. fem'oro-perinea'lis, superficial external perineal nerve. N. fibula'ris, external popliteal nerve. N. fos'sæ jugula'ris, Arnold's nerve. N. fron'to-nasa'lis, supratrochlear nerve. N. fuscalis, nervus triradiatus. N. ganglio'sus, sympathetic nerve. N. gustato'rius, lingual nerve. N. inframaxilla'ris, inferior maxillary nerve. N. infraoccipita'lis, first cervical nerve. N. inguina'lis. 1. The united ilio-hypogastric, ilio-inguinal, and genito-crural nerves [Meyer]. 2. Lumbo-inguinal nerve [Camper]. N. inguina'lis exter'nus, external cutaneous nerve of thigh. N. inguina'lis inter'nus or N. inguino-cuta'neus internus, genito-crural nerve. N. intercosta'lis. 1. Intercostal nerve. 2. Sympathetic nerve. N. intercosta'lis mag'nus or N. intercosta'lis max'imus, sympathetic nerve. N. intercosta'lis Willis'ii, sympathetic nerve. N. intercosto-brachia'lis, intercosto-humeral nerve. N. interme'dius Wrisber'gii, intermediary nerve.

N. interos'seus ante'rior or **inter'nus**, anterior interosseous nerve of arm. **N. interos'seus cru'ris**, interosseous nerve of leg: see *Interosseous nerves*. **N. interos'seus exter'nus**, posterior interosseous nerve of arm: see *Interosseous nerves*. **N. ischiad'icus**, great sciatic nerve. **N. ischiad'icus mi'nor**, small sciatic nerve. **N. Jacobso'nii**, tympanic nerve. **N. jugula'ris**, branch from superior cervical ganglion to the jugular ganglion. **N. larynge'us ascen'dens**, inferior laryngeal nerve. **N. larynge'us recur'rens**, inferior laryngeal nerve. **N. latis'simi dor'si**, long subscapular nerve: see *Subscapular nerves*. **N. ligamen'ti interos'sei cru'ris**, interosseous nerve of leg: see *Interosseous nerves*. **N. lingua'lis me'dius**, hypoglossal nerve. **N. lingua'lis paris octa'vi**, glosso-pharyngeal nerve. **N. lo'quens**, hypoglossal nerve. **N. lum'bo-dorsa'lis** [Schwalbe], common trunk of anterior branch of first lumbar nerve which divides into ilio-hypogastric and ilio-inguinal. **N. lumbo-sacra'lis**, lumbosacral cord. **N. malleola'ris exter'nus**, branch of musculo-cutaneous nerve of leg to region of external malleolus. **N. mandibula'ris**, inferior dental nerve. **N. margina'lis scap'ulæ**, long subscapular nerve: see *Subscapular nerves*. **N. masticato'rius**, ramus superior nervi inframaxillaris. **N. mastoi'deus poste'rior**, digastric nerve. **N. membranæ interos'seæ antibra'chii**. *G.* Zwischenknochenbandnerv des Vorderarms. Twig from anterior interosseous nerve, supplying interosseous membrane and bones of forearm [Rauber]. **N. membra'næ tympa'ni**, twig from one of the branches of the auricular nerve that supplies the auditory canal, passing to membrana tympani. **N. menin'geus poste'rior**. 1. Meningeal nerve. 2. Branch from hypoglossal and superior cervical ganglion, supplying the blood-vessels about the anterior condyloid foramen. **N. moto'rius lin'guæ**, hypoglossal nerve. **N. mus'culi mal'lei exter'ni**, delicate branch from otic ganglion, described by Krause as passing to laxator tympani. **N. mus'culi mal'lei (interni)**, branch from otic ganglion or from internal pterygoid nerve to tensor tympani. **N. mus'culi tenso'ris ve'li palati'ni**, branch from otic ganglion to the tensor tympani. **N. mus'culo-cuta'neus pe'dis**, musculocutaneous nerve of leg. **N. musculo-urethra'lis**, deep perineal nerves. **N. nasa'lis ante'rior**, nasal nerve. **N. nasa'lis exter'nus**, branch of ethmoidal nerve passing down on posterior surface of nasal bone; pierces wall of nose between nasal bone and triangular cartilage, and supplies skin of apex. **N. naso-cilia'ris**, nasal nerve. **N. naso-denta'lis**, anterior one of the superior dental nerves. **N. naso-ocula'ris**, nasal nerve. **N. naso-palati'nus**, naso-palatine nerve. **N. naso-pharynge'us**, pharyngeal nerve. **N. obturato'rius accesso'rius**, accessory obturator nerve. **N. occipita'lis ante'rior**, small occipital nerve. **N. occipita'lis externus**, small occipital nerve. **N. occipita'lis inter'nus**, great occipital nerve. **N. occipita'lis mag'nus**, or **ma'jor**, or **N. occipita'lis max'imus**, great occipital nerve. **N. occipita'lis mi'nor** or **par'vus**, small occipital nerve. **N. occipita'lis mi'nor secun'dus**, second small occipital nerve: see *Occipital nerves*. **N. occipita'lis ter'tius**, third occipital nerve: see *Occipital nerves*. **N. oculo-moto'rius commu'nis**, oculo-motor nerve. **N. oculo-moto'rius exter'nus**, abducent nerve. **N. oculo-muscula'ris** or **N. oculo-muscula'ris commu'nis**, oculo-motor nerve. **N. oculo-muscula'ris exter'nus**, abducent nerve. **N. oculo-muscula'ris supe'rior**, trochlear nerve. **N. oculo-nasa'lis**, nasal nerve. **N. olfacto'rius**, olfactory nerve. **N. op'ticus**, optic nerve. **N. orbita'lis**, ophthalmic nerve. **N. pathet'icus**, trochlear nerve. **N. pectora'lis poste'rior**, nervus dorsalis scapulæ. **N. peda'lis ante'rior**, nervus cutaneus dorsi pedis medialis. **N. pe'nis**, dorsal nerve of penis. **N. per'forans bra'chii**, musculocutaneous nerve. **N. per'forans Casser'ii**, musculo-cutaneous nerve. **N. per'forans ligamen'ti tubero'so-sa'cri**, perforating cutaneous nerve. **N. perine'i**, perineal nerve. **N. perine'i latera'lis**, superficial external perineal nerve. **N. perine'i media'lis**, superficial internal perineal nerve. **N. perone'us**, external popliteal nerve. **N. perone'us inter'nus**, nervus cutaneus dorsi pedis medialis. **N. perone'us profun'dus**, anterior tibial nerve. **N. perone'us superficia'lis**, musculo-cutaneous nerve of leg. **N. petro'sus**: see *Petrosal nerves*; also for any of the following specific names: **N. petro'sus in'fimus**, small superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro'sus profun'dus ma'jor**, great deep petrosal nerve. **N. petro'sus profun'dus mi'nor**, small deep petrosal nerve. **N. petro'sus superficia'lis in'fimus**, external superficial pe-

trosal nerve. **N. petro'sus superficia'lis ma'jor**, great superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro'sus superficia'lis me'dius**, small superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro'sus superficia'lis mi'nor**, small superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro'sus superficia'lis ter'tius**, external superficial petrosal nerve. **N. petro'sus vascula'ris**, small superficial petrosal nerve. **N. phren'icus accesso'rius**, detached filament of origin of phrenic nerve, sometimes seen detached from 3d cervical nerve, and running independently for some distance. **N. phren'icus secunda'rius**, nervus phrenicus accessorius. **N. planta'ris digita'lis commu'nis IV.**, branch of external plantar that supplies the fourth digital interspace. **N. planta'ris hal'lucis media'lis**, branch of internal plantar to inner side of great toe. **N. planta'ris latera'lis**, plantar nerve, external. **N. planta'ris latera'lis dig'iti min'imi**, branch of external plantar to outer side of little toe. **N. planta'ris media'lis**, internal plantar nerve. **N. poplite'us inter'nus**, internal popliteal nerve. **N. poste'rior commu'nis**, small sciatic nerve. **N. pro'prius dec'imi ner'vi** [Andersch], a separated strand of the vagus which leaves the trunk below the jugular foramen, gives twigs to the spinal accessory and hypoglossal, and rejoins the parent stem near the transverse process of the third cervical vertebra. **N. puden'dohæmorrhoida'lis**, common trunk from which pudic and inferior hæmorrhoidal nerves are derived. **N. puden'dus**, pudic nerve. **N. puden'dus commu'nis**, nervus pudendo-hæmorrhoidalis. **N. puden'dus exter'nus**, genito-crural nerve. **N. puden'dus infe'rior** or **N. puden'dus inter'nus**, perineal nerve. **N. puden'dus inguina'lis**, genito-crural nerve. **N. puden'dus lon'gus infe'rior**, inferior pudendal nerve. **N. puden'dus supe'rior**, dorsal nerve of penis. **N. quin'ti recur'rens**, Vidian nerve. **N. radia'lis**, musculo-spiral nerve. **N. radia'lis profun'dus**, posterior interosseous nerve of arm: see *Interosseous nerves*. **N. radia'lis superficia'lis**, radial nerve. **N. recur'rens**, spinal accessory nerve. **N. recur'rens inframaxilla'ris**, recurrent branch of inferior maxillary. **N. recur'rens inter'nus**, Vidian nerve. **N. recur'rens opthal'mici**, nervus tentorii. **N. recur'rens ra'mi pri'mi**, nervus tentorii. **N. recur'rens ra'mi secun'di**, recurrent branch of superior maxillary. **N. recur'rens ra'mi ter'tii**, recurrent branch of inferior maxillary. **N. recur'rens supramaxilla'ris**, recurrent branch of superior maxillary. **N. rena'lis poste'rior**: see *Splanchnic nerves, smallest*. **N. respirato'rius exter'nus infe'rior**, long thoracic nerve. **N. respirato'rius exter'nus supe'rior**, spinal accessory nerve. **N. respirato'rius inter'nus**, phrenic nerve. **N. saccula'ris ma'jor**, branch from vestigial nerve to the saccule. **N. saccula'ris mi'nor**, branch from cochlear nerve to saccule. **N. saphe'nus bre'vis** or **N. saphe'nus infe'rior**, external saphenous nerve. **N. saphe'nus ma'jor**, internal saphenous nerve. **N. saphe'nus mi'nor**. 1. Internal cutaneous nerve of thigh. 2. External saphenous nerve. **N. saphe'nus perone'us**, communicans peronei. **N. saphe'nus supe'rior**, internal cutaneous nerve of thigh. **N. scapula'ris** or **N. scapula'ris supe'rior**, suprascapular nerve. **N. scrota'lis infe'rior**, inferior pudendal nerve. **N. scrota'lis poste'rior**, superficial internal perineal nerve. **N. sep'ti na'rium**, naso-palatine nerve. **N. sinua'lis**, nervus tentorii. **N. spermat'icus commu'nis**, pudic nerve. **N. spermat'icus exter'nus**, genital branch of genito-crural nerve. **N. spheno-ethmoida'lis**, ethmoidal nerve, posterior. **N. spino'sus**, recurrent branch of inferior maxillary. **N. spira'lis**, musculo-cutaneous nerve. **N. splanch'nicus i'mus**, smallest splanchnic nerve. **N. splanch'nicus infe'rior**, or **N. splanch'nicus me'dius**, or **N. splanch'nicus secun'dus**, small splanchnic nerve. **N. splanch'nicus supe'rior**, great splanchnic nerve. **N. splanch'nicus supre'mus**, great splanchnic nerve. **N. splanch'nicus ter'tius**, smallest splanchnic nerve. **N. stape'dii**, branch from facial to stapedius muscle. **N. styloi'deus**, branch of facial which divides into stylo-hyoid, digastric, and communicating nerves. **N. subcuta'neus col'li**, cervical nerve, superficial. **N. subcuta'neus col'li facia'lis**, superior superficial cervical nerve: see *Cervical nerve, superior*. **N. subcuta'neus col'li infe'rior**, inferior branch of superficial cervical nerve. **N. subcuta'neus col'li me'dius** or **N. subcuta'neus col'li supe'rior**, superior superficial cervical nerve: see *Cervical nerve, superficial*. **N. subcuta'neus ma'læ**, orbital nerve. **N. subcuta'neus mandib'ulæ**, branch of facial running along border of lower jaw. **N. subcuta'neus maxil'læ inferio'ris**, nervus sub-

cutaneus mandibulæ. **N. sublingua'lis**, sublingual nerve. **N. superficia'lis col'li**, cervical nerve, superficial. **N. superficia'lis scap'ulæ**, one of the supra-acromial nerves. **N. supramaxilla'ris**, superior maxillary nerve. **N. sura'lis** or **N. sura'lis mag'nus**, external saphenous nerve. **N. sympathet'icus me'dius**, pneumogastric nerve. **N. sympath'icus mag'nus**, sympathetic nerve. **N. sympath'icus me'dius**, trifacial nerve. **N. sympath'icus par'vus**, facial nerve. **N. tempora'lis cuta'neus** or **N. tempora'lis superficia'lis**, auriculo-temporal nerve. **N. tenso'ris tym'pani**, formed by branch from internal pterygoid nerve and one from otic ganglion; supplies tensor tympani muscle. **N. tenso'ris ve'li palati'ni**, formed by branch from internal pterygoid nerve and one from otic ganglion; supplies tensor palati muscle. **N. tento'rii**, recurrent branch from ophthalmic nerve, supplying tentorium. **N. thorac'ico-brachia'lis**, intercosto-humeral nerve. **N. thorac'ico-dorsa'lis**, nervus dorsalis scapulæ. **N. thorac'icus ante'rior** or **N. thorac'icus ante'rior ma'jor**, external anterior thoracic nerve: see *Thoracic nerves*. **N. thorac'icus ante'rior mi'nor**, internal anterior thoracic nerve. **N. thorac'icus ante'rior pri'mus** or **N. thorac'icus exter'nus**, external anterior thoracic nerve: see *Thoracic nerves*. **N. thorac'icus inter'nus**, internal anterior thoracic nerve. **N. thorac'icus poste'rior**: see *Thoracic nerves* and *Nervus dorsalis scapulæ*. **N. thorac'icus secun'dus**, internal anterior thoracic nerve: see *Thoracic nerves*. **N. thy'ro-hyoi'deus**, thyro-hyoid nerve. **N. tibia'lis**, internal popliteal nerve. **N. tibia'lis an'ticus**, tibial nerve, anterior. **N. tibia'lis exter'nus**, calcaneo-plantar cutaneous nerve. **N. trigem'inus**, trifacial nerve. **N. triadia'tus**, Hering's term for the fourth lumbar nerve, because it divides into three branches—the obturator, anterior crural, and lumbo-sacral nerves. **N. trisplanch'nicus**, sympathetic nerve. **N. tu'bæ Eustachian'æ**, twig from tympanic plexus to mucous lining of Eustachian tube. **N. tym'pani**, branch from facial, or from one of the twigs which supply the external auditory meatus, which passes to the membrana tympani. **N. tympan'ico-lingua'lis**, chorda tympani nerve. **N. tympan'icus supe'rior**, tympanic nerve. **N. ulna'ris dorsa'lis**, dorsal branch of ulnar nerve. **N. ulna'ris vola'ris**, continuation of ulnar nerve below where it gives off dorsal branch. **N. ulna'ris vola'ris profun'dus**, branch of ulnar nerve supplying deep muscles of the palm. **N. ulna'ris vola'ris superficia'lis**, branch of ulnar nerve, supplying the skin of little and ring fingers. **N. voca'lis**, pneumogastric nerve. **N. Wrisberg'ii**, lesser internal cutaneous nerve: see *Cutaneous nerves of arm*. **N. zygomat'icus**, orbital nerve.

Ne'sis (*L.*) [νῆσις]. 1. Accumulation. 2. Suture.

Nessel (*G.*). Nettle; —**ausschlag**, or —**brand**, or —**fieber**, or —**friesel**, or —**krankheit**, or —**sucht**, urticaria.

Ness'ler's rea'gent. *G.* Nessler's Reagenz. A delicate test for ammonia, giving a brown tint. Mercuric iodide dissolved in a solution of potassium iodide and caustic potash.

Nest (*G.*). Nidus hirundinis.

Nestia'tra, or **Nestia'tria**, or **Nestothera'pia** (*L.*) [νηστεία]. Treatment by fasting; hunger cure.

Net'tle [*A. S.* netele]. *L.* urtica; *F.* ortie; *G.* Brennnessel; *I.* ortica. 1. The common name for plants of the genus *Urtica*. 2. *Urtica dioica*, L., and *U. urens*, L.; the leaves, seeds, and root were formerly official in the U. S. P., and were thought to be diuretic and astringent: see also *Dwarf nettle*.

Net'tlerash. Urticaria.

Net'tle-tree. *Celtis australis*, Willd., and *C. occidentalis*, L.

Netz (*G.*). Net, rete, reticulum, omentum; —**artig**, reticular; —**beutel**, sac of peritoneum; —**bruch**, epiplocele; —**carcinom**, cancer of omentum; —**darmbruch**, entero-epiplocele; —**darmhodensackbruch**, epiplo-enteroscheocele; —**darmnabelbruch**, entero-epiplomphalus; —**entzündung**, omentitis; —**fleischbruch**, sarco-epiplocele; —**förmig**, reticular; —**gerüst**, reticulum, chromatin filament; —**knorpel**, reticular cartilage; —**magen**, reticulum, second stomach of ruminants; —**nabelbruch**, epiplomphalocele; —**schenkelbruch**, epiplo merocele; —**vorfall**, epiplocele; —**zelle**, reticular cell.

Netzhaut (*G.*). Retina; —**arterie**, central artery of the retina; —**bild**, image formed in the retina by change of the visual purple; —**ebene**, plane perpendicular to line of sight at the point where it touches the retina; —**entzündung**, retinitis; —**erregung**, retinal stimulation; —**erwei-**

chung, softening of the retina, — gliom, glioma of the retina; — grübchen, fovea centralis retinæ; — horizont, central horizontal line of demarcation: see *Lines of demarcation*; — incongruenz, incongruence of the retina; — pulsader or schlagader, central artery of retina; — schichten, layers of the retina; — schwinden, atrophy of the retina. — spalt, coloboma of the retina; — stäbchen, rods of the retina.

Netzig (*G.*). Reticulated.

Neu'ber's tubes. Drainage-tubes made of decalcified bone.

Neubildung (*G.*). Neoplasm, new formation.

Neugebauer's opera'tion: see *Le Fort's operation.*

Neugewürz (*G.*). Pimenta.

Neuledergeräusch (*G.*). Creaking sound, as of new leather.

Neu'mann's sheath. Dentinal sheath.

Neuradyna'mia (*L.*) [νεῦρον, ἀδυναμία]. Neurasthenia.

Neu'ral [νεῦρον]. *F.* neural, ale; *G.* neuralisch; *I.* neurale. Relating to a nerve or to the nervous system. **N. arch.** *I.* arco neurale. That formed by pedicles, laminæ, and spinous process of a vertebra. **N. ax'is,** cerebro-spinal axis. **N. canal',** spinal canal. **N. crest.** *G.* Ganglienleiste. Bridge from which the dorsal nerves grow out in the embryo; it is an inwardly projecting strip of ectodermal cells running along the upper edge of the medullary groove on each side. **N. fora'men,** vertebral foramen. **N. lam'ina,** lamina of a vertebra. **N. ridge,** neural crest. **N. sep'tum,** the series of processes of deep fascia found on the median line posteriorly. **N. spine,** spinous process.

Neuraler Schenkel (*G.*). Ampullary limb.

Neural'gia (*L.*) [νεῦρον, ἄλγος]. *F.* névralgie. *G.* Neuralgie. Pain in the course and over the distribution of a nerve, without fever. **N. ischiat'ica,** sciatica. **N. spermat'ica,** irritable testicle.

Neural'gic. *L.* neuralgicus; *F.* névralgique, *G.* neuralgisch. Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with, neuralgia. **N. fe'ver,** dengue.

Neuramœbim'eter [ἀμοιβή, μέτρον]. Instrument for measuring reaction time.

Neuranaph'ysis (*L.*) [ἀναφύω]. Renewed growth of nerve-tissue [Mayne].

Neurapoph'ysis (*L.*) [ἀποφύω]. *F.* neurapophyse. Lamina of a vertebra.

Neurasthe'nia (*L.*) [ἀσθένεια]. *F.* neurasthenie; *G.* Neurasthenie; *I.* neurastenia. Nervous weakness or exhaustion, often accompanied by perverted nerve-function.

Neuratro'phia (*L.*) [ἄτροφος]. Atrophy of nerves.

Neurec'tasy [ἐκ, τείνω]. Nerve-stretching.

Neurec'tomy [ἐκτομή]. *L.* neurectomia; *F.* névrectomie; *G.* Neurektomie. Excision of a portion of a nerve.

Neurecto'pia (*L.*) [ἔκτοπος]. Abnormal location or displacement of a nerve.

Neurenter'ic canal'. A temporary passage between the digestive and the medullary canals in the embryo. At least three different, but inconstant, passages have been found.

Neurépine (*F.*). Spinous process.

Neurhypnologie (*F.*). Hypnotism.

Neu'ric. *L.* neuricus. Pertaining to a nerve or to the nervous system.

Neuricité (*F.*): see *Force neurique.*

Neu'ridine. $C_5H_{14}N_2$. Non-poisonous liquid ptomaine discovered by Brieger in 1884 in putrefying flesh of mammals, fish, gelatin, cheese, and the human body—one of the most constant products of the putrefaction of albuminous substances.

Neurilem (*G.*). Neurilemma.

Neurilem'ma [νεῦρον, λέμμα]. *F.* névrilème; *G.* Nervenscheide; *I.* nevrilemma. The delicate, structureless membrane which invests the nerve-fibre.

Neuril'ity. *F.* neurilité; *G.* Neurilität; *I.* neurilità. The mode or power of action, or of transmitting stimuli, which exists in the cells and fibres of the nervous system.

Neu'rine. *F.* névrine; *I.* neurina. 1. The albuminoid peculiar to nerve-cells and their axis cylinders (De Blainville). 2. Ptomaïne met with in products of cadaveric putrefaction. Chemically, the hydrate of trimethylvinammonium, $C_5H_{12}N(OH)$, produced by duplication of the molecule of lecithin. Poisonous to most animals, with action similar to that of curare and muscarin.

Neurique (*F.*). Term applied to a theoretical nerve-force—*force neurique.*

Neuriser (*F.*). To influence by the use

of a special supposed nerve-force; animal magnetism [Baréty].

Neurisme (*F.*). Nervousness.

Neurit'ic. *L.* neuriticus; *G.* neuritisch. Pertaining to neuritis or to the nervous system.

Neuriti'des (*L.*). Neuroses.

Neuri'tis [νεῦρον]. *F.* névrite; *G.* Nerveneutzündung; *I.* nevrite. Inflammation of a nerve. **N. mi'grans,** neuritis extending along the stem of an affected nerve. **N., mu'ltiple,** form affecting several nerves.

Neuritisch (*G.*). Neurotic.

Neuroasthe'nia (*L.*). Neurasthenia.

Neurobla'cia (*L.*) [βλάξ]. Partial insensibility of the nerves; paresis.

Neu'roblast [βλαστός]. *F.* neuroblaste. A segmentation sphere, the further division of which produces cells belonging exclusively to the nervous system.

Neuroccip'ital. Relating to the brain and occiput.

Neu'ro-cen'tral su'ture. The cartilaginous interval separating main centre of ossification of body of a vertebra from those for the laminæ on either side.

Neu'rocœle (*L.*) [κοῖλος]. The cavity of the central nervous system.

Neurocyte (*F.*). Nerve-cell.

Neurodeal'gia (*L.*) [νευρώδης, ἄλγος]. Pain in the retina.

Neurodeatro'phia (*L.*) [ἄτροφος]. Retinal atrophy.

Neurodeomyelo'ma (*L.*) [μυελός]. Myeloma of the retina.

Neuro-dermatro'phia [δέρμα, ἀτροφία]. Neurosis of the skin.

Neurodermtheil [W. Müller] (*G.*). Cerebral layer of retina.

Neuro'des (*L.*) [νευρώδης]. Composed of nerve-substance, the retina.

Neurodias'tasis (*L.*) [νεῦρον, διάστασις]. Displacement or separation of nerves.

Neurodyna'mia (*L.*) [δύναμις]. Nervous power.

Neurody'namis. Nerve-force.

Neurodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. Continued nerve-pain, ache.

Neuro-epider'mal layer. Ectoderm.

Neuro-epithe'lium. Nerve-epithelium.

Neuro-fibro'ma (*L.*). *F.* neurofibrome. Fibroma developed from a nerve-sheath, and presenting neuromatous characters.

Neuro-fron'tal arch. Prosencephalic arch.

Neuroga'mia (*L.*) [γαμέω]. Animal magnetism.

Neurog'eny [γένεσις]. *L.* neurogenia. Nerve-production.

Neurog'lia (*L.*) [νεῦρον, γλία]. *F.* névroglie; *G.* Nervenkitt. An extremely fine reticular substance which lies between and supports the ganglionic cells and nerve-fibres in the brain and spinal cord. It is considered by many as a form of connective tissue, but differs from it in its chemical reactions, and probably in its origin.

Neurogliaschicht (*G.*). Molecular layer of cortex.

Neuroglio'ma (*L.*). Glioma.

Neurog'raphy [γράφω]. *F.* névrographie; *G.* Neurographie; *I.* nevrografia. A description of nerves.

Neuroker'atin. *F.* neurokératine. A substance analogous in chemical composition to keratin, found in delicate tubular sheaths which surround the axis cylinder and its myelin investment. The two neurokeratin sheaths are connected by a reticulum, the meshes of which are filled with the myelin [Ewald and Kühne].

Neurolemmati'tis. Retinitis.

Neurolog'ical [λόγος]. *L.* neurologicus; *F.* névrologique; *G.* neurologisch; *I.* nevrologico. Pertaining to neurology or to the nervous system.

Neurol'ogy. *L.*, *I.* neurologia; *F.* névrologie; *G.* Neurologie. That part of biology and medicine which pertains to the nervous system.

Neuro'ma [νεῦρον]. *F.* névrome; *G.* Neurom; *I.* nevroma. 1. A tumor composed of nerve-tissue. 2. A fibroma developed in the course of a nerve. **N. amyelin'icum,** a neuroma composed of non-medullated nerve-fibres. **N. myelin'icum,** neuroma composed of medullated nerve-fibres.

Neuromala'cia (*L.*) [μαλακία]. Softening of nerves.

Neurom'atous. *F.* neuromateux, euse. Pertaining to, or resembling, a neuroma.

Neurom'erism [μερίς]. Segmentation of the medullary canal.

Neuromime'sis (*L.*) [μίμησις]. *F.* névromimosie. Nervous mimicry; imitation of symptoms of organic disease in functional neuroses.

Neuro-mus'cle the'ory. That the

central ganglionic cell, its nerve-fibre, and the muscle connected with it as its terminal organ are developed from one cell; therefore the innervation of a muscle determines its homologies.

Neuromuskelzellen (*G.*). Cells developing both nerve- and muscle-substance, found in some lower organisms.

Neuro-na'sal arch. Rhinencephalic arch.

Neuroneoplas'ma (*L.*), pl. **ata** [*νέος*, *πλάσμα*]. Neuroma.

Neuron'osus (*L.*) [*νόσος*]. Neurosis.

Neuronyx'is (*L.*) [*νύξις*]. Puncture of a nerve.

Neuro-occip'ital arch. Epencephalic arch.

Neuro-pari'etal arch. Mesencephalic arch.

Neu'ropath [*πάθος*]. A physician who professes to base his pathology, treatment, etc. on the nervous system.

Neurop'athic [*πάθος*]. *F.* névropathique; *G.* neuropathisch. Pertaining, or due, to nervous disease or affected with it.

Neuropathol'ogy [*πάθος*, *λόγος*]. *F.*, *G.* Neuropathologie. 1. Pathology of the nervous system. 2. Pathology founded on the theory that all disease is due to nervous influences.

Neurop'athy [*νεῦρον*, *πάθος*]. *F.* névropathie; *G.* Neuropathie; *I.* nevropatia. A disease of a nerve or of the nervous system.

Neuro-physiol'ogy. Physiology of the nervous system.

Neu'roplasty [*πλάσσω*]. Plastic surgery of nerves.

Neuro-purpu'ric fever. Cerebro-spinal fever.

Neuropy'ra (*L.*) [*πῦρ*]. Nervous fever.

Neuropyret'ic. Pertaining to, or causing, fever due to nervous influence.

Neuro-retini'tis. Inflammation of the optic nerve and retina.

Neuror'rhaphy [*ῥαφή*]. Nerve-suture.

Neuro'sis (*L.*) [*νεῦρον*]. *F.* névrose; *G.* Nervenleiden; *I.* neurosi. A nervous disease, more especially one in which no definite lesions are found.

Neuroskel'eton. Endoskeleton.

Neurospas'mus (*L.*). *F.* névrospasme; *I.* nevrospasmo. Nervous twitching.

Neurospon'gium (*L.*). Inner granular layer of the retina [W. Müller].

Neurostrem'ma (*L.*) [*στρέμμα*]. A nerve-ganglion.

Neurothlip'sis (*L.*) [*θλῖψις*]. Irritation of a nerve.

Neurot'ic [*νεῦρον*]. *L.* neuroticus; *F.* névrotique; *G.* neurotisch; *I.* nevrotico. 1. Relating or due to the nervous system. 2. Remedy, drug, or poison, especially affecting the nervous system.

Neu'rotome. *F.* névrotome; *G.* Neurotom. The nervous apparatus of a somatome.

Neurot'omy [*νεῦρον*, *τομή*]. *L.* neurotomia; *F.* névrotomie; *G.* Neurotomie; *I.* nevrotomia. Section of a nerve.

Neu'rotripsy [*τρῖψις*]. *F.* neurotripsie. Crushing a nerve.

Neurotro'ma (*L.*) [*τρῶμα*]. Wound of a nerve.

Neurovarico'sis (*L.*). Formation of swellings or varicosities on nerve-fibres. If these affect the axis cylinder only, it is filovaricosis; if the myelin sheath only, it is myelovaricosis [Adamkiewicz].

Neu'tral mix'ture. Mixture of citrate of potassium.

Neu'traline. Commercial name of a kind of petrolatum.

Neutraliza'tion. *L.* neutralisatio; *F.* neutralisation; *G.* Neutralisirung; *I.* neutralizzazione. Destruction of peculiar properties, making inactive.

Neu'trophile [neuter, *φίλος*]. Readily colored by staining agents of neutral reaction.

Neuvième paire (*F.*). Ninth pair of nerves, the glosso-pharyngeal nerves.

Neva'da Min'eral Springs. Sulphuretted waters, Nevada, Vernon Co., Missouri.

Névragmie (*F.*). Rupture of a nerve, tearing it from its attachments.

Névralgie (*F.*). Neuralgia. **N. épileptoïde**, epileptiform neuralgia. **N. fémoro-poplitée**, sciatica.

Nevrasse (*L.*). Cerebro-spinal axis.

Névrasthénie (*F.*). Neurasthenia.

Névraxe (*F.*). Cerebro-spinal axis.

Névrectomie (*F.*). Neurectomy.

Névrilème (*F.*). Neurilemma.

Névrilémite (*F.*). *I.* nevrilemmite. Perineuritis.

Névrilité (*F.*). Neurility. **N. centrifuge**, motricity. **N. centripète**, sensibility.

Névrilome (*F.*). Neuroma originating in the neurilemma.

Névrimotilité (*F.*). Motricity.

Névrine (*F.*). *I.* nevrina. Neurine.

Névrite (*F.*). Neuritis. **N. segmentaire**, form affecting several portions of the same nerve-fibre, the intermediate portions being unchanged. It affects the myelin sheath, but not the axis cylinder. **N. symptomatique**, neuritis caused by disease of an organ which the nerve traverses.

Névritique (*F.*). Relating to the nerves, neuritic.

Névro-choroïdite (*F.*). Choroiditis complicated by ciliary neuritis.

Nevroflogosi (*I.*). Neuritis.

Névroglie (*F.*). *I.* nevroglia. Neuroglia.

Névrographie (*F.*). *I.* nevrografia. Neurography.

Névro-hypnologie (*F.*). Hypnotism.

Névrome (*F.*). Neuroma.

Névromimosie (*F.*). Neuromimesis.

Névromyalgie (*F.*). Myalgia.

Névropathie (*F.*). Neurosis.

Névropathologie (*F.*). Neuropathology.

Névrosclérose (*F.*). Sclerosis of nervous tissue.

Névrose (*F.*). Neurosis. **Névrosisme**, nervousness.

Névrospasme (*F.*). Nervous spasm.

Névrosthénie (*F.*). Excessive excitability of nerve-centres.

Névrotique (*F.*). Neurotic.

Névrotomie (*F.*). Neurotomy. **N. optico-ciliaire**, optico-ciliary neurotomy.

Névroviscérite (*F.*). Visceral inflammation with neuralgic manifestations.

New'bury Springs (Montebello Springs). Sulphuretted, calcic, and chalybeate waters, Newbury, Orange Co., Vermont.

New Grana'da bark. A variety of cinchona-bark.

New Hol'land Springs. Calcic waters, near Gainesville, Hall Co., Georgia.

New Jer'sey tea. *Ceanothus americanus*, L.

New'som's Arroy'o Gran'de Warm Springs. Sulphuretted, thermal waters, 40°–100° F., San Luis Obispo Co., California.

New Zea'land flax. *Phormium tenax*, Fors.

Nez (*F.*). Nose.

Ngai cam'phor. $C_{10}H_{18}O$. A variety of camphor, having the same composition as Sumatra camphor, obtained in China and Burmah by the distillation of *Blumea balsamifera*, DC.

Nican'dra physaloi'des, Gærtn. Apple of Peru, naturalized in the U. S. from Peru; the berries are diuretic.

Nicco'li bromi'dum (*L.*). Nickel bromide.

Nick'el. Ni. *L.* niccolum; *G.* Nickel; *I.* nichelio. A silvery-white, ductile, malleable metal, spec. grav. about 8.5; not oxidized by exposure to moist air; existing in various ores, generally associated with arsenic, antimony, or cobalt. **N. bro'mide.** $NiBr_2$. *L.* niccoli bromidum; *G.* Nickelbromür; *F.* bromure de nickel. Green, odorless crystals, of an acrid, burning taste, sparingly soluble in water, alcohol, or ether; obtained by the action of bromine upon heated metallic nickel; extolled as a remedy for epilepsy, melancholia, and hysteria. **N. chlo'ride.** $NiCl_2$. *L.* niccoli chloridum; *F.* chlorure de nickel; *G.* Nickelchlorür; *I.* cloruro di nichelio. A yellow, crystalline, unctuous salt, formed by heating nickel in a current of dry chlorine gas; the hydrated salt is green and very deliquescent; has been recommended as a tonic in anæmia. **N. sul'phate.** $NiSO_4.7H_2O$. *L.* niccoli sulphas; *F.* sulphate de nickel; *G.* Nickelsulfat; *I.* solfato di nichelio. A green, crystalline, efflorescent salt, having a sweetish and styptic taste, readily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by dissolving nickel carbonate in diluted sulphuric acid, concentrating, and crystallizing; recommended by Simpson (1852) as a tonic and antiperiodic.

Nick'er-seed oil. Oil expressed from bonduc-seed; used as an embrocation.

Nickhaut (*G.*). Nictitating membrane.

Nick'ing [*A. S.* knik]. Operation of cutting through the depressor muscles of the tail in horses.

Nickkrämpfe (*G.*). Spasm of muscles of neck; wry-neck.

Nic'ol's prism. Prism of Iceland spar, used for polarizing light.

Nico'tia (*L.*). Nicotine.

Nicotia'na (*L.*). 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*. 2. *F.* nicotiane; *I.* nicoziana. Tobacco. **N. mexica'na**, Schlech., **N. pilo'ra**, Dun., **N. pusil'la**, L., **N. trigonophyl'la**, DC., Mexican species official in the Far. Mex. under the name of *Tabaco cimarron*. **N. ta'bacum**, an herbaceous plant, native of tropical America, extensively cultivated: the principal source of commercial tobacco.

Nicotiane (*F.*). Tobacco.

Nicotian'in. *F.* nicotianine; *I.* nicozianina. Tobacco camphor: a white crystalline compound which separates from an aqueous distillate of tobacco.

Nicoti'na (*L.*, *I.*). Nicotine.

Nic'otine. $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$. A colorless, liquid, volatile, strongly alkaline, very soluble alkaloid, the active principle of tobacco; a depressant neurotic and rapidly fatal poison. A drop in a watch-glass, covered by another containing a drop of nitric or hydrochloric acid, will evolve white fumes, less dense than those from conine, and not producing crystals. Platinum bichloride throws down a yellow precipitate, becoming crystalline and soluble in hydrochloric acid. Mercuric chloride produces peculiar white crystalline precipitate, changing to yellow (distinction from other precipitates caused by this reagent, excepting with strychnia, which differs decidedly in crystalline form), a delicate test: see *Table of antidotes*.

Nictazione (*I.*). Nictitation.

Nic'titating. Winking. **N. mem'brane.** *L.* membrana nictitans; *F.* membrane clignotante; *G.* Blinzhaut, Nickhaut; *I.* membrana nittitante. A fold of the conjunctiva which in lower vertebrates (birds, reptiles) answers the purpose of a third eyelid, being actuated by special muscles. It is not as well developed in mammals, and in man and primates is reduced to a vestigial condition (plica semilunaris).

Nictita'tion. *L.* nictitatio. Winking.

Nid (*F.*) Nest. **N. d'hirondelle**, nidus hirundinis [Reil]

Nida'tion [*L.* nidus] Periodical development of epithelial lining of body of uterus during the intermenstrual period [Aveling]

Ni'dorous. *L.* nidorosus. Smelling like rotten eggs.

Ni'dus (*L.*). 1. A nest. 2. A focus or central point of infection. 3. Collection of nerve-cells, nucleus, nerve-centre. **N. a'vis**, nidus hirundinis. **N. hirun'dinis.** *F.* nid d'hirondelle; *G.* Nest, Schwalbennest; *I.* nido di rondine. Deep fossa between amygdala and uvula on under surface of cerebellum.

Niederkunft (*G.*). Parturition.

Niederschlag (*G.*). Precipitate.

Niederschlagend (*G.*). Depressing, depressant.

Niederschlagsmembran (*G.*). Film formed by coagulation or precipitation.

Niederschlagung (*G.*). Precipitation.

Niederzieher (*G.*). Depressor. **N. des Mundwinkels**, depressor anguli oris. **N. der Nase** or **N. des Nasenflügels**, depressor alæ nasi. **N. der Nasenscheidewand**, naso-labialis. **N. des Penis**, ischiocavernosus.

Niere (*G.*). Kidney. In composition **Nieren**, as, — **abscess**, pyonephrosis; — **adenoma**, adenoma of kidney; — **affection**, kidney disease; — **arterie**, renal artery; — **artig**, renal, kidney-like; — **atrophie**, renal atrophy; — **becher**, renal calyx; — **beckenentzündung**, pyelitis; — **beckenerweiterung**, hydronephrosis; — **beschwerde**, kidney complaint; — **beweglichkeit**, mobility of the kidneys; — **blutadern**, renal veins; — **blutung**, nephrorrhagia; — **bruch**, nephrocele; — **carcinom**, carcinoma of kidney; — **cirrhose**, cirrhosis of the kidneys; — **defekt**, malformation or deficieney of the kidney; — **degeneration**, degeneration of the kidneys; — **einschnitt**, hilum of kidney; — **eiterung**, suppuration of the kidney; — **entzündung**, nephritis; — **fett**, fat surrounding the kidney; — **fistel**, renal fistula; — **förmig**, kidney-shaped; — **gang** [Kupffer], primitive organ from which ureter and permanent kidney are developed, appearing as a tubular passage near the lower end of the Wolffian duct; above, it branches and forms the uriniferous tubules; below, it opens independently into the urogenital sinus; — **geflecht**, renal plexus; — **gegend**, renal region; — **gries**, gravelly concrement in the kidney; — **haut**, renal capsule; — **infarct**, kidney infarction; — **kanälchen**, uriniferous tubule; — **kapsel**, 1. Adipose capsule of the kidney. 2. Suprarenal capsule; **kelch**, renal calyx; — **kern** or — **knäuel**, glomerulus of kidney; — **kolik**, nephritic colic; — **korn**, Malpighian corpuscle; — **krankheit**, renal disease; — **krebs**, renal cancer; — **lähmung**, renal paralysis; — **lappen** or

— **läppchen**, lobe of the kidney; — **lehre**, nephrology; — **leiden**, renal disease; — **mark**, medullary substance of kidney; — **papille**, papilla of kidney; — **pyramiden**, pyramids of Malpighi; — **sand**, renal gravel; — **sarcom**, sarcoma of the kidney; — **schlagader**, renal artery; — **schmerz**, nephralgia; — **schnitt**, nephrotomy; — **schrumpfung**, contraction of the kidney; — **sklerose**, chronic interstitial nephritis; — **stein**, renal calculus; — **steinschnitt**, nephro-lithotomy; — **strumen**, peculiar cystic lipomatous growths in the kidney; — **süchtig**, having diseased kidneys; — **trichter**, nephrostome; — **typhus**, lumbago with hæmoglobinuria in the horse; — **venen**, renal veins; — **vereiterung**, pyonephrosis; — **vergrösserung**, enlargement of the kidney; — **verhärtung**, induration of the kidney; — **verödung**, destruction or wasting of kidneys; — **verstopfung**, renal obstruction; — **wärzchen**, papilla of kidney; — **wassersucht**, hydronephrosis.

Niesefieber (*G.*). Hay fever.

Niesekrampf or **Niesskrampf** (*G.*). Spasmodic sneezing.

Niesemittel (*G.*). Errhine, sternutatory.

Niesen (*G.*). To sneeze, sneezing.

Nieswurzel (*G.*). Hellebore.

Nietnagel (*G.*). Hangnail.

Nigel'la (*L., I.*). *F.* nigelle. Fennel-flower; a genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. **N. arven'sis**, L., field fennel-flower, common in Europe; the seeds are used as a condiment. **N. damasce'na**, L., ragged lady, from Europe, cultivated for ornament. **N. sati'va**, L., nutmeg-flower, from the Levant, ornamental. The seeds of the three species are carminative, diuretic, emmenagogue, and galactagogue.

Night'-blindness. Hemeralopia.

Night'-blooming ce'reus. *Cereus grandiflorus*, Mill.

Night'mare. *L.* incubus; *F.* cauchemar; *G.* Alpdrücken; *I.* incubo. A troubled dream with a sense of oppression and great anxiety.

Night'-palsy. A special form of numbness of the extremities, occurring at night, usually in women about the climacteric period.

Night'shade. The genus *Solanum*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*: see also *Black* and *Garden nightshade*. **N., deadly**, belladonna.

Night'-sight. Nyctalopia.

Night'-soil. The contents of privy-vaults. **N.-s. fe'ver**, typhoid fever.

Night'-sweat. *G.* Nachtschweiss. Term applied specially to the profuse sweating at night in phthisis and hectic fever.

Night'-terrors. *L.* pavor nocturnus. Special form of somnambulism, with cries and great terror, occurring in young children of nervous temperament.

Nigre'do (*L.*). Melasma.

Nigres'cent. *L.* nigrescens. Becoming dark in color.

Nigris'mus (*L.*). Chloasma, melanoderma.

Nigri'ties (*L.*). *F.* nigritie; *I.* nigrizia. Dark pigmentation. **N. lin'guæ**, glossophytia.

Ni'grosin. An anilin dye of a blue-black color, principally a protoplasmic stain, especially applicable for staining sections of central nervous system.

Nigua. Chigoe.

Nihilum al'bum (*L.*). Crude zinc oxide.

Nilbeule (*G.*). Nile boil: see *Ulcers, endemic*.

Nim-bark. *L.* azadirachtæ cortex. The bark of *Azadirachta indica*, Juss.; astringent, tonic, and antiperiodic [P. Ind.].

Nim-leaves. *L.* azadirachtæ folia. The leaves of *Azadirachta indica*, Juss.; stimulant; used as a local application to ulcers and obstinate skin diseases [P. Ind.].

Nine-bark. *Spiræa opulifolia*, L.; plant astringent, tonic, vulnerary.

Nine-day fits. Trismus nascentium.

Ninfe (*I.*). Nymphæ.

Ninfomania (*I.*). Nymphomania.

Ninth nerve. The hypoglossal in the nomenclature of Willis; the glossopharyngeal in that of Sömmering and most modern anatomists.

Nio'ta-bark. Bark of *Samadera Indica*.

Niphablep'sia (*L.*) [*νίφα, βλέπω*]. Snow-blindness.

Niphotyphlo'sis (*L.*) [*τυφλώσις*]. Production of snow-blindness.

Nip'ple [*A. S.* nypele]. *L.* mammilla; *F.* mamelon; *G.* Brustwarze; *I.* capezzolo. The conical eminence in the centre of the mammary gland; rudimentary in the male.

Nipple-line. *L.* linea mammalis; *G.* Mammilarlinie. A reference line for physi-

cal examination, drawn vertically through the nipple.

Nip'plewort. *Lampsana communis*, L.; indigenous: plant used for sore nipples.

Niqueter (*F.*). To perform the operation of nicking, *q. v.*

Nir'les (*L.*). *F.* nirle. Herpes phlyctænodes.

Nischengewölbe (*G.*). The half-domed vault—a term for the peculiar arch-like arrangement of the skeleton of the foot [Szymanowski]

Nistagmo (*I.*). Nystagmus.

Ni'sus (*L.*). Effort, force. **N. formati'vus**, plastic force.

Ni'tras (*L.*). Nitrate. **N. amidohydrargyro'sus** [P. Dan.], mercurous ammonium nitrate. **N. ammo'nicus** [F. Mex.], ammonium nitrate. **N. argen'ticus**, silver nitrate. **N. argen'ticus fu'sus**, moulded nitrate of silver. **N. argen'ticus mitiga'tus**, diluted nitrate of silver. **N. bihydrargyro'sus** [Cod.], mercurous nitrate, basic. **N. fer'ricus** [F. Mex.], ferric nitrate. **N. hydrargyri'cus ac'ido-ni'trico solu'tus** [Cod.], solution of mercuric nitrate. **N. hydrargyro'sus** [Cod.], mercurous nitrate. **N. kal'icus** [P. Dan.], potassium nitrate. **N. na'tricus** [P. Swed.], sodium nitrate. **N. plum'bicus** [Cod.], lead nitrate. **N. potas'sicus** [Cod.], potassium nitrate. **N. so'dicus** [Cod.], sodium nitrate. **N. strych'nicus** or **N. strychni'nus**, nitrate of strychnine.

Nitratation (*F.*). Use of silver nitrate for staining tissues.

Ni'trate. *L.* nitras; *F.* azotate; *G.* salpetersaures Salz; *I.* nitrato. A salt formed by the chemical combination of nitric acid (HNO_3) with a base. **N. of potas'sium pa'per.** *L.* charta potassii nitratis, *F.* papier nitré; *G.* Salpeterpapier. Unsized paper dipped in a solution of potassium nitrate (1 to 1, U. S. P., 1 to 5, P. G.; saturated, Cod.) and dried; used for the relief of asthma by inhaling the fumes of the burning paper. **N. of silver**, silver nitrate. **N. of strych'nine.** *L.* strychninum nitricum [P. G.], nitras strychninus [Cod.]; *F.* azotate de strychnine; *G.* salpetersaures Strychnin; *I.* nitrato de stricnina. Compound formed by the action of dilute nitric acid upon strychnine; contains 84 per cent. of the alkaloid

Nitrate (*F.*). **N. acide de mercure**, solution of mercuric nitrate. **N. d'argent**, silver nitrate. **N. d'argent fondu**, moulded nitrate of silver. **N. de cuivre**, copper nitrate. **N. mercureux ammoniacal**, mercurous ammonium nitrate. **N. de potasse** or **N. potassique**, potassium nitrate. **N. de protoxyde de mercure**, mercurous nitrate.

Nitrato (*I.*). Nitrate. **N. di ammoniaca**, ammonium nitrate.

Ni'tre. Potassium nitrate, saltpetre.

Nitre (*F.*). Nitre. **N. ammoniacal** or **détonant**, ammonium nitrate. **N. cubique**, native sodium nitrate.

Ni'tri amyl'icus [F. Mex.]. Amyl nitrite.

Ni'tric [νίτρον]. *L.* nitricum; *F.* nitrique; *G.* salpeterig; *I.* nitrico. Relating to nitre and its compounds. **N. ac'id.** *L.* acidum nitricum; *F.* acide azotique; *G.* Salpetersäure; *I.* acido nitrico. 1. A colorless, fuming, extremely caustic and corrosive liquid having the chemical composition HNO_3, obtained by distilling a mixture of potassium or sodium nitrate and sulphuric acid, or by other chemical processes. 2. A liquid containing 69.4 per cent. of absolute nitric acid and 30.6 per cent. of water [U. S. P.]; containing 70 per cent. of real acid [B. P.]; 30 per cent [P. G.]; 63.6 per cent. [Cod.]. Spec. grav. 1.42 [U. S. P., B. P.]; 1.185 [P. G.]; 1.39 [Cod.]. Tonic, antiseptic, astringent, and caustic: a corrosive poison. **N. anhy'dride.** N_2O_5. Colorless, shining, deliquescent, prismatic crystals, obtained by decomposing pure silver nitrate by absolutely dry chlorine gas. **N. e'ther**, an erroneous term for nitrous ether.

Nitrifica'tion. The process by which organic matters are decomposed, with the formation of nitrites and nitrates.

Ni'tris (*L.*). Nitrite. **N. amyl'icus** [P. Belg.], amyl nitrite.

Ni'trite. *L.* nitris; *F.* azotite; *G.* salpetersaures Salz; *I.* nitrito. A salt of nitrous acid (HNO_2).

Nitrite amylique [P. Belg.] (*F.*). Amyl nitrite.

Nitro (*I.*). Nitre.

Nitroben'zol. $C_6H_5NO_2$. *F.* nitrobenzene, *G.* Mirbanol, *I.* nitrobenzina. Oil of mirbane; a yellowish oily liquid, spec. grav. 1.209, having a sweet taste and an odor resembling that of oil of bitter almonds; prepared by acting upon benzol with warm fuming nitric acid; used as a substitute for oil of almonds, as a perfume and flavoring ingredient, and in the manu-

facture of aniline; an active poison: see *Table of antidotes.*

Ni'trogen [*νίτρον, γεννάω*]. N. *L.* nitrogenum; *F.* nitrogène, azote; *G.* Salpeterstoff; *I.* nitrogeno. A colorless, tasteless, inodorous gas, incombustible, not a supporter of combustion; spec. grav. 0.9713; exists in the free state in the atmosphere, of which it forms four-fifths by bulk. **N. monox'ide.** N_2O. *F.* protoxide d'azote; *G.* Stickstoffoxydul; *I.* protossido d'azoto. Nitrous oxide; laughing gas; a colorless gas of slight agreeable odor and sweetish taste, uninflammable, supporting combustion, spec. grav. 1.52; liquefiable by cold and pressure, soluble to some extent in water; prepared by decomposing ammonium nitrate by heat; exhilarant, anæsthetic; used by inhalation; its aqueous solution has been recommended as a tonic, stimulant, and diuretic.

Nitrogly'cerin. *L.* nitroglycerinum; *F.* nitroglycérine; *I.* nitroglicerina. Trinitroglycerin, glonoin; a colorless or yellowish, oily, odorless liquid, having a sweet, aromatic, pungent taste, slightly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and ether; a powerful poison; used in the treatment of angina pectoris, Bright's disease, etc. Toleranee may be established by cautiously increasing the dose of one drop; as much as ɱxx. in 24 hours has been taken without inconvenience: see *Table of antidotes.*

Nitrohydrochlo'ric acid. *L.* acidum nitrohydrochloricum; *F.* acide nitromuriatique; *G.* Salpetersalzsäure; *I.* acido nitrocloridrico. A golden-yellow, fuming, and very corrosive liquid, wholly volatilized by heat, having a strong odor of chlorine and a strong acid reaction; prepared by mixing 4 parts of nitric acid with 15 parts of hydrochloric acid; contains free chlorine, nitrosyl chloride, and perhaps other chlorinated compounds.

Nitromuriat'ic acid. Nitrohydrochloric acid.

Nitropen'tane. $C_5H_{11}NO_2$. A liquid, isomeric with amyl nitrite, obtained by treating silver nitrite with amyl iodide.

Nitropheni'sic acid. Picric acid.

Ni'trous ac'id. 1 (HNO_2). A very unstable compound, not known in the free state, but only in aqueous solution or in combination with bases forming nitrites. 2. The commercial name of an acid which consists of nitric acid colored red by more or less hyponitric acid (N_2O_4).

Ni'trous e'ther. Ethyl nitrite.

Ni'trum (*L.*). Nitre. **N. cu'bicum,** native sodium nitrate. **N. depura'tum,** potassium nitrate. **N. flam'mans,** ammonium nitrate.

Nittalopia (*I.*). Nyctalopia.

Nittitante (*I.*). Nictitating.

Noah's ark. *Cypripedium pubescens,* Willd.

Noasthe'nia (*L.*) [*νόος, ἀσθένεια*]. Mental weakness.

No'ble parts. *F.* parties nobles; *G.* edle Theile; *I.* parti nobili. Organs of the body essential to life or to generation.

Noce (*I.*). 1. Nut. 2. The genus *Juglans.* **N. del ginocchio,** patella. **N. di sassafrasso,** sassafras-nuts, pichurim beans. **N. vom'ica,** nux vomica.

Noctambula'tio or **Noctisur'gium** (*L.*). Somnambulism.

Noctur'nal blind'ness. Hemeralopia.

Noctur'nal emis'sion or **pollu'tion.** *F.* pollution nocturne. Ejaculation of semen in a dream.

Noctur'nal ver'tigo. Sudden sensation of falling from a height just after going to sleep.

Nocuité (*F.*). The quality of being hurtful or noxious.

No'dal points. *F.* points nodaux; *G.* Knotenpunkte. Two points on the principal axis of a refracting system so situated that every ray that before refraction is directed to the first nodal point is after refraction directed to the second, and the incident and refracted rays are parallel.

Nod'ding spasm. Spasmus nutans.

Nod'ding tril'lium. *Trillium cernuum,* L.

Node. *L.* nodus; *G.* Knoten; *I.* nodosità. A knob or hard flattened tumor on a bone, ligament, or tendon.

Nodi perlacei (*I.*). Pearly bodies.

Nodo (*I.*). Knot. **N. dell' encefalo,** pons Varolii. **N. vitale,** vagus nucleus.

Nodose'. *L.* nodosus; *F.* noueux, euse; *G.* knotig; *I.* nodoso. Knotted; containing alternate swellings and contractions.

Nodosités de Bouchard (*F.*). A knotty condition of the second joints of the fingers, supposed by Bouchard to be symptomatic of dilatation of the stomach.

Nodos'ity. *L.* nodositas; *F.* nodosité; *G.* Nodosität; *I.* nodosità. A small knot-like tumor.

Nod'ular. *F.* nodulaire; *G.* verknotet. *L.* nodularis. Pertaining to, or affected with, nodes or nodosities.

Nod'ule. *L.* nodulus; *F.* nodule; *G.* Knötchen; *I.* nodulo. 1. A little node or knot. 2. *F.* nodule cérébral. Pointed anterior termination of inferior surface of the vermis of the cerebellum.

Nod'uli Albi'ni. Nodules of connective tissue sometimes found upon free edge of auriculo-ventricular valves.

Nod'ulus (*L.*). Nodule. **N. Aran'tii,** corpus Arantii. **N. Morgag'ni,** corpus Arantii; sometimes applied more particularly to the corpora Arantii found on the pulmonary valves.

No'dus (*L.*). Node. **N. cer'ebri,** pons Varolii. **N. extenso'rius** or **N. exter'nus hu'meri,** epicondyle. **N. flexo'rius,** epitrochlea. **N. guttura'lis,** Adam's apple. **N. inter'nus hu'meri,** epitrochlea. **N. val'vulæ atrio-ventricula'ris.** *G.* Knoten der linken Atrioventricularklappe. A cartilaginous thickening in wall of heart at either side of anterior segment of mitral valve. **N. val'vulæ mitra'lis,** nodus valvulæ atrio-ventricularis.

Nœud (*F.*). Knot. **N. de l'encéphale,** pons Varolii. **N. vital** [Flourens], vagus nucleus.

Noir (*F.*). Black. **N. animal,** animal charcoal. **N. de fumée,** lampblack. **N. d'ivoire,** ivory-black.

Noir-museau (*F.*). Sarcoptic scabies in the sheep.

Noisetier (*F.*). *Corylus avellana.*

Noisette (*F.*). Filbert. **N. purgative,** purging nut, *Jatropha multifida*, L.

Noiset'tia pyrifo'lia, Mart. *Anchietea salutaris*, St. Hil.

Noix (*F.*). Nut. **N. d'arec,** areca-nut. **N. de coco,** cocoanut. **N. de galle,** nutgall. **N. du genou,** patella (popular term). **N. de Gourou** or **de Kola,** cola-nut. **N. muscade,** nutmeg. **N. de palme** or **de palmier,** the seed of *Elaïs guineensis*, L. **N. de sassafras,** pichurim beans. **N. vomique,** nux vomica.

No'li me tan'gere (*L.*). A term for various eroding ulcers, such as lupus, epithelioma, etc., of the face.

No'ma (*L.*) [νόμη]. Gangrenous inflammation of the mouth or female genitals in young children. **N. puden'di** or **pudendo'rum,** noma of the genitals.

Nombril (*F.*). Umbilicus. **N. de Vénus,** navelwort.

No'menclature. *L.*, *I.* nomenclatura; *G.* Nomenclatur. The terms peculiar to a science or art. The nomenclature of diseases adopted as a standard in this work is that recommended by the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1880.

Non com'pos men'tis (*L.*). Not of sound mind.

Nonan, ane (*F.*). Returning every ninth day.

Non'do. *Ligusticum actæifolium*, Michx.

Non-nat'urals. The six non-naturals which were the chief subjects of ancient hygienic advice were air, food, exercise, secretion and excretion, and mental phenomena.

Nonnengeräusch (*G.*). Humming sound in the veins.

Non-pedun'culated hydat'id: see *Morgagni's hydatids.*

Non-vi'able: see *Viability.*

Noosténique (*F.*). Relating to intellectual activity.

Noöstere'sis (*L.*) [νόος, στέρησις]. Dementia.

Nopal (*F.*). *Opuntia coccinellifera*, Miller.

Nordhau'sen oil of vit'riol. *L.* acidum sulfuricum fumans. Sulphuric acid containing more or less sulphur trioxide (SO_3); obtained by the distillation of dried ferrous sulphate; spec. grav. 1.860 to 1.900.

Nor'ma (*L.*). Rule, model, line. **N. facia'lis,** norma frontalis. **N. fronta'lis** [Prichard], a line drawn from in front perpendicular to frontal plane of skull; used for comparing crania from their frontal aspect. **N. infe'rior** [Owen], a line drawn from below vertical to horizontal plane of skull; used for comparing crania from below. **N. latera'lis,** a line perpendicular to sagittal plane of skull; used for comparing lateral aspects of crania. **N. occipita'lis,** a line drawn from behind perpendicular to frontal plane of skull; used for comparing the posterior or occipital aspect of crania. **N. parieta'lis,** norma verticalis. **N. poste'rior,** norma occipitalis. **N. sagitta'lis,** aspect of skull seen on a mesial sagittal section [Lissauer]. **N. tempora'lis,** norma lateralis. **N. vertica'lis** [Blumenbach], a line drawn from above vertical to horizontal plane of skull; used for comparing crania from above.

Nor'mal. *L.* normalis; *I.* normale. Natural, usual, perpendicular. **N. con'jugate diam'eter:** see *Pelvic diameters.* **N. solu'tion,** one containing in 1000 c. c. an amount of the active constituent just sufficient to combine with or replace 1 gramme of hydrogen.

Normalconjugata (*G.*). Normal conjugate diameter.

Normaldistanz (*G.*). Standard distance: see *Spatial error.*

Normallösung (*G.*). Normal solution.

Normalsichtigkeit (*G.*). Emmetropia.

Nosætiolo'gia (*L.*) [νόσος, αἰτία, λόγος]. Etiology of disease.

Nose. *L.* nasus; *F.* nez; *G.* Nase; *I.* naso. The organ of smell, particularly that portion which forms a prominent feature of the face.

Nose-bleed. 1. Epistaxis. 2. *Achillea millefolium,* L.

Nose'ma (*L.*) [νοσέω]. Illness. **N. bom'bycis,** the parasite of pébrine.

Nosemat'ic. *L.* nosematicus. Pertaining to sickness or disease.

Nosenceph'alus (*L.*) [νόσος, ἐγκέφαλος]. *F.* nosencéphale; *I.* nosencefalo. A monster whose head is open anteriorly and posteriorly, the brain being more or less replaced by vascular tissue.

Noseph'orus (*L.*) [φέρω]. Bringing disease.

Noseræsthe'sia (*L.*) [νοσηρός, αἴσθησις]. Disordered sensation.

Noseroche'ma (*L.*) [ὄχημα]. Ambulance.

Nosepher'etrum (*L.*) [φέρετρον]. Litter.

Nose'rus [νοσηρός]. Causing disease, morbid.

Nosoceph'alus (*L.*). Nosencephalus.

Nosochthonograph'ia (*L.*) [νόσος, χθών, γράφω]. Medical topography in relation to endemic disease.

Nosochthonolo'gia (*L.*) [λόγος]. *F.* nosochthonologie. Geographical nosology.

Nosoco'mial [*L.* nosocomium]. *F.* nosocomial, ale; *G.* nosocomialisch; *I.* nosocomiale. Pertaining to, or caused by, a hospital. **N. gan'grene,** hospital gangrene.

Nosocomi'um (*L.*) [νόσος, κομέω]. A hospital or infirmary.

Nosoc'omus (*L.*). Male hospital nurse.

Nosocrat'ic [νόσος, κρατέω]. *F.* nosocratique; *I.* nosocratico. Specific.

Nosoctonologia (*I.*). Geographical nosology.

Nos'ode [νοσώδης]. An isopathic remedy.

Nosodochi'um (*L.*) [νόσος, δοχεῖον]. A hospital.

Nosogen'esis (*L.*) [γένεσις]. *F.* nosogénie. Production or etiology of disease.

Nosog'eny. *L., I.* nosogenia; *F.* nosogénie. Arrangement of diseases by classes.

Nosog'raphy [γράφω]. *L.* nosographia; *F., G.* Nosographie; *I.* nosografia. Description of diseases by classes.

Nosokomie (*G.*). Care of the sick.

Nosolog'ical. *L.* nosologicus; *F.* nosologique; *G.* nosologisch; *I.* nosologico. Pertaining to nosology.

Nosol'ogy [νόσος, λόγος]. *L., I.* nosologia; *F., G.* Nosologie. The science of the classification or methodical arrangement of diseases.

Nosomanie (*F.*). Hypochondria with erroneous belief that one is diseased.

Nosomyco'ses [μύκης]. Diseases produced by fungi.

Noson'omy [νόμος]. *L.* nosonomia. Doctrine of the laws of disease.

Nosopoiet'ic [ποιέω]. *F.* nosopoétique. Disease-producing.

No'sos (*L.*) [νόσος]. Disease.

Nosotroph'ic [τροφή]. Favoring disease.

Nostal'gia (*L.*) [νόστος, ἄλγος]. *F.* nostalgie; *G.* Heimsucht, Heimweh. Excessive homesickness, producing melancholy, wasting, and sometimes death.

Nostal'gic. *L.* nostalgicus; *F.* nostalgique; *G.* nostalgisch. Pertaining to, or affected with, nostalgia.

Nostoma'nia (*L.*) [μανία]. *F., G.* Nostomanie. Excessive nostalgia.

Nos'trils. *L.* nares externæ; *F.* narines; *G.* Nasenlöcher; *I.* narici. Two oval openings at under surface of nose by which air is drawn into the nasal fossæ.

Nos'trum (*L.*). A secret or quack medicine.

No'ta primiti'va (*L.*). Primitive streak.

Notal'gia (*L.*) [νῶτος, ἄλγος]. *F.* notalgie; *G.* Rückenschmerz. Pain in the back.

Notanencepha'lia (*L.*) [ἐγκέφαλος]. Congenital absence of the back part of the cranium.

Notch. *L.*, *I.* incisura; *F.* échancrure; *G.* Einschnitt, Ausschnitt. Used in anatomy to indicate a somewhat angular depression or interruption in the surface of organs, particularly at their edges. **N. of the con'cha,** incisura intertragica. **N of Rivinus.** *L.* incisura Rivini; *G.* Rivinischer Ausschnitt. A small gap in the bony ring to which the membrana tympani is attached. **N. of a ver'tebra.** *L.* incisura vertebralis; *F.* échancrure vertébrale; *G.* Wirbelausschnitt; *I.* incisura vertebrale. The concavity above and below the pedicle.

Notches of the cerebel'lum. Intervals separating the hemispheres, distinguished as anterior and posterior.

Notencephal'ocele. Congenital encephalocele at the back of the head.

Notenceph'alus (*L.*) [νῶτος, ἐγκέφαλος]. *F.* notencéphale; *I.* notencefalo. Monster with notencephalocele.

Nothimpfung (*G.*). Vaccination when smallpox is prevalent as an epidemic.

Nothschlinge (*G.*). Temporary ligature.

Nothverband (*G.*). Temporary bandage.

Nothzucht (*G.*). Rape.

No'tochord [νῶτος, χορδή]. *L.* chorda dorsalis; *F.* notocorde; *G.* Wirbelsaite; *I.* notocorda. A rod of cellular cartilage formed under the medullary groove at an early stage of the embryo, and corresponding to the centres of the future vertebral bodies. It extends as far forward as the sella turcica. When ossification sets in it gradually disappears, although traces of it may be found both in the bodies and in the intervertebral discs.

Notoforo (*I.*). Notophore.

No'to-glos'sus (*L.*) [ὑπογλῶσσα]. Lingualis superficialis.

Notome'lus (*L.*) [νῶτος, μέλος]. *F.* notomèle; *I.* notomelo. A monster with supernumerary limbs attached to the back.

Notomia (*I.*). Anatomy.

Notomyeli'tis [μυελός]. *F.* notomyélite; *I.* notomielite. Inflammation of the spinal cord.

No'tophore [φέρω]. *L.* notophorus; *I.* notoforo. Monster with spina bifida.

Nottambulismo (*I.*). Somnambulism.

Nottambulo (*I.*). Somnambulist.

Nouage (*F.*). Rachitis; tying. **Noué, ée,** rachitic; tied.

Nouveau-né (*F.*). Newborn.

Nox'ious. *L.* noxius; *F.* nuisible; *G.* schädlich; *I.* nocivo. Injurious, harmful.

Noyau (*F.*). Nucleus. **N. amygdalien,** amygdaloid tubercle. **N. de Balbiani,** Balbiani's nucleus. **N. caudé,** caudate nucleus. **N. du cordon grêle,** nucleus funiculi gracilis. **N. des corps restiformes,** nucleus funiculi cuneati. **N. du cristallin,** central portion of crystalline lens. **N. extra-ventriculaire,** nucleus lenticularis. **N. (grand) pyramidal,** medial accessory olivary nucleus. **N. intra-ventriculaire,** nucleus caudatus. **N. lenticulaire,** lenticular nucleus. **N. du limaçon,** modiolus. **N. masticateur,** motor nucleus of trigeminus: see *Trigeminal nuclei*. **N. de l'œuf,** female pronucleus. **N. des poils,** papilla of hair-follicle. **N. post-pyramidal** or **N. des pyramides postérieures,** nucleus funiculi gracilis. **N. rouge de Stilling,** red nucleus. **N. spermatique,** male pronucleus. **N. de Stilling,** Clarke, column of. **N. vitellin,** germinal vesicle.

Noyaux (*F.*), pl. of **Noyau.** Nuclei. **N. de l'acoustique,** auditory nuclei. **N. juxta-olivaires,** accessory olivary nuclei.

Noyé, ée (*F.*). Drowned.

Noyer (*F.*). Walnut. **N. commun,** *Juglans regia*, L. **N. gris,** *Juglans cinerea*, L.

Nu, Nue (*F.*). Naked.

Nuage (*F.*). *I.* nube. 1. Nephelium. 2. Cloud in urine. 3. Muscæ volitantes.

Nubec'ula (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* nubécule. A little cloud or film.

Nu'bile. *L.* nubilis; *G.* mannbar. Marriageable, at the period of puberty.

Nubil'ity. *L.* nubilitas; *F.* nubilité; *G.* Nubilität; *I.* nubilità. Fitness for marriage.

Nu'cha (*L.*). *F.* nuque; *I.* nuca. Nape of the neck.

Nu'chal. *F.* nuchal, ale. Relating to the nucha. **N. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia nuchæ; *G.* Nackenbinde. That part of the cervical fascia enveloping the trapezius. **N. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa nuchæ; *G.* Nackengrube. A triangular depression on the middle line at the back of the neck, just below the occipital bone. **N. tu'bercle.** *L.* tuberculum nuchæ; *G.* Nackenhöcker. The prominence on the surface of the back of the neck, caused

by the spine of the seventh cervical vertebra.

Nu'cin. *F.* nucine. A crystalline substance found by Reischauer and Vogel (1856) in the pericarp and leaves of *Juglans regia*, L.

Nu'cit. $C_6H_{12}O_6,2H_2O$. A crystallizable, non-fermentable sugar found in the leaves of *Juglans regia*, L., probably identical with inosit.

Nuck, canal' of. *L.* canalis Nuckii; *G.* Nuck'scher Canal. Passage in the female corresponding to inguinal canal in the male. It commences at internal abdominal ring, ends at labium majus, and contains round ligament of uterus.

Nuck, divertic'ulum of. Diverticulum Nuckii.

Nu'clear. *F.* nucléaire, nucléal, ale; *I.* nucleare. Pertaining to a nucleus, to a central group of nerve-cells. **N. lay'ers.** *F.* couches granuleuses; *G.* Körnerschichten. Strata of central layers of retina. The **inner n. l.** is between the inner and outer molecular layers, and is subdivided into the layer of spongioblasts and the layer of the ganglion retinæ, which see. The **outer n. l.** is the inner portion of the visual cell-layer, composed of the cone-granules and rod-granules. **N. paral'ysis.** *G.* Nuclearlähmung. Paralysis due to central causes. **N. spin'dle,** the spindle-shaped arrangement of fibres and chromatin fragments into which the nucleus is transformed during karyokinesis. **N. zone.** *G.* Kernzone. That formed around the crystalline lens by the uniform arrangement of the nuclei of the superficial fibres.

Nuclearlähmung (*G.*). Nuclear paralysis.

Nu'cleated or **Nu'cleate.** *L.* nucleatus; *F.* nucléé, ée; *I.* nucleato. Having a nucleus.

Nuclei (*L.*), pl. of **Nucleus,** *q. v.* **N. cerebel'li secunda'rii,** nucleus fastigii, nucleus globosus, and nucleus emboliformis. **N. colliculo'rum,** gray masses found within the corpora quadrigemina. **N. trigem'ini,** trigeminal nuclei.

Nu'clei myris'ticæ (*L.*). Nutmegs.

Nucléiforme (*F.*). Resembling a nucleus.

Nu'clein. *F.* nucléine. 1. Chromatin. 2. Nucleoplasm.

Nucleochile'ma (*L.*). Collective term for all the substance occupying the meshes of the reticulum of the nucleus.

Nucleohy'aloplasm. Chromatin.

Nucle'olus (*L.*). *F.* nucléole; *G.* Kernkörperchen; *I.* nucleolo. Separate spot of substance within the nucleus, consisting wholly or chiefly of chromatin; distinguished by its larger size from the nuclear granules.

Nu'cleoplasm [πλάσμα]. 1. Karyoplasm. 2. Chromatin.

Nu'cleus (*L.*). *F.* nucléus, noyau; *G.* Kern; *I.* nucleo, nocciolo. 1. Kernel, a central differentiated part. 2. Applied principally to that differentiated body in the protoplasm of a cell which contains the chromatin, and which may or may not be separated from the protoplasm by a membrane. 3. A group of cells forming the central termination of a nerve or of a bundle of nerve-fibres. **N. abduce'ntis,** abducens nucleus. **N. accesso'rii,** spinal accessory nucleus. **N. accesso'rius acus'tici:** see *Auditory nuclei.* **N. acus'tici,** auditory nucleus. **N. ambig'uus,** in the medulla oblongata a nuclear mass in the form of a gray cord directed dorsoventrally along the fibres of origin of the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves. **N. amyg'dalæ,** amygdaloid tubercle. **N. amygdalifor'mis.** 1. Amygdaloid tubercle. 2. Nucleus of Luys. **N. angula'ris:** see *Auditory nuclei.* **N. of ante'rior root-zone.** *L.* nucleus funiculi anterioris; *G.* Kern des Vorderstranggrundbündels. A detached group of nerve-cells found in the medulla oblongata, ventrally and medially from lowest fibres of origin of hypoglossal nerves. **N. ante'rior thal'ami:** see *Thalamic nuclei* **N. antero-latera'lis,** nucleus funiculi lateralis. **N. arcifor'mis.** *G.* kleinerer Pyramidenkern. A small mass of gray matter among the superficial arcuate fibres of the medulla. **N. arcua'tus triangula'ris,** nucleus arciformis. **N. of Balbia'ni,** Balbiani's nucleus. **N. basa'lis,** olivary nucleus. **N. of Bech'terew:** see *Auditory nuclei.* **N. blastoder'matis,** germinal spot. **N. bul'bi for'nicis,** gray substance found within corpora mammillaria. **N. cauda'tus,** caudate nucleus. **N. centra'lis infe'rior,** in the pons a mass of gray cells, rather diffusely scattered, situated near the raphé and the posterior border. **N. centra'lis supe'rior,** in the pons a gray mass near the dorsal and anterior surface. **N. cerebel'li,** dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **N. cine'reus,** posterior gray commissure: see *Spinal commissures.*

N. cochlea'ris: see *Auditory nuclei*. **N. cunea'tus exter'nus**, a small detached nucleus of gray matter lying superficially to the nucleus cuneatus of the medulla oblongata. **N. cursa'rius**, portion of gray matter in head of corpus striatum, irritation of which in animals produces irresistible tendency to run or jump [Nothnagel]. **N. of Dei'ters**, outer or superior auditory nucleus: see *Auditory nuclei*. **N. denta'tus cerebel'li**, dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **N. denta'tus par'tis commissura'lis**, nucleus olivaris superior. **N. denta'tus oli'væ**, olivary nucleus. **N. denticula'tus**, dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **N. den'tis**, pulp of tooth. **N. embolifor'mis**. *G.* Pfropfkern. A nucleus of gray matter in the cerebellum, lying close to the corpus dentatum toward the median line. **N. exter'nus thal'ami**: see *Thalamic nuclei*. **N. fas'ciæ denta'tæ**, irregularly arranged pyramidal cells found in the centre of the fascia dentata. **N. facia'lis**, facial nucleus. **N. fasti'gii**, roof nucleus. **N. fimbria'tus**, dentate nucleus of cerebellum. **N. fibro'sus lin'guæ**, septum fibrosum linguæ. **N. funic'uli anterio'ris**, nucleus of anterior root-zone. **N. funic'uli cunea'ti**, cuneate nucleus. **N. funic'uli gra'cilis**, clavate nucleus. **N. funic'uli latera'lis**. *G.* Kern des Seitenstrangs. In the medulla oblongata, a portion of the continuation of anterior horn of spinal cord, which has become separated by fibres crossing from the lateral column to the opposite anterior pyramid. **N. funic'uli tere'tis**, a nucleus lying in the funiculus teres, floor of the 4th ventricle, mesially and dorsally from the hypoglossal nucleus. **N. gelatino'so-cartilagin'eus** or **N. gelatino'sus**, nucleus pulposus. **N. globo'sus**. *G.* Kugelkern. A nucleus of gray matter in the cerebellum, near the corpus dentatum, to the median and under side of the nucleus emboliformis. **N. glossopharynge'i**, glossopharyngeal nucleus. **N. hypoglos'si**, hypoglossal nucleus. **N. hypoglos'si accesso'rius** or **ante'ro-exter'nus**, nucleus funiculi lateralis. **N. infe'rior acus'tici**, accessory auditory nucleus: see *Auditory nuclei*. **N. inter'nus thal'ami**: see *Thalamic nuclei*. **N. jux'ta-oliva'ris**, nucleus of the pyramid. **N. latera'lis**, claustrum. **N. latera'lis ante'rior**, anterior division of nucleus funiculi lateralis. **N. latera'lis me'dius**, nucleus ambiguus. **N. latera'lis poste'rior**, posterior division of nucleus funiculi lateralis. **N. latera'lis thal'ami**: see *Thalamic nuclei*. **N. lemnis'ci latera'lis**, a collection of cells in the lateral lemniscus tract, about on the level of the upper termination of the fourth ventricle. **N. lenticula'ris**, lenticular nucleus. **N. lenticula'tus**, dentate nucleus of the cerebellum. **N. lentifor'mis**, nucleus lenticularis. **N. len'tis**. *G.* Linsenkern. Internal harder portion of the crystalline lens. **N. of Luys**. *L.* corpus subthalamicum; *G.* Luys'scher Körper. A lens-shaped collection of nerve-cells, of a clear brown color, under the optic thalamus, extending from the red nucleus behind nearly to the corpus albicans. **N. media'lis thal'ami**: see *Thalamic nuclei*. **N. medulla'ris** or **N. medulla'ris cerebel'li**, medullary nucleus. **N. oculomoto'rii**, oculo-motor nucleus. **N. oli'væ**, olivary nucleus. **N. oli'væ accesso'rius**, accessory olivary nucleus. **N. oli'væ accesso'rius media'lis**, nucleus of the pyramid. **N. oliva'ris**, olivary nucleus. **N. oliva'ris accesso'rius exter'nus**, nucleus olivarius accessorius lateralis. **N. oliva'ris accesso'rius latera'lis**. *G.* Nebenolive, äussere. A collection of gray matter in the medulla, dorsally from the olive. **N. oliva'ris accesso'rius supe'rior**, nucleus olivaris accessorius lateralis. **N. oliva'ris supe'rior**. *G.* obere Olive. Situated in pons behind trapezium, and between root-fibres of sixth and seventh nerves. Luys calls the red nucleus the olive supérieure. **N. pedun'culi cer'ebri**, nucleus of Luys. **N. pedun'culi conar'ii**, ganglion habenulæ. **N. pon'tis**, the scattered multipolar cells found in pons Varolii. **N. pulpo'sus**. *G.* Gallertkern. The jelly-like mass found at the centre of the intervertebral discs—a vestige of the notochord. **N. of the pyr'amid**. *L.* nucleus olivæ accessorius medialis; *F.* grand noyau pyramidal; *G.* Pyramidenkern, grosser. A collection of gray matter found in anterior area of medulla, just behind the pyramid and ventrally from the olive. The lesser **n. of the p.** is the nucleus arciformis. **N. quadrigem'ini**, the masses of gray matter which occupy the central portions of the corpora quadrigemina; distinguished as anterior and posterior. **N. reticula'ris**, situated dorsally in the pons, widest about the region of the root-fibres of the trigeminus. **N. ru'ber**, red nucleus. **N. supe'rior thal'ami**: see *Thalamic nuclei*. **N. tæniafor'mis**, claustrum. **N. tec'ti**, roof-nucleus. **N. tegmen'ti**, red nucleus. **N. trapezoi'des**, a collection of cells in the pons

Varolii, among the fibres of the trapezium. **N. trochlea'ris:** see *Trochlearis nuclei.* **N. va'gi,** vagus nucleus. **N. vestibula'ris:** see *Auditory nuclei.*

Nu'el's space. *G.* Nuel'scher Raum. The intercellular space between outer rods of Corti and outer hair-cells.

Nuhn, glands of. *G.* Nuhn'sche Drüsen. Glands of Blandin.

Nui'sance. In common law, anything which causes hurt, inconvenience, or damage to any one; in public health legislation, that which is injurious to health.

Nullip'ara (*L.*). *F.* nullipare. A woman not a virgin, and who has never had a child.

Nullipar'ity. The state or condition of a nullipara.

Numer'ical meth'od. *F.* méthode numérique. Method of medical statistics.

Num'miform [nummus, formis]. Coin-shaped.

Num'mular. *L.* nummularis; *F.* nummulaire; *G.* münzähnlich; *I.* nummulare. Like coin; applied to mode of aggregation of red blood-corpuscles in rolls. **N. spu'tum.** *F.* crachat nummulaire; *I.* sputo nummulare. Sputum expectorated in roundish, coin-like masses.

Num'mulated. *F.* nummulé. Coin-shaped.

Nun'da Min'eral Springs. Saline waters, Nunda, Livingston Co., New York.

Nunnari. *Hemidesmus indicus.*

Nu'phar ad'vena, Ait. Yellow pond-lily; spatterdock; indigenous; the root is said to be tonic; the bruised fresh root is used as a cataplasm.

Nu'phar lu'teum, Sm. *Nymphæa lutea,* L.

Nuque (*F.*). Nape of the neck.

Nur'ses' contrac'ture. Tetany.

Nuss (*G.*). Nut; —**gelenk,** ball-and-socket joint.

Nuss'baum's narco'sis. The condition produced by a full dose of morphia, followed by inhalation of chloroform.

Nut [*A. S.* hnut]. *L.* nux; *F.* noix; *G.* Nuss; *I.* noce. A dry, indehiscent fruit, commonly one-celled and one-seeded, consisting of a hard shell enclosing a kernel: see also *Barbadoes, Ben, Betel, Bonduc, Brazil, Cashew, Clearing, Cream, Guru, Indian gum, Kola, Malacca, Marking, Oil, Oriental cashew, Para, Pecan, Physic, Poison, Sassafras, Soap,* etc. *nut.*

Nuta'tion. *L.* nutatio; *I.* nutazione. An oscillation or nodding.

Nutation de l'utérus (*F.*). Normal anteversion of uterus in second month of pregnancy.

Nuta'tor cap'itis (*L.*). Sterno-cleido-mastoid.

Nut'gall. *L., I.* galla; *F.* noix de galle; *G.* Gallapfel; *I.* noce di galla. Excrescences on *Quercus lusitanica,* Webb, var. *Infectoria,* DC., caused by the punctures and deposited ova of *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ,* Oliv. [U. S. P.]; astringent: see also *American nutgalls.* **N. oint'ment.** *L.* unguentum gallæ. Powdered nutgalls 1, benzoinated lard 9, U. S. P. [5½, B. P.].

Nut-grass. *Cyperus rotundus,* L., var. *hydra,* Gray; indigenous; root aromatic; used in cholera.

Nut'meg. *L.* myristica; *F.* noix muscade; *G.* Muskatnuss; *I.* noce moscata. The kernel of the seed of *Myristica fragrans,* Hout., deprived of its testa [U. S. P.]; aromatic and narcotic: see also *Brazilian, California, Female, Long, Male,* and *Wild nutmeg.* **N. but'ter,** expressed oil of nutmeg. **N. ce'rate.** *L.* balsamum nucistæ; *G.* Muskatbalsam. Yellow wax 1, olive oil 2, expressed oil of nutmeg 6; melt together [P. G.]. **N.-flow'er,** *Nigella sativa,* L. **N. liv'er,** congested liver. **N.-tree,** *Myristica fragrans,* Hout.

Nut oil. A drying, fixed oil obtained from the kernels of the English walnut.

Nut-pine. *Pinus Sabiniana,* Doug.

Nu'trient. *L.* nutriens; *F.* nutritif, ive; *G.* nahrhaft; *I.* nutriente, nutritizio. Giving nourishment. **N. ar'tery.** *F.* artère nourricière; *I.* arteria nutritizia. medullary artery. **N. canal'.** *L.* canalis nutritius; *F.* conduit nourricier; *G.* Ernährungskanal; *I.* condotto nutritizio. The passage by which the medullary artery enters a bone. **N. foram'ina.** *L.* foramina nutritia ossium. The openings by which the nutrient arteries penetrate the bones.

Nutrilité (*F.*). Metabolism.

Nutri'tious. *F.* nutritif, ive; *G.* nahrhaft; *I.* nutritivo. Having the power of nourishing. **N. ar'teries,** medullary arteries.

Nu'tritive. *L.* nutritivus; *F.* nutritif, ive; *G.* ernährend; *I.* nutritivo. Affording nourishment, relating to nutrition. **N. yolk.** *G.* Nahrungsdotter. Portion of ovum containing most yolk-granules, and

serving principally as a food reservoir, in distinction to the formative yolk, *q. v.*

Nutritivité (*F.*). The quality of being nutritive.

Nutritivkraft (*G.*). Nutritive power.

Nutrizione (*I.*). Nutrition.

Nutscheln or **Nutschen** (*G.*). To suck.

Nutschkännchen (*G.*). Sucking-bottle.

Nuvoletta (*I.*). Nebula corneæ

Nux (*L.*). Nut. **N. casta'neæ brasilien'sis** [P. Port.], Brazil-nut. **N. moscha'ta** or **N. myris'ticæ**, nutmeg. **N. vom'ica**. *F.* noix vomique; *G.* Krähenauge; *I.* noce vomica. The seed of *Strychnos nux vomica*, L.; a spinal stimulant and tetanic poison, depending for its activity upon the contained alkaloids strychnine and brucine. 30 grains of the seed or 3 grains of the alcoholic extract have proved fatal.

Nyctalo'pia (*L.*) [νύξ, ἀλαός, ὤψ]. *F.*, *G.* Nyctalopie, Tagblindheit; *I.* nittalopia. Now used to mean day-blindness, but by all ancient authorities, except Hippocrates, it is used in the sense of night-blindness.

Nyc'talops (*L.*). *G.* Tagblinder. One who sees best in a dim light or at night.

Nyctamblyo'pia (*L.*) [νύξ, ἀμβλύς, ὤψ]. Night-blindness.

Nyctiplanc'tos, Nyctiplanc'tus, Nyctip'olos, Nictip'olus, or **Nyctip'orus** (*L.*) [νύξ, πολέω or πωρόω]. A somnambulist.

Nyctoba'dia, Nyctob'asis, Nyctobate'sis, or **Nyctoba'tia** (*L.*) [νύξ, βαίνω or βατέω]. Somnambulism.

Nyctopho'nia (*L.*) [φωνή]. Ability to speak only at night.

Nyctotyphlo'sis (*L.*) [τύφλωσις]. Night-blindness.

Nygmat'icus (*L.*) [νύγμα]. Pertaining to a puncture or stab.

Nym'phæ (*L.*) [νύμφη]. *L.* labia pudendi minora; *F.* nymphes vulvaires, petites lèvres; *G.* Wasserlefzen; *I.* ninfe, piccole labbra. Two folds of mucous membrane containing vessels and glands, situated one on each side of the vagina within the labia majora.

Nymphæ'a (*L.*). Water-lily; a genus of *Nymphaceæ*. **N. adve'na**, Michx., *Nuphar advena*, Ait. **N. al'ba**, the European white water-lily; the flowers contain mucilage and are official in the Cod. **N. lu'tea**, small yellow pond-lily; the rhizome is official in the Cod.; sedative and antispasmodic. **N. odora'ta**, Ait., sweet-scented water-lily; indigenous; the rhizome is astringent and demulcent.

Nymphen (*G.*). Nymphæ.

Nymphique (*F.*). Relating to the nymphæ.

Nymphi'tis. *F.* nymphite; *G.* Schamlefzenentzundung; *I.* ninfite. Inflammation of the nymphæ.

Nym'pholepsy [λῆψις]. *G.* Nympholepsie. Excision of the nymphæ.

Nymphoma'nia (*L.*) [μανία]. *F.* nymphomanie; *G.* Mannstollheit; *I.* ninfomania. Insane desire, in females, for coitus.

Nymphon'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. Tumor or swelling of the nymphæ or clitoris.

Nymphot'omy [νύμφη, τομή]. *F.*, *G.* Nymphotomie; *I.* ninfotomia. Excision of the nymphæ.

Nys'sa (*L.*). A genus of *Cornaceæ*. **N. can'dicans**, Michx., Ogeechee lime; grows in the swamps of Georgia and Florida. **N. capita'ta**, Walt., *N. candicans*, Michx. **N. grandidenta'ta**, Michx. fil., *N. uniflora*, Walt. **N. uniflo'ra**, Walt., large tupelo, cotton-gum, grows in the southern U. S.; the spongy roots of the above species are used for corks and for surgical tents.

Nystag'mus (*L.*) [νυσταγμός]. *F.* nystagme; *G.* Augenapfelkrampf; *I.* nistagmo. An involuntary rapid movement of the eyeball. Its two principal forms are the oscillating and rotatory: see also *Miners' nystagmus*.

Nysta'leus (*L.*) [νυσταλεός]. Somnolent, sleepy.

Nystax'is (*L.*). Nystagmus.

Nyx'is (*L.*) [νύξις]. Paracentesis.

O.

O. Symbol of oxygen; also abbv. for **Octarius** (*L.*), a pint.

Oak [*A. S.* ac or æc]. *L.* quercus; *F.* chêne; *G.* Eiche; *I.* quercia. The common name of the trees of the genus *Quercus:* see also *Black, Chestnut, Cork, Dyer's, Jerusalem, Live, Poison, Spanish,* and *White oak.* **O.-balls:** see *California oak-balls.* **O.-bark.** *L.* quercus cortex; *F.* écorce de chêne; *G.* Eichenrinde; *I.* corteccia di quercia. The dried bark of the smaller branches and young stems of *Quercus robur,* L., collected in spring from trees growing in Britain [B. P.]; astringent. **O.-galls:** see *Nutgall.* **O.-man'na,** Diarbekir or Armenian manna, obtained from leaves of *Quercus vallonea,* Kotschy, and *Q. persica,* Jaub. et Spach; consists chiefly of grape-sugar.

Oak Or'chard Ac'id Springs. Chalybeate springs, in Genesee Co., New York, containing a notable quantity of free sulphuric acid.

Oak'um [*A. S.* œcemba]. *G.* Werg. Loose hemp impregnated with tarry matter, obtained by picking old rope into fibres.

Oaralgie (*F.*). Ovaralgia.

Oa'ric [ὠάριον]. *L.* oaricus. Relating to the ovary.

Oariocèle (*F.*). Ovarian hernia.

Oariocye'sis (*L.*) [κύησις]. Ovarian pregnancy.

Oa'rion or **Oa'rium** (*L.*) [ὠάριον]. Ovary.

Oarion'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. Tumor of the ovary.

Oariop'athy [πάθος]. *L.* oariopathia. Ovarian disease.

Oariophy'ma (*L.*) [φῦμα]. Cystic tumor of the ovary.

Oariot'omy. *F.* oariotomie. Ovariotomy.

Oari'tis. Ovaritis.

Oar'iule [οὐλή]. Corpus luteum.

Oat [*A. S.* ata, ate]. *L.*, *I.* avena; *F.* avoine; *G.* Hafer. 1. The common name of plants of the genus *Avena.* 2. Used in the plural to indicate the grain of *Avena sativa,* L., and other cultivated species of *A.*

Obaudi'tio (*L.*). Incomplete deafness.

Obbiettivo (*I.*). Objective of a microscope. **O. a correzione,** one with means for cover-correction: **O. ad immersione,** immersion objective.

Obdormi'tio (*L.*). Sleep, numbness.

Obduciren (*G.*). To make an autopsy.

Obduc'tio lega'lis (*L.*). Medico-legal autopsy.

Obduction (*F.*). The examination of a cadaver previous to the medico-legal autopsy.

Obduktionsbericht (*G.*). Autopsy report.

O'Beirne's tube. A long, flexible tube used to secure high injection in cases of obstinate constipation.

Obe'lion (*L.*) [ὀβελιός]. Point on the median line between the two parietal foramina; used in craniometry.

Ober (*G.*). Above, superior, superficial; —**aderhaut,** lamina suprachoroidea; —**arzt,** chief physician; —**augenhöhlenarterie,** supraorbital artery; —**augenhöhlennerv,** supraorbital nerve; —**augenhöhlenrand,** supraorbital arch; —**augenhöhlenschlagader,** supraorbital artery; —**augenhöhlenvene,** supraorbital vein; —**binde,** fillet; —**flächlich,** superficial, on the surface; —**gesichtshöhe,** facial diameter, superior vertical; —**gesichtsindex,** facial index, superior; —**grätengrube,** supraspinous fossa; —**grätenmuskel,** supraspinatus; —**häutchen,** epithelium; —**häutchen des Haares,** hair-cuticle; —**hefe,** top yeast, supernatant yeast; —**keim,** ectoderm; —**kinnlade,** superior maxilla; —**krankenwärter,** head nurse; —**lappen,** parietal lobe; —**leib,** thorax; —**leistengegend,** supramarginal region; —**lippe,** upper lip; —**lippenheber,** levator labii superioris proprius; —**lippennerven,** nervi labiales superiores; —**niere,** suprarenal

capsule. — **rollnerv**, supratrochlear nerve; — **schädelmuskel**, epicranius; — **schlüsselbeingeflecht**, supraclavicular plexus; — **schlüsselbeingrube**, supraclavicular fossa; — **schlüsselbeinnerv**, supraclavicular nerve; — **schulterblattgegend**, suprascapular region; — **schulterblattnerv**, suprascapular nerve; — **schulterhakenschleimbeutel**, bursa supra-acromialis; — **töne**, overtone vibrations, having definite multiple relations to the key-note, and heard with it whenever it is sounded in a given instrument; — **wundarzt**, surgeon-in-chief; — **wurm**, vermis superior.

Oberarm (*G.*). Brachium; — **arterie**, or — **pulsader**, or — **schlagader**, brachial artery; — **bein** or — **knochen**, humerus; — **kopf**, head of the humerus; — **rauhigkeit**, deltoid impression.

Oberbauch (*G.*). Epigastrium; — **bruch**, epigastrocele; — **gegend**, epigastric region; — **schlagader**, superior epigastric artery.

Oberhaut (*G.*). Epidermis; — **abschürfung**, excoriation; — **artig**, epidermoid; — **gewebe**, epidermis.

Oberkiefer (*G.*). Upper jaw; — **arterie**, posterior dental artery; — **bein**, superior maxillary bone; — **breiten**, maxillary diameters; — **breiten-Index**, maxillary index; — **fortsatz**, maxillary plate; — **geflecht**, plexus supramaxillaris; — **grube**, canine fossa; — **höhle**, antrum of Highmore; — **knoten**, ganglion of Bochdalek; — **nerv**, superior maxillary nerve; — **öffnung**, hiatus maxillaris; — **reliefdreieck, oberes**, triangle with apex at akanthion, base between the two zygo-maxillary points [v. Török]; — **reliefdreieck, unteres**, triangle with apex at prosthion, base between the two zygo-maxillary points [v. Török].

Oberschenkel (*G.*). Thigh; — **bein**, femur; — **beinknorren**, condyles of the femur; — **binde**, fascia lata; — **bruch**, femoral hernia; — **gegend**, femoral region; — **kamm**, linea aspera; — **knochen**, femur; — **schlagadern**, femoral arteries; — **verrenkung**, luxation of the femur.

Obese'. *L.* obesus; *I* obeso. Corpulent, excessively fat.

Obes'ity. *L.* obesitas; *F.* obésité; *G.* Fettsucht, Obesitat; *I* obesità. Condition of being unduly fat or corpulent. The principal systems of treatment are known as Banting's, Ebstein's, and Oertel's methods, in all of which exercise and the abstaining from carbohydrates are enjoined. The chief peculiarity of Ebstein's method is that it allows, and even advises, the use of fats; that of Oertel's method is restriction of the quantity of fluids used.

O'bex (*L.*). *F.* verrou; *G.* Riegel. Thin layer of white matter crossing posterior median fissure of medulla at calamus scriptorius.

Obier (*F.*). *Viburnum opulus*, L.

Ob'itus (*L.*). Dead, death.

Objectif (*F.*). Objective. **O. à immersion**, immersion objective.

Objec'tive. *F.* objectif; *G.* Objektiv; *I.* obbiettivo. An object-glass; the combination of lenses used next the object in a compound microscope.

Objektivmikrometer (*G.*). Stage micrometer.

Objektträger (*G.*). Slide.

Obliquatore del carpo (*I.*). Pronator radii teres.

Obliquatori dell' occhio (*I.*). Oblique muscles of the eye.

Oblique'. *L.* obliquus; *G.* schief, schräge; *I* obliquo. Applied in anatomy to structures that have an oblique direction relative to the axis of the body, of a limb, or of an organ. **O. lig'ament**. *L.* ligamentum obliquum; *I.* ligamento di Weitbrecht. Thin fibrous band, apparently a detached portion of the interosseous membrane, extending from coronoid process of ulna to radius just below tubercle. **O. line of clav'icle**, trapezoid line. **O. line of fib'ula**, postero-internal border, commencing at inner side of head and running into interosseous crest at lower fourth; gives attachment to fascia separating tibialis posticus from superficial muscles. **O. line of low'er jaw, exter'nal**. *L.* linea obliqua externa. Impression for depressor muscles, extending downward and forward from anterior border of ramus. **O. line of low'er jaw, inter'nal**, mylo-hyoid ridge. **O. line of ra'dius**, upper part of anterior border, extending downward and outward from the tuberosity, and affording attachment to supinator brevis, flexor sublimis digitorum, and flexor longus pollicis muscles. **O. line of thy'roid car'tilage**. *L.* linea obliqua cartilaginis thyroidei. Line for insertion of sternothyroid and thyro-hyoid muscles on great wing of thyroid cartilage. **O. line of tib'ia**, popliteal line. **O. line of ul'na**, ridge running from posterior extremity of lesser sigmoid cavity to posterior border,

and affording attachment to supinator brevis. **O. mus'cles of abdo'men,** large sheet-like muscles of abdominal wall. The **external oblique** arises from the lower eight ribs, and passes downward and forward to be inserted upon crest of ilium, Poupart's ligament, crest of pubis, and linea alba. The **internal oblique** arises from lumbar fascia, crest of ilium, and outer half of Poupart's ligament, and is inserted, mainly with upward-directed fibres, into last three ribs, linea alba, and ilio-pectineal line, in common with transversalis. **O. mus'cles of eye.** *L.* musculi obliqui oculi; *G.* schiefe Augenmuskeln. Those inserted upon the eyeball obliquely to the antero-posterior axis. The **superior o. m.** arises near the optic foramen, passes forward, and forms a tendon which passes through a fibro-cartilaginous ring (trochlea) attached to trochlear fossa, and is thus reflected outward, backward, and downward to its insertion. The **inferior o. m.** arises from a depression on the orbital plate of superior maxillary bone, near nasal duct, and passes directly outward, backward, and upward to its insertion. **O. proc'esses of ver'tebræ,** articular processes. **O. ridge of mo'lar tooth,** thick ridge of enamel connecting anterior internal cusp with posterior external cusp in upper molars; found in man and some apes. **O. ridge of trape'zium.** *L.* tubereulum ossis multanguli majoris. Eminence on palmar surface of trapezium to which is attached the ligamentum carpi volare proprium. **O. vein of heart,** small vein found in vestigial fold of pericardium, the remains of fœtal left superior cava [Marshall].

Oblique (*F.*). **O. ascendant,** obliquus internus abdominis. **O. descendant,** or **O. externe,** or **O. (grand) de l'abdomen,** obliquus externus abdominis. **O. (grand) de l'œil,** superior oblique muscle of the eye [Chaussier]. **O. (grand) de la tête,** obliquus capitis inferior. **O. inférieur.** 1. Inferior oblique muscle of eye. 2. Obliquus capitis inferior. **O. interne** or **O. (petit) de l'abdomen,** obliquus internus abdominis. **O. (petit) de l'œil,** inferior oblique of eye [Chaussier]. **O. (petit) de la tête,** obliquus capitis superior. **O. supérieur.** 1. Superior oblique muscle of eye. 2. Obliquus capitis superior.

Obliquo (*I.*). Oblique. **O. inferiore,** obliquus capitis inferior. **O. superiore,** obliquus capitis superior.

Obli'quus (*L.*). Oblique. **O. abdom'inis ascen'dens,** obliquus internus abdominis. **O. abdom'inis exter'nus mi'nor** or **O. abdom'inis secun'dus,** rare muscle arising from tenth or eleventh rib, and passing to Poupart's ligament, the sheath of the rectus, or to the middle of the crest of the ilium (rectus lateralis abdominis). **O. abdom'inis descen'dens,** obliquus externus abdominis. **O. abdom'inis profun'dus,** obliquus internus abdominis. **O. abdom'inis superficia'lis,** obliquus externus abdominalis. **O. accesso'rius oc'uli,** graeillimus oculi. **O. auric'ulæ.** A few muscular fibres found on medial surface of external ear, extending from eminentia conchæ to eminentia fossæ triangularis. **O. au'ris,** obliquus auriculæ. **O. cap'itis infe'rior.** *F.* oblique inférieur de la tête; *I.* obliquo inferiore. A small muscle arising from spinous process of axis, and inserted into transverse process of atlas. **O. cap'itis ma'jor,** obliquus capitis inferior. **O. cap'itis minor,** obliquus capitis superior. **O. cap'itis supe'rior.** *F.* oblique supérieur de la tête: *I.* obliquo superiore. A small muscle arising from transverse process of atlas, and passing upward and backward to an insertion between curved lines of occipital bone. **O. col'li infe'rior,** lower oblique portion of longus colli muscle [Luschka]. **O. col'li supe'rior,** upper oblique portion of longus colli muscle [Henle]. **O. exter'nus abdom'inis,** external oblique muscle of abdomen: see *Oblique muscles of abdomen.* **O. infe'rior oc'uli,** inferior oblique muscle of eye: see *Oblique muscles of eye.* **O. inter'nus abdom'inis,** internal oblique muscle of abdomen: see *Oblique muscles of abdomen.* **O. ma'jor,** obliquus superior. **O. mi'nor,** obliquus inferior. **O. oc'uli accesso'rius,** graeillimus oculi. **O. supe'rior oc'uli,** superior oblique muscle of eye: see *Oblique muscles of eye.*

Oblitera'tion. *L.* obliteratio; *F.* oblitération; *G.* Austilgung; *I.* obliterazione. Effacing, making imperceptible.

Oblo'bium (*L.*). Antitragus.

Obsoles'cence [obsolescere]. *G.* Obsolescenz. The state of becoming useless, of cessation of normal growth and action.

Obsoles'cent. Becoming old and degenerating.

Obstet'ric [ob, stare]. Obstetrical. **O. chair.** *F.* chaise d'accouchement; *G.* Geburtsstuhl. Chair formerly used in the delivery of women.

Obstet'rical. *F.* obstétrical, ale; *G.* obstetrisch; *I.* ostetrico. Relating to obstetrics. **O. con'jugate**: see *Pelvic diameters.*

Obstetri'cian. One who practises obstetrics.

Obstet'rics. *F.* obstétrique; *G.* Geburtshülfskunst, Obstetrik; *I.* ostetricia. The art of affording aid to women in labor.

Obstetrisch (*G.*). Obstetrical.

Obstet'rix (*L.*). A midwife.

Obstipa'tio (*L.*). 1. *F.* obstipation. Constipation. 2. Lateral curvature of the spine.

Obstipiren (*G.*). To constipate.

Obstip'itas cap'itis or **O. col'li** (*L.*). Wry-neck.

Obstruant, ante (*F.*). Relating to obstruction, obstructing.

Ob'struens (*L.*). Obstructive, astringent.

Obstupefa'cient [ob, stupefacere]. Stupefying, narcotic.

Obtrunca'tio (*L.*). Decollation.

Obtun'dent [obtundere]. *F.* obtondant, ante; *I.* ottundente. Blunting, soothing.

Obturateur, trice (*F.*). Obturator; relating to the obturator foramen.

Obtura'tion. *L.* obturatio; *G.* Verstopfung; *I.* otturamento, otturazione. Obstruction, plugging.

Obtura'to-coccyge'us (*L.*) [Savage]. Portion of levator ani arising from spine of the ischium.

Obtura'tor. *F.* obturateur. 1. A plate or plug for closing an abnormal opening. 2. Applied in anatomy to structures that close in a considerable opening. **O. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria obturatoria; *F.* artere obturatrice; *G.* Hüftlochschlagader; *I.* arteria otturatoria. Branch of internal iliac passing through obturator foramen and supplying deep muscles of upper thigh and hip-joint. Its terminal branches are known as **external** and **internal o. a-s.** **O. canal.** *L.* canalis obturatorius; *F.* canal sous-pubien. Passage for obturator vessels and nerves through upper part of obturator foramen. **O. exter'nus,** *F.* obturateur externe; *G.* ausserer Hüftbeinlochmuskel; *I.* otturatore esterno. Muscle of the hip arising from outer surface of obturator membrane and rami of ischium and pubes, and inserted into digital fossa of great trochanter. **O. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia obturatoria. That covering deep surface of obturator internus muscle, constituting its perimysium. The upper part is a portion of the pelvic fascia. **O. fora'men.** *L.* foramen obturatorium; *G.* eiförmiges Loch; *I.* foro or forame otturatorio. Large aperture in lower part of hip-bone between ischium and pubis, closed during life by obturator membrane; usually oval in female, triangular in male. **O. groove.** *L.* sulcus obturatorius; *F.* gouttière obturatrice. Deep oblique furrow on under surface of horizontal ramus of pubis for the obturator vessels and nerve. **O. her'nia.** *F.* hernie obturatrice; *I.* ernia otturatoria. Hernia through the obturator foramen. **O. inter'nus.** *F.* obturateur interne; *G.* innerer Hüftbeinlochmuskel; *I.* otturatore interno. Muscle of the hip arising from inner surface of hip-bone and obturator membrane; emerges from pelvis by the lesser sciatic notch, and is inserted, together with the gemelli, into the great trochanter. The latter muscles are sometimes described as portions of the O. i. **O. lig'ament,** obturator membrane. **O. mem'brane.** *L.* membrana obturatoria. A fibrous sheet attached to the margins of obturator foramen, which it covers except at the obturator canal. **O. mus'cles,** obturator externus and internus, *q. v.* **O. nerve.** *L.* nervus obturatorius; *G.* Hüftlochnerv; *I.* nervo otturatorio. Branch of lumbar plexus derived from second, third, and fourth lumbar nerves, and distributed to adductor muscles of thigh and to hip- and knee-joints. **O. nerve, acces'sory**: see *Accessory obturator nerve.* **O. plex'us,** formed by veins surrounding obturator foramen; discharges through obturator vein. **O. tu'bercles.** *L.* tuberculi obturatoria. Eminences on either side obturator groove where the obturator membrane spans over it. The **posterior** or **superior** is where the edge of the acetabulum meets the obturator foramen; the **anterior** or **inferior** is on the descending ramus of the pubis. **O. vein,** accompanies artery of same name.

Obtu'ratory bur'sa. Bursa subtendinea obturatoris interna.

Occa'sional cuta'neous nerve. An occasional branch of obturator nerve, descending along border of sartorius to inner side of knee, and communicating with internal saphenous nerve.

Occhiale (*I.*). Eye-tooth.

Occhiali (*I.*). Spectacles.

Occhio (*I.*). Eye. **O. di pica** or **O. di pernice,** a hard corn on the toe.

Occip'ital. *L.* occipitalis; *I.* occipitale. Relating to the occiput. **O. an'gle.** 1. One indicating inclination of plane of foramen magnum, either with reference to a line from opisthion to lower border of orbit [Daubenton], from opisthion to nasion, or basion to nasion [Broca], or with reference to basi-cranial axis: see *Angles of Deschamps, Orbito-occipital angle, Basilar angles.* 2. That between lines drawn from the inion to the lambda and to the opisthion [Lissauer]. 3. Postero-superior angle of parietal bone. **O. arc,** that measured on surface of cranium from lambda to opisthion. **O. a'rea:** see *Areas of skull.* **O. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria occipitalis; *F.* artère occipitale; *G.* Hinterhauptschlagader; *I.* arteria occipitale. Branch of external carotid distributed to back of head as far as the vertex. **O. ar'tery of brain,** *L.* arteria occipitalis cerebri; *F.* artère occipitale du cerveau. Branch of the posterior cerebral a. that supplies the occipital lobe [Duret]. **O. bone.** *L.* os occipitis; *F.* occipital; *G.* Hinterhauptsbein; *I.* osso occipitale. An unpaired, symmetrical bone, of a rhomboidal form, situated on median line at back and lower part of skull, and above first cervical vertebra, with which it articulates. It gives passage to continuation of spinal cord through a large aperture, and has a general resemblance to a vertebra with greatly expanded lamina. **O. convolu'tious.** *L.* gyri occipitales; *F.* circonvolutions occipitales; *G.* Windungen des Hinterhauptlappens; *I.* circonvoluzioni occipitali. Those situated upon occipital lobe of the brain. The following are described: On the convex surface three—the **superior, middle,** and **inferior,** or **first, second,** and **third.** To the superior belongs a triangular lobule on the median surface (the **cuneate lobule**). These connect with the convolutions of the frontal and temporo-sphenoidal lobes by small annectant convolutions. The three are united posteriorly by the **descending** convolution, C-shaped, and embracing the forked extremity of the calcarine fissure. Upon the tentorial surface the following convolutions pass without notable change into those of the lobes lying in front: The **superior occipito-temporal** (*L.* gyrus occipito-temporalis medialis; *F.* cinquième circonvolution temporale; *G.* Zungenläppchen; *I.* circonvoluzione occipito-temporale interna) lies between the calcarine and the collateral fissures, and is continuous in front with the uncinate convolution. The inferior **occipito-temporal** (*L.* gyrus occipito-temporalis lateralis; *F.* quatrième circonvolution temporale; *G.* Spindelläppchen; *I.* circonvoluzione occipito-temporale esterna) lies between the collateral fissure and the inferior temporal sulcus, and extends from the posterior extremity of the hemisphere to near the anterior extremity of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. **O. crest.** *L.* crista occipitalis; *F.* crête occipitale; *G.* Hinterhauptskamm; *I.* cresta occipitale. Name given to two median ridges upon the occipital bone, distinguished as external and internal. **O. diam'eter, max'imum.** *F.* diamètre occipital maximum; *G.* Hinterhauptsbreite. Diameter of skull from asterion to asterion. **O. em'issary vein,** small branch occasionally seen originating from the torcular Herophili, and passing through a foramen in the occipital protuberance to one of the occipital veins. **O. font'anelle:** see *Fontanelle.* **O. fora'men,** foramen magnum. **O. fos'sæ.** *L.* fossæ occipitales; *F.* fosses occipitales; *G.* Occipitalgruben; *I.* fosse occipitali. Concavities on cerebral surface of occipital bone. The **superior** or **cerebral** receive the occipital lobes of cerebrum; the **inferior** or **cerebellar** receive the lobes of cerebellum. **O. glands,** suboccipital glands. **O. groove.** *L.* sulcus arteriæ occipitalis. Impression made by occipital artery on mastoid portion of temporal bone. **O. line of Dau'benton,** Daubenton, line of. **O. lobe.** *L.* lobus occipitalis; *F.* lobe occipital; *G.* Hinterhauptslappen; *I.* lobo posteriore. The postero-inferior portion of the hemispheres. It is pyramidal in shape, with a convex, a medial, and a tentorial surface. Upon the medial surface its limits are clearly marked off by the parieto-occipital sulcus; on the convex surface less so by the transverse occipital, or, as some think, by the anterior occipital sulcus; upon the tentorial surface it passes without definite limits into the temporal lobe. **O. lob'ule,** cuneate lobule. **O. nerves.** *F.* nerfs occipitaux. The **great o. n.** is the internal branch of the posterior division of second cervical nerve, and supplies the complexus and skin of the occipital region. The **small o. n.** is a branch of the cervical plexus, derived from second and third cervical nerves, ascending along posterior border of sternomastoid to region behind ear, where it supplies the integument. A portion of it sometimes arises separately from the plexus, and is distributed to region of mastoid pro-

cess; this is sometimes called the **second small o. n.** The internal branch of the posterior division of third cervical nerve sometimes pierces the trapezius and ramifies in the integument over occipital protuberance; it is then known as the **third o. n.** **O. point.** 1. Point on occipital bone and in mesial plane farthest removed from the glabella. 2. *F.* point occipital du champ de regard; *G.* Occipitalpunkt. Point of the spherical field of regard behind the head, diametrically opposed to the principal fixation-point. **O. pole.** *L.* extremitas occipitalis; *G.* Occipitalpol. Rounded end of occipital lobe of the cerebrum. **O. protu'berances.** *L.* protuberantiæ occipitales; *F.* protubérances occipitales; *G.* Hinterhauptshöcker; *I.* protuberanze occipitali. Two prominent elevations on occipital bone. The **external o. p.** is at the junction of the superior curved lines and the occipital crest, and affords attachment to the ligamentum nuchæ. The **internal o. p.** is on inner surface of the bone in a nearly corresponding situation, being at intersection of internal occipital crest with transverse ridge, to which the tentorium is attached. **O. sec'tor,** area in median plane of skull between lines drawn from hormion to lambda and inion [Lissauer]. **O. si'nus.** *L.* sinus occipitalis; *G.* Hinterhauptsblutleiter; *I.* seno occipitale. A passage for venous blood within the falx cerebelli, extending from posterior spinal veins to torcular Herophili; sometimes double. **O. sul'ci,** furrows on convex surface of occipital lobe of brain, usually described as follows: The **anterior o. s.** (*L.* sulcus occipitalis anterior), running obliquely upward and backward from the praeoccipital notch, placed by some in the parietal lobe. The **inferior o. s.** (*L.* sulcus occipitalis inferior), near lateral edge of occipital lobe. The **middle o. s.** (*L.* sulcus occipitalis medius), slight and inconstant, about midway between the other two. The **transverse o. s.** (*L.* sulcus occipitalis transversus; *G.* Affenspalte) is directed outwardly from a little behind the parieto-occipital fissure, believed to be homologous with external perpendicular fissure of ape's brain. **O. tri'angles.** *G.* Hinterhauptdreiecke. Measurements of occipital region proposed by Welcker. The **superior o. t.** has for base the biparietal diameter, its apex at the inion; the **inferior o. t.** has for base the bimastoid diameter, apex at inion. Lateral o. ts are the triangular spaces between superior and inferior. **O. veins,** veins collecting blood from the occiput, emptying either into deep cervical, internal jugular, or external jugular vein. **O. ver'tebra,** the occipital bone, so called with reference to the vertebral theory of the skull: see *Cranial vertebra*.

Occipital, ale (*F.*). Occipital, used substantively for the occipital bone. **O. latéral,** exoccipital bone. **O. supérieur,** supraoccipital bone.

Occipitalbündel, senkrechtes (*G.*). Fasciculus occipitalis perpendicularis.

Occipita'le basila're (*L.*). Basilar process.

Occipita'le supe'rius (*L.*). Supraoccipital bone.

Occipitalfurche (*G.*). Occipital sulcus.

Occipitalgruben (*G.*). Occipital fossæ.

Occipita'lia latera'lia (*L.*). Exoccipital bones.

Occipita'lis (*L.*). *F.* muscle occipital; *I.* muscolo occipitale. Epicranius occipitalis. A subcutaneous muscle of the occipital region, arising from superior curved line of occipital bone and inserted into epicranial aponeurosis. **O. ma'jor nerve,** great occipital: see *Occipital nerves*. **O. mi'nor,** occipitalis transversus. **O. mi'nor nerve,** small occipital: see *Occipital nerves*. **O. te'res,** occipitalis transversus. **O. transver'sus.** *F.* peaussier sous-occipital. Muscle frequently found [35 per cent., Macalister] arising from inner portion of superior curved line of occipital bone, and proceeding outward to be inserted upon the tendon of the sterno-mastoid or upon the bone.

Occipitalpol (*G.*). Occipital pole.

Occipitalwindung (*G.*). Occipital convolution.

Occipite (*L.*). Occiput.

Occip'ito-. In composition, relating to the occiput.

Occipito-atlan'tal. Relating to the occipital bone and the atlas. **O.-a. articula'tion,** that found between condyles of occipital bone and superior articular processes of atlas. **O.-a. lig'aments.** *L.* ligamenta occipito-atlantia; *F.* ligaments occipito-atloïdiens; *I.* legamenti occipito-atloidei. Membranous sheets connecting occipital bone with arches of atlas. The thickened median portion is sometimes described as an accessory O.-a. ligament, but should rather be considered as a continuation of the anterior common ligament.

Occip'ito-at'loid. Occipito-atlantal.

Occipito-ax'ial lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum occipito-axiale; *F.* ligament occipito-axoïdien. A strong, wide band passing from body of axis to basilar groove of occipital bone over the cruciform and odontoid ligaments. It is often considered as the continuation upward of the posterior common ligament. Some authors describe two layers, designating the superficial as the **posterior common** ligament, the deep as the **occipito-cervical** or **cervico-basilar** ligament.

Occipito-ax'oid. Occipito-axial.

Occipito-cer'vical lig'ament: see *Occipito-axial ligament.*

Occipito-fron'tal. 1. Relating to the occiput and to the frontal region. 2. (*F.*) Occipito-frontalis. **O.-f. aponeuro'sis,** epicranial aponeurosis. **O.-f. diam'eter,** distance between occipital and frontal protuberances—about 4½ inches in fœtus at term.

Occipito-fronta'lis (*L.*). *F.* occipito-frontal; *I.* occipito-frontale. The occipitalis and frontalis muscles, together with the epicranial aponeurosis which connects them.

Occipito-hæ'mal arch. Pectoral arch.

Occipito-hy'oid mus'cle. An anomalous muscle, apparently an appendage to the digastric and stylo-hyoid, arising from occipital bone, and passing over sterno-cleido-mastoid to an insertion upon hyoid bone [Perrin].

Occipito-mas'toid. Relating to the mastoid process and the occipital bone. **O.-m. su'ture.** *L.* sutura occipito-mastoidea; *G.* Warzennaht. That between occipital bone and mastoid portion of the temporal.

Occipito-meninge'al ar'tery. Meningeal artery, posterior inferior.

Occipito-men'tal diam'eter. Distance from posterior fontanelle to chin—about 5½ inches in fœtus at term.

Occip'ito-pari'etal. *L.* occipito-parietalis; *F.* occipito pariétal, ale. Relating to occipital and parietal regions. **O.-p. in'dex,** relation between bi-asteric diameter and maximum transverse diameter of skull, the latter taken as 100. **O.-p. su'ture,** lambdoid suture.

Occipito-pharynge'us (*L.*). Supernumerary muscle arising from basilar process of occipital bone and inserted into pharyngeal wall.

Occipito-scapula'ris (*L.*). Rhombo-occipitalis.

Occipito-staphyli'nus (*L.*). Portion of superior constrictor of pharynx arising from pterygoid process, palate-bone, or soft palate, and passing backward to be inserted upon occipital bone.

Occip'ito-tem'poral. Relating to occipital and temporal regions. **O.-t. convolu'tions.** *L.* gyri occipito-temporales. Those common to the occipital and temporal lobes of the brain. There are two, situated on the ventral surface, and known respectively as the **medial, internal,** or **superior o.-t. c.,** also as the **fifth temporal c., inferior internal temporal c., lobulus lingualis,** and the **lateral, external,** or **inferior o.-t. c.**; also the **fourth temporal c., middle internal temporal c., lobulus fusiformis. O.-t. sul'cus,** collateral fissure.

Occipito- (*F.*). In composition, occipital. **O.-atloïdien, ienne,** occipito-atlantal. **O.-axoïdien, ienne,** occipito-axial. **O.-bregmatique,** relating to the occiput and bregma. **O.-cotyloïdien, ienne,** term applied to vertex presentation in which the occiput of the fœtus corresponds with the right or left cotyloid cavity of the mother. **O.-sacré, ée,** term applied to vertex presentation, in which the occiput of fœtus corresponds to the sacro-vertebral angle of mother. **O.-staphylin,** occipito-staphylinus.

Occipito- (*I.*). In composition, occipital. **O.-assoideo,** occipito-axial. **O.-atlantoideo** or **O.-atloideo,** occipito-atlantal. **O.-epistrofeo,** occipito-axial. **O.-stafilino,** occipito-staphylinus.

Oc'ciput (*L.*). *G.* Hinterhaupt; *I.* occipite. The posterior inferior portion of the head. **O., soft,** craniotabes.

Occlu'sion. *L.* occlusio; *G.* Verschliessung; *I.* occlusione. The congenital or acquired closure or stoppage of an orifice or canal. **O. of pu'pil:** see *Pupil.*

Occlusion intestinale (*F.*). Intestinal obstruction.

Occult'. *L.* occultus; *F.* occulte; *G.* geheim; *I.* occulto. Hidden, mysterious.

Occupa'tion neuro'ses. Nervous disorders in which spasmodic symptoms ensue upon an attempt to perform some act which has been a marked feature of an habitual occupation: see *Milker's, Telegraphist's,* and *Writer's cramp,* etc.

O'cean Springs. A health resort on the Gulf coast in Jackson Co., Mississippi.

The waters are saline, chalybeate, and contain sulphuretted hydrogen.

O'cheus (*L.*) [*ὀχέω*]. The scrotum.

Ochle'sis (*L.*) [*ὄχλος*]. Crowd-poisoning, the result of overcrowding and defective ventilation.

Ochron'osis (*L.*) [*ὠχρός, νόσος*]. A yellow staining of the tissues.

Ochrop'yra (*L.*) [*ὠχρός, πῦρ*]. Yellow fever.

Ochsenauge (*G.*). Buphthalmia.

Ochsengalle (*G.*). Ox-gall.

Ochsenklauenfett (*G.*). Neat's-foot oil.

Ochsenzunge (*G.*). Bugloss.

Ocitocico (*I.*). Oxytocic.

Oc'onee White Sul'phur Spring. Sulphuretted water, Bowdre, Hall Co., Georgia.

Ocote'a Puchu'ry, Mart. *Nectandra puchury,* Nees.

Oc'tane [octo]. *F.* octan, ane; *I.* ottano, a. Occurring every eight days.

Octa'rius (*L.*). A pint.

Oc'topus (*L.*) [octo, *πούς*]. A monster with eight extremities.

Octoroon'. Of one-eighth negro blood; the offspring of a white and a quadroon.

Ocu'ba wax. A vegetable wax obtained by boiling the berries of various species of *Myristica.*

Oculaire (*F.*). 1. Ocular. 2. Eyepiece of microscope.

Oc'ular. *L.* ocularis; *F.* oculaire; *I.* oculare. Pertaining to or concerning the eye.

Ocularuntersuchung (*G.*). Inspection by the eye.

Oc'uli cancro'rum (*L.*). Crabs' eyes.

Oculi'na virgi'nea, Lam. White coral: see *Coral.*

Oc'ulist [oculus]. *F.* oculiste; *G.* Augenarzt. A physician who treats diseases of the eye.

Oculistique (*F.*). Ophthalmology.

Oc'ulo-fron'tal ru'gæ. Wrinkles extending vertically from forehead to root of nose; caused by the corrugator supercilii; said to be expressive of internal pain or mental anguish.

Oculomo'tor. Effecting movement of the eye. **O. nerve.** *L.* nervus oculomotorius communis; *F.* nerf moteur oculaire commun; *G.* gemeinschaftlicher Augenmuskelnerv; *I.* nervo oculo-motore comune. The third cranial nerve, a motor nerve for all the muscles of the eye except the superior oblique and external rectus. It arises from a nucleus under the floor of the Sylvian aqueduct, emerging on the inner side of the crus cerebri just in front of the pons Varolii, and leaves the cranium by the sphenoidal fissure. The nerves of the two sides constitute the third pair of cranial nerves. **O. nerve, exter'nal,** abducent nerve. **O. nu'cleus.** *L.* nucleus oculomotorii. The nucleus of origin of third cranial nerve. It reaches from the nucleus for the fourth, with which it is continuous, as far forward as the posterior cerebral commissure. **O. sul'cus:** see *Peduncular sulci.*

Oculo-motore esterno (*I.*). Abducent nerve.

Oculomoto'rius (*L.*). Oculomotor nerve.

Oculomotoriuskern (*G.*). Oculomotor nucleus.

Oculo-musculaire externe (*F.*). Abducent nerve.

Oculo-musculaire interne (*F.*). Pathetieus nerve.

Oc'ulo-na'sal nerve. Nasal nerve.

Oculo-zygomat'ic line. *F.* trait oculo-zygomatique; *G.* Augenbackenzug; *I.* tratto oculo-zigomatico. Furrow on skin extending from internal angle of eye to below malar prominence: see *Judelot's lines.*

Oc'ulus (*L.*). Eye. **O. bu'bulus,** hydrophthalmus. **O. cæ'sius,** glaucoma. **O. ge'nu,** patella. **O. lac'rymans,** epiphora. **O. lepori'nus,** lagophthalmus. **O. o'vi,** cicatricula.

Ocy'mum Basil'icum, L. Sweet basil, a tropical plant of Asia and Africa, cultivated in gardens; aromatic stimulant; used as a culinary herb.

Ocyodin'ic [*ὠκύς, ὠδίς*]. Oxytocic.

Ocyph'onous or **Ocyphon'ic** [*ὠκύς, φόνος*]. *L.* ocyphonus. Killing quickly.

Ocyto'cic [*τόκος*]. *F.* ocytocique. Oxytocic.

O. D., abbv. for **Oculus dexter,** *L.,* right eye.

O. d., abbv. for optic disc.

Od. Reichenbach's term for a supposed peculiar force, the agent of animal magnetism.

O. D. A., abbv. for **Occipito-dextra**

anterior—*i. e.* right occipito-anterior position of the fœtus in labor.

Odaxes'mus (*L.*) [ὀδάξω]. *F.* odaxesme. Painful or difficult dentition.

Odaxet'ic. *L.* odaxeticus. Biting, gnawing.

Odermening (*G.*). Agrimony.

Odeur (*F.*). Odor.

Odinago'gus (*L.*) [ὠδίς, ἄγω]. Oxytocic.

Od'me (*L.*) [ὀδμή]. Unpleasant odor, a stink.

Odographe (*F.*). An odometer which registers the rapidity and character of walking movements.

Odontal'gia (*L.*) [ὀδούς, ἄλγος]. *F.* odontalgie. Toothache.

Odontal'gic. *F.* odontalgique; *G.* odontalgisch: *I.* odontalgico. Pertaining to toothache.

Odonta'trophy [ἀ, τροφή]. Atrophy of the teeth.

Odon'tia (*L.*) [ὀδούς]. Toothache.

Odonti'asis (*L.*). *F.* odontiase. Dentition.

Odontia'ter (*L.*) [ἰατήρ]. Dentist.

Odontia'tria (*L.*) [ἰατρός]. Dentistry.

Odontite (*F.*). Inflammation of the papilla of the dental follicle.

Odon'to- [ὀδούς]. In composition, tooth, or tooth-like process. **Odontoatlan'tal articula'tion.** *L.* articulatio atlanto-odontoidea; *F.* articulation atloïdo-odontoïdienne; *I.* articolazione atloido-odontoidea. Pivot-joint between odontoid process of axis and anterior arch of atlas.

Odon'toblast [βλαστός]. *F.* odontoblaste. A cell which produces, or forms, dentine.

Odontoceram'ic [κέραμος]. Relating to porcelain teeth.

Odontoc'lasis (*L.*) [κλάσις]. Fracture of a tooth.

Odontocne'sis (*L.*) [κνῆσις]. Sensation preceding the cutting a tooth.

Odontodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. Toothache.

Odontog'eny [γεννάω]. *F.* odontogénie. Development of the teeth.

Odon'toid [ὀδούς]. *F.* odontoïde. Tooth-like. **O. bone,** separate bone, found in amphibia, corresponding to the odontoid process of the axis. **O. lig'aments:** see *Alar odontoid ligaments* and *Suspensory ligament of odontoid process.* **O. proc'ess.** *L.* processus odontoideus; *F.* odontoïde; *G.* Zahnfortsatz. Pointed projection from upper surface of body of axis, passing through ring of atlas, articulating with posterior surface of anterior arch. Ontogenetically, it represents the body of the atlas coalesced with the vertebra below, instead of the arch of the vertebra with which it was originally developed.

Odontoïde (*F.*). Odontoid process.

Odontol'ithus (*L.*) [λίθος]. *F.* odontolithe. Dental calculus, tartar of the teeth.

Odontol'ogy [λόγος]. *F.* odontologie. A treatise on the teeth.

Odontolox'ia (*L.*) [λοξός]. Irregularity of the teeth.

Odon'tome. An irregular, wart-like neoplasm, composed of dentinal tissues arising from tooth-germs or teeth.

Odonto-perios'teum (*L.*). Periodontium.

Odontophy'ia (*L.*) [φύω]. *F.* odontophyie. Dentition.

Odontopri'sis (*L.*) [ὀδούς, πρίσις]. Grinding of the teeth.

Odontos'chisis (*L.*) [σχίσις]. Splitting of a tooth.

Odontosei'sis or **Odontoseis'mus** (*L.*) [σεῖσις]. Loosening of the teeth.

Odonto'sis (*L.*). *F.* odontose. Dentition.

Odontosmeg'ma (*L.*) [σμῆγμα]. Dentifrice.

Odontostere'sis (*L.*) [στέρησις]. Loss of the teeth.

Odontosyneris'mus (*L.*) [συνερίζω]. Gnashing of the teeth.

Odontotech'ny [τέχνη]. *F.*, *G.* Odontotechnie. Dentistry.

Odontothe'ca (*L.*) [θήκη]. *F.* odontothèque. Dental sheath or follicle.

Odontotherapie (*G.*). Dental therapeutics.

Odontothryp'sis (*L.*) [τρῖσις]. Wearing away of the teeth.

Odontotrim'ma (*L.*) [τρίβω]. A tooth-powder.

Odon'trypy [τρυπάω]. The operation of perforation of a tooth.

O'dor [ὄζω]. *F.* odeur; *I.* odore. That which produces sensation through the sense of smell.

Odorat (*F.*). The sense of smell.

Odora'tio (*L.*). *F.* odoration. Smelling, olfaction.

Odorif'erous glands. Sebaceous glands.

O. D. P., abbv. for **Occipito-dextra posterior** (*L.*)—*i. e.*, right occipito-posterior position of the fœtus in labor.

O'Dwy'er's meth'od. Intubation of the larynx.

Odynepho'bia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη, φόβος]. Morbid fear of pain.

Odynopoe'ticus (*L.*) [ὀδύνη, ποιέω]. *F.* odynopoétique. Causing pain.

Œcioma'nia (*L.*) [οἰκεῖος, μανία]. Shrewishness, as a form of insanity.

Œ'coid. Oikoid.

Œcono'mia (*L.*) [οἶκος, νόμος]. Order, plan, arrangement.

Œde'ma (*L.*) [οἴδημα]. *F.* œdème; *G.* Oedem; *I.* edema. Swelling due to abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the interstices of the tissues. **Œ. malig'num**, a variety of anthrax. **Œ. palpebra'le**, œdema of the lids. **Œ. pulmo'num**, œdema of the lungs, usually due to a weakening of the left side of the heart.

Œdématié, ée (*F.*). Œdematous.

Oedematisch (*G.*). Œdematous.

Oedematisiren (*G.*). To become œdematous.

Œdem'atous. *L.* œdematosus; *F.* œdémateux, euse; *G.* ödematös; *I.* edematoso. Affected with, or pertaining to, œdema.

Œdème (*F.*). Œdema. **Œ. malin**, malignant pustule. **Œ. des nègres**, Cuban name for beri-beri.

Oeffnend (*G.*). Opening, laxative.

Oeffnung (*G.*). Opening, foramen. In composition **Oeffnungs**, as, **—mittel**, laxative, aperient. **—tetanus**, tetanic contraction produced in a muscle when a constant electrical current passing through it is interrupted; **—zuckung**, clonic contraction of muscle when a constant electrical current passing through it is interrupted.

Œil (*F.*). Eye. **Œ. de bœuf**, bophthalmus. **Œ. de lièvre**, lagophthalmus. **Œ. de perdrix** or **de pie**, a hard corn on the toe.

Œiller (*F.*). A small vase for bathing the eye.

Œillère (*F.*). Eye-tooth.

Œillet (*F.*). Pink. **Œ. rouge**, clove-pink.

Oel (*G.*). Oil; **—baumharz**, elemi. **—einreibung**, inunction of oil; **—harz**, oleoresin; **—säure**, oleic acid; **—schenkel**, elephantiasis; **—seife**, soap [U. S. P.]; **—süss**, glycerin; **—system**, a homogeneous immersion objective; **—zucker**, oil-sugar.

Œnan'the (*L.*). A genus of *Umbelliferæ*. **Œ. croca'ta**, water dropwort, dead-tongue, hemlock, a poisonous European perennial, producing symptoms like those due to conium; root has been used externally in treatment of certain skin diseases, piles, etc. **Œ. fistulo'sa**, a common European species, having acro-narcotic properties similar to the above. **Œ. Phellan'drium**, Lam., fine-leaved water hemlock, a common European plant; the highly aromatic fruit is official: see *Phellandrium*.

Œnan'thic e'ther. An ethereal liquid, the odorous principle of wine.

Œnan'thin. An acrid, emetic principle obtained by Gerding (1849) from *Œnantha fistulosa*.

Œnan'thol. $C_7H_{14}O$. *F.* œnanthal. A volatile liquid product of the distillation of castor oil.

Œnanthyl'ic acid. $C_7H_{14}O_2$. *F.* acide œnanthilique. An oily acid, of fishy odor, found in rice and corn spirits, and a product of the oxidation of œnanthol.

Œnanthyl'ic al'dehyde. Œnanthol.

Œnolature (*F.*). An infusion with wine as the menstruum.

Œnolé (*F.*). Medicated wine. **Œ. aromatique**, aromatic wine. **Œ. ferrugineux**, wine of citrate of iron.

Œnoma'nia (*L.*) [οἶνος, μανία]. *F.*, *G.* Œnomanie. Dipsomania.

Œnophly'gia (*L.*) [φλύω]. Drunkenness.

Œnophlyx'is (*L.*) [φλύω]. Drunkenness.

Œnothe'ra bien'nis, L. Evening primrose, a common North American plant, Nat. Ord. *Onagrarieæ*; has been used in decoction as a lotion for skin eruptions.

Oer'tel's meth'od: see *Obesity*.

Oertlich, er, e, es (*G.*). Local, topical. **O. Bläschenflechte**, herpes localis.

Oese (*G.*). A platinum wire bent into a small loop at one end, and fixed into a glass handle by the other; used in culture experiments on microörganisms.

Œ'sipus (*L.*). Old name for lanolin.

Oesophag (*G.*). Œsophagus.

Œsophage (*F.*). Œsophagus.

Œsophage'al [*οἴσω, φαγεῖν*]. *F.* œsophagien, enne; *I.* esofageo. Relating to the œsophagus. **Œ. ap'erture.** 1. Hiatus œsophageus. 2. Cardiac orifice of stomach. **Œ. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ œsophageæ. Branches from thoracic artery to œsophagus; from three to six in number. **Œ. fora'men,** hiatus œsophageus. **Œ. glands.** *L.* glandulæ œsophageæ. Compound racemose glands in mucous and submucous tissue of œsophagus, especially at lower end. **Œ. lymphat'ic glands.** *L.* glandulæ lymphaticæ œsophageæ. Are few in number and lie on outer side of œsophagus. **Œ. nerves.** *L.* nervi œsophagei. Branches of pneumogastric lying in front of and behind œsophagus. **Œ. o'pening,** hiatus œsophageus. **Œ. or'ifice,** cardiac orifice of stomach. **Œ. plex'us.** *L.* plexus œsophageus. Formed by branches of œsophageal nerves from pneumogastric. **Œ. veins.** *L.* venæ œsophageæ. A number of vessels returning blood from œsophagus to azygos veins.

Œsophagec'tomy [*ἐκτομή*]. Excision of a portion of the œsophagus.

Œsophageurys'ma (*L.*) [*εὐρύς*]. Dilatation of the œsophagus.

Œsophagial'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. Pain in œsophagus.

Œsophagiarc'tia (*L.*). Stricture of œsophagus.

Œsophagien, ienne (*F.*). Œsophageal.

Œsophagis'mus. *F.* œsophagisme; *I.* esofagismo. 1. Spasm of œsophagus. 2. Globus hystericus.

Œsophagi'tis. *F.* œsophagite; *I.* esofagite. Inflammation of œsophagus.

Œsophagocèle (*F.*). Hernia of mucous membrane of œsophagus through an opening in its walls.

Œsophagodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. Pain in the œsophagus.

Œsophagomala'cia (*L.*) [*μαλακός*]. Softening of the œsophagus.

Œsophagop'athy [*πάθος*]. *L.* œsophagopathia. Disease of œsophagus.

Œsophagople'gia (*L.*) [*πληγή*]. Paralysis of œsophagus.

Œsophagorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. Œsophageal hæmorrhage.

Œsoph'agoscope [*σκοπέω*]. A kind of endoscope for examination of the œsophagus.

Œsophagospas'mus (*L.*). Spasm of œsophagus.

Œsophagosteno'sis (*L.*) [*στένωσις*]. Stricture of the œsophagus.

Œsophagos'tomy. Operation for establishing a fistula of the œsophagus.

Œsophagot'omy [*τομή*]. *F., G.* Œsophagotomie; *I.* esofagotomia. Operation of cutting the œsophagus. When the incision is made from the exterior, it is external œ.; when a stricture of the organ is divided by an instrument introduced through the mouth, it is internal œ.

Œsoph'agus (*L.*) [*οἰσοφάγος*]. *F.* œsophage; *G.* Speiseröhre; *I.* esofago. Portion of alimentary canal extending from pharynx to stomach.

Oesophagus (*G.*): — **drüsen,** œsophageal glands; — **ectasie,** dilatation of œsophagus; — **krebs,** cancer of œsophagus; — **lähmung,** paralysis of œsophagus; — **ruptur,** rupture of œsophagus; — **stenose,** stricture of œsophagus.

Œstre (*F.*). Œstrus. **Œ. du bœuf,** *Œstrus bovis.*

Œstri'asis. Effects produced by the larvæ of *Œstrus.*

Œstroma'nia (*L.*) [*οἶστρος, μανία*]. *F.* œstromanie; *I.* estromania. 1. Rut. 2. Excessive venereal desire.

Œs'trual. Pertaining to orgasm or rut.

Œs'trum ven'eris (*L.*). 1. Erotic impulse. 2. Clitoris.

Œs'trus (*L.*) [*οἶστρος*]. 1. Rut; orgasm; clitoris. 2. The bot-fly, a dipterous insect depositing its eggs in the skin. **Œ. bo'vis,** the commonest species.

Œ'sypus (*L.*) [*οἰσύπη*]. Lanolin.

Œuf (*F.*). Egg, ovum. **Œ. de Graaf,** Graafian follicle. **Œ. de poule,** hen's egg. **Œ. ovarien,** ovule.

Œufs de Naboth (*F.*). Ovula Nabothi.

Offi'cial. *L.* officialis. In pharmacy, the term applied to a drug or preparation designated by the pharmacopœia or other proper authority.

Officier de santé (*F.*). A French physician of inferior grade, not a doctor of medicine; not permitted to perform major surgical operations.

Officina (*L.*). Apothecary's shop.

Offic'inal. *L.* officinalis; *F.* officinal, ale; *G.* officinell; *I.* officinale. A term properly applied to medicines usually found ready prepared in the shop of the apothecary; often used to designate drugs and preparations authorized by the pharmacopœia = official.

Officine (*F.*). Apothecary's shop.

Offusca'tio (*L.*). Amblyopia or amaurosis.

Ofiasi (*I.*). Ophiasis.

Ofioglossa (*L.*). *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, L.

Ofrione (*I.*). Ophryon.

Ofrite (*I.*). Ophritis.

Oftalmalgia (*I.*). Ophthalmalgia

Oftalmia (*I.*). Ophthalmia O. artritica, glaucoma. O. blennorragica, gonorrhœal ophthalmia. O. catarrale epidermica or di Egitto, Egyptian ophthalmia. O. ciliare, blepharitis O. difterica, diphtheritic ophthalmia. O. flittenulare, phlyctenular keratitis. O. glandulosa, blepharitis. O. purulenta dei neonati, ophthalmia neonatorum. O. secca, sclerophthalmia. O. simpatica, sympathetic ophthalmia.

Oftalmico (*I.*). Ophthalmic. Oftalmite, ophthalmitis. Oftalmoblennorrea, ophthalmo-blennorrhœa. Oftalmocele, ophthalmocele. Oftalmocopia, asthenopia. Oftalmodinia, ophthalmodynia. Oftalmografia, ophthalmography. Oftalmoiatria, ophthalmiatria Oftalmologia, ophthalmology. Oftalmometro, ophthalmometer. Oftalmoplegia, ophthalmoplegia. Oftalmoponia, ophthalmoponia. Oftalmoptosi, ophthalmoptosis. Oftalmorragia, ophthalmorrhagia. Oftalmoscopia, ophthalmoscopy. Oftalmoscopio, ophthalmoscope. Oftalmostato, ophthalmostat. Oftalmotomia, ophthalmotomy. Oftalmotropo, ophthalmotrope.

Oftalmozoario (*I.*). Animal parasite in the eye.

Ogee'chee lime. *Nyssa candicans*, Michx.

Og'ston's opera'tion. 1. For flat foot, excision of wedge shaped portions of tarsal bones to restore the arch. 2 For knock-knee, sawing or chiselling off obliquely inner condyle of femur, and forcibly straightening the limb.

Ohi'o buck'eye. *Æsculus glabra*, Willd.

Ohi'o scratch'es. Pruritus; scabies or eczema.

Ohm. Practical electro-magnetic unit of resistance. The legal o. (Paris Congress of 1884) is the resistance of a column of mercury 106 centimetres high and one square millimetre in cross-section at 0° C. About the resistance of 100 metres of telegraph wire; 10⁹ times the absolute unit.

Ohm's law. *G.* Ohm'sches Gesetz. That the strength of an electric current varies directly as the electro-motive force, and inversely as the resistance of the circuit; or, current electro-motive force divided by resistance.

Ohnmacht (*G.*). Fainting, swoon, syncope.

Ohr (*G.*). Ear; — anzieher, attrahens aurem; — bildung, otoplasty; — bläschen, otocyst; — blutgeschwulst, hæmatoma auris; — brausen, tinnitus aurium; — drüsenbräune, mumps; — drüsengang, Stenson's duct; — drüsengeflecht, parotid plexus; — drüsengegend, parotid region; — drüsengeschwulst, tumor of parotid gland; — einschnitt, incisura intertragica; — finger, little finger; — fluss, otorrhœa; — fortsatz, äusserer, external auditory process; — furche, incisura auris; — gegend, auricular region; — geschwulst, tumor of the ear; — heber, attollens aurem; — heilkunde, otology; — höhe, auricular height; — index, auricular index; — kiemenfistel, congenital fissure of neck involving the ear; — klappe, hintere, antitragus; — klappe, vordere, tragus; — klemme, ear-trumpet; — klingen, tinnitus aurium; — knorpel, cartilages of external ear; — knoten, otic ganglion; — krankheiten, diseases of the ear; — krempe, helix; — krystall, otolith, ear-sand; — läppchen, lobule of external ear; — lage, ear presentation (in labor); — laufen, otorrhœa; — leiste, helix; — löffel, ear-scoop; — muschel, auricle; — muschelrand, helix; — nerven, auricular nerves; — oberfläche, auricular surface; — pulsader, hintere, posterior auricular artery; — rohr, ear-trumpet; — rose, erysipelas of ear; — schläfennerv, auriculo-temporal nerve; — schmalz, cerumen; — schmalzdrüse, ceruminous gland; — speicheldrüse, parotid gland; — spiegel, ear-speculum; — spritze, ear-syringe; — stein, otolith; — tönen, tinnitus aurium; — trichter. 1. Aural speculum. 2. A funnel-shaped ear-trumpet; — trompete, Eustachian tube, ear-trumpet; — vene, hintere, posterior auricular vein; — wachs, cerumen, zehe, little toe. In composition also Ohren, as. — arzt, aurist; — ausfluss, discharge from the ear, otorrhœa; — beulen, mumps; — blutfluss, otorrhagia; — brausen, tinnitus aurium; — breiten, parietal diameters of skull, taken in auricular region; viz. between apices of

parietal notches [Weissbach]; between post-auditory fossæ [Benedikt]; —drüse, parotid gland; —eiterung, purulent otorrhœa; —entzündung, otitis; —fluss, otorrhœa; —heilkunde, otiatria; —katarrh, otorrhœa; —klingen, tinnitus aurium; —knorpel, auricular cartilage; —krankheit, ear disease; —laufen, otorrhœa; —mittel, remedy for disease of ear; —sausen, tinnitus aurium; —schleimfluss, catarrhal otorrhœa; —schmalz, cerumen; —schmalzdrüse, ceruminous gland of the ear; —schmerz, otalgia; —spalt, fissure of the ear; —spiegel, ear-speculum; —spritze, ear-syringe; —weh, otalgia.

Oicofobia (*L.*). Oikophobia.

Oicoid. Oikoid.

Oïd'ium abortifa'ciens, Par. *Clavíceps purpúrea*, Tulasne.

Oignon (*F.*). 1. Onion. 2. An irritated bursa mucosa; bunion.

Oikeioma'nia (*L.*) [*οἶκος, μανία*]. Œciomania.

Oikiomias'mata (*L.*) [*μίασμα*]. Household miasms.

Oi'koid. Term proposed by Brücke for the hyaline, unstainable stroma of the red blood-corpuscle, the other substance of which, containing the hæmoglobin, he calls *zooid*.

Oikopho'bia [*φόβος*]. *L.* oicofobia. Morbid dislike or fear of home.

Oil [A. S. *ele*]. *L.* oleum; *F.* huile; *G.* Oel; *I.* olio. A generic term applied to the members of a series of bodies of diverse chemical character and physical properties, obtained from animal, vegetable, and mineral sources, having in common the characters that they are compounds of carbon and hydrogen, principally or exclusively, are readily inflammable, and are mostly insoluble in water: see also *Almond, Animal, Apple, Bankul, Beech, Behen, Belgraum, walnut, Ben, Benné, Bone, British, Camphor, Camphorated, Cananga, Candle-fish, Candlenut, Carap, Carron, Castor, Chabert's, Chaulmugra, Citronella, Coal, Cocoanut, Cod, Cod-liver, Colza, Cotton-seed, Crab, Croton, Dead, Dendina, Dippel's animal, Distilled, Doli, Drying, Dugong, Earth-nut, Empyreumatic, Essential, Ethereal, Eulachon, Expressed, Firwood, Fixed, Fusel, Grain, Groogroo, Ground-nut, Hazel-nut, Horse-chestnut, Hupai, Iodized, Jatropha, Kekune, Kukui, Kundah, Lard, Light, Linseed, Neat's foot, Nicker-seed, Olive, Oulachon, Palm, Paraffin, Peanut, Phosphorated, Poonga, Poppy-seed, Rape, Ray, Red, Rock, Rubsen, Sesame, Shark, Skate, Sulphurated, Sweet, Tallicoonah, Tambor, Teel, Tucum, Virgin, Volatile, Walnut, Wood,* and *Ylang-Ylang oil.* **O. of absinth'ium.** *L.* oleum absinthii; *F.* huile volatile d'absinthe. A limpid oil, consisting mainly of absinthol; obtained from absinthium by distillation. **O. of aj'wain.** *L.* oleum ptychotis [P. Ind.]. Oil of omum, volatile oil obtained by distillation from the fruit of *Carum ajowan*. Has the odor of thyme and contains thymol. **O. of am'ber.** *L.* oleum succini; *F.* huile volatile de succin; *G.* Bernsteinöl; *I.* olio di succino. Volatile oil obtained by the destructive distillation of amber, and purified by subsequent rectification [U. S. P.]; rubefacient, stimulant, and antispasmodic. **O. of Amer'ican worm'seed,** oil of chenopodium. **O. of an'da,** fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Anda Gomesii*, Juss., said to resemble castor oil in its physiological action; is nearly free from taste or odor. **O. of an'ise.** *L.* oleum anisi; *F.* huile volatile d'anis; *G.* Anisöl; *I.* olio d'anice. Volatile oil distilled from anise [P. G.]; from anise and from illicium [U. S. P. and B. P.]; represents the medicinal properties of anise. **O. of bay,** oil of myrcia. **O. of ben:** see *Ben oil.* **O. of ber'gamot.** *L.* oleum bergamii; *F.* huile volatile de bergamote; *G.* Bergemotöl; *I.* essenza di bergamotto. Volatile oil, extracted by mechanical means from the rind of the fresh fruit of *Citrus Bergamia*, var. *vulgaris*, Ris. et Poit. [U. S. P.]; used as a perfume. **O. of birch,** a volatile oil identical with oil of gaultheria; obtained by aqueous distillation from the bark and leaves of *Betula lenta*, L., the sweet or cherry birch. **O. of bit'ter al'mond.** *L.* oleum amygdalæ amaræ; *F.* huile volatile d'amandes amères; *G.* Bittermandelöl; *I.* essenza di mandorle amare. Volatile oil obtained from bitter almond by maceration with water and subsequent distillation [U. S. P.]. A colorless or yellowish, limpid liquid, of a peculiar aromatic odor and bitter and burning taste; contains nearly 13 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid, to which its medicinal properties are due. It has proved fatal in the dose of 20 drops. A few drops on porcelain, to which a drop of strong sulphuric acid has been added, become deep crimson (distinction from nitro-benzole). **O. of bit'ter al'mond, artifi'cial:** see *Benzaldehyd*; see also *Table of antidotes.* **O. of cade.** *L.* oleum cadi-

num, *F.* huile de cade, *G.* Cadöl, *I.* olio di cade. Juniper tar, a kind of tar obtained by the destructive distillation of the wood of the cade, *Juniperus Oxycedrus*, L., used in the treatment of skin diseases. **O. of caj'eput**, oil of cajuput. **O. of caj'uput.** *L.* oleum cajuputi; *F.* huile volatile de cajeput; *G.* Cajeputol, *I.* olio di cajeput. A pale bluish-green, transparent, volatile oil, of strong and agreeable odor and warm aromatic taste, distilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca cajuputi*, Roxb. [*M. minor*, Sm.]; stimulant and antispasmodic. **O. of cal'amus.** *L.* oleum calami; *G.* Kalmusöl. Volatile oil obtained by distillation from calamus rhizome. **O. of cam'phor.** *L.* oleum camphoræ, *F.* huile volatile de camphre; *G.* flüchtiges Kampferöl. Volatile oil obtained from camphor: see *Camphor oil of Formosa* and *Camphor oil of Borneo*. **O. of canthar'ides.** *L.* oleum cantharidatum; *F.* huile de cantharides; *G.* Spanischfliegenöl; *I.* olio cantaridato. Prepared by digesting 3 parts of cantharides in 10 parts of rape oil [P. G.]; 1 part of cantharides in 10 parts of olive oil [Cod.]. **O. of car'away.** *L.* oleum carui; *F.* huile volatile de carvi, *G.* Kummelol; *I.* olio di carvi. Volatile oil obtained by distillation from the fruit of *Carum Carvi*. **O. of cas'sia**, oil distilled from Chinese cinnamon; less delicate in odor and taste and of higher sp. gr. than oil of Ceylon cinnamon. **O. of ce'dar.** 1. Formerly signified oil of Lebanon cedar. 2. Oil of red cedar, *q. v.* 3. Volatile oil from *Cupressus thyoides*, L. **O. of cham'omile.** *L.* oleum anthemidis. Volatile oil distilled from the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*, L.; stimulant and antispasmodic. **O. of chenopo'dium.** *L.* oleum chenopodii; *F.* essence de chenopode anthelmintique; *G.* Wurmsamenol. Oil of American wormseed; a volatile oil distilled from chenopodium; anthelmintic. **O. of Chi'nese cin'namon**, oil of cassia. **O. of cin'namon.** *L.* oleum cinnamomi, *F.* huile volatile de canelle, *G.* Zimmtol; *I.* essenza di canella. Volatile oil distilled from cinnamon bark. **O. of cit'ron.** *F.* huile volatile de cédrat, *I.* essenza di cedro. Volatile oil obtained from the outer rind of the citron. **O. of citronelle**, the commercial name for volatile oil of *Andropogon Nardus*, L.; resembles oil of lemon-grass in character and properties. **O. of cloves.** *L.* oleum caryophylli; *F.* huile volatile de girofle; *G.* Nelkenöl; *I.* essenza di garofano. Volatile oil distilled from cloves. It consists of a light and heavy oil, the latter being principally eugenol. **O. of copai'ba.** *L.* oleum copaibæ; *F.* essence de copahu, *G.* Copaibaöl; *I.* essenza di copaibe. Volatile oil distilled from copaiba. **O. of corian'der.** *L.* oleum coriandri. Volatile oil distilled from coriander. **O. of cu'beb.** *L.* oleum cubebæ; *F.* huile volatile de cubèbe; *G.* Kubebenöl. Volatile oil distilled from cubeb. **O. of cu'min.** *F.* huile volatile de cumin; *G.* Kummelöl; *I.* essenza di cumino. Volatile oil obtained by distillation from the fruit of *Cuminum cyminum*, L. **O. of dill**, a volatile oil distilled from the fruit of *Anethum graveolens*: see *Dill-fruit*. **O. of egg.** *L.* oleum ovorum; *F.* huile d'œufs; *G.* Eieröl; *I.* olio di uovo. The oil obtained by expressing between warm iron plates the coagulated yolks of eggs [Cod.]. **O. of er'got**, a fixed oil contained in ergot, amounting to 30 per cent. or more of its weight. **O. of erig'eron.** *L.* oleum erigerontis canadensis. Volatile oil distilled from the fresh flowering herb of *Erigeron canadense*, L. **O. of eucalyp'tus.** *L.* oleum eucalypti; *F.* essence d'eucalyptus; *G.* Eucalyptusöl; *I.* essenza di eucalipto. Aromatic volatile oil distilled from the fresh leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus*, Lab., and other species of *Eucalyptus*; a powerful antiseptic. **O. of fen'nel.** *L.* oleum fœniculi; *F.* huile volatile de fenouil; *G.* Fenchelöl; *I.* olio di finocchio. Volatile oil distilled from the fruit of *Foeniculum vulgare*. **O. of flax'-seed.** *L.* oleum lini; *F.* huile de lin; *G.* Leinöl; *I.* olio di linseme. Fixed oil expressed from flaxseed without the use of heat. Solidifies after lengthened exposure to air. Principal medicinal use as an application to burns. **O of gar'lic**, volatile oil obtained by distillation from garlic; consists principally of sulphide of allyl $(C_3H_5)_2S$. **O. of gaulthe'ria.** *L.* oleum gaultheriæ; *F.* essence de gaulthérie; *G.* Wintergrünöl. Volatile oil distilled from the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*, L. [U. S. P.]; consists principally of methylsalicylic acid; used for flavoring. **O. of gera'nium, Turkish**, oil of ginger-grass. **O. of gin'-ger-grass**, Turkish oil of geranium, roshé or rosé oil; an oil distilled from *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, L.; used in Turkey as a hair oil and for adulterating oil of rose. **O. of hede'oma.** *L.* oleum hedeomæ. Oil of pennyroyal, distilled from the fresh herb of *Hedeoma pulegioides*, Pers. **O. of hem'lock**, oil of spruce; a volatile oil obtained by distilling with water the branches of *Abies canadensis*, Michx. **O. of horse'-**

mint. *L.* oleum monardæ. Volatile oil distilled from the fresh herb of *Monarda punctata*, L. **O. of hyoscy'amus.** *L.* oleum hyoscyami; *F.* huile de jusquiame; *G.* fettes Bilsenkrautöl. Fresh leaves, or dried leaves moistened with alcohol, of hyoscyamus, boiled or digested in olive oil, expressed, and filtered [P. G., Cod.]; for external use. **O. of jas'mine,** fragrant volatile oil obtained from the flowers of *Jasminum officinale* and other species of *J.* **O. of jun'iper.** *L.* oleum juniperi. *F.* huile volatile de genièvre; *G.* Wachholderbeeröl. Volatile oil distilled from juniper-berries. **O. of lau'rel.** *L.* oleum lauri. *F.* huile de laurier; *G.* Lorbeeröl. 1. A concrete aromatic fixed oil expressed from the fruit of *Laurus nobilis*, L. 2. A volatile oil distilled from the leaves or fruit of the laurel. **O. of lav'ender.** *L.* oleum lavandulæ. Volatile oil distilled from the flowering tops or the whole herb of *Lavandula vera*, DC. [U. S. P.]; has a less agreeable odor than the oil distilled from the flowers. **O. of lav'ender-flowers.** *L.* oleum lavandulæ florum [U. S. P.]; *F.* huile volatile de lavande; *G.* Lavendelöl; *I.* essenza di lavandola. Volatile oil distilled from fresh lavender-flowers; possesses the medicinal properties of lavender. **O. of lem'on.** *L.* oleum limonis; *F.* huile volatile de citron; *G.* Citronenöl. Very volatile, pungent, aromatic, neutral oil, extracted by mechanical means from fresh lemon-peel; used for flavoring. **O. of lem'on-grass.** *L.* oleum andropogi citrati. Volatile oil distilled from *Andropogon citratum*, DC.; stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic, rubefacient [P. Ind.]. **O. of Levant worm'seed,** volatile oil found in santonica. **O. of mace.** *L.* oleum macidis; *F.* essence de macis; *G.* Muskatblüthenöl; *I.* essenza di macis. Volatile oil obtained by distillation from mace, of which it is the active principle; see also *Expressed oil of nutmeg.* **O. of mir'bane,** nitrobenzol. **O. of mus'tard,** a bland fixed oil obtained by expression from mustard-seeds; consists of glycerin compounds of oleic, stearic, and erucic or brassic acids. The oil of mustard, oleum sinapis [B. P.] is the volatile oil: see *Volatile oil of mustard.* **O. of myr'cia.** *L.* oleum myrciæ; *F.* essence de myrcie; *G.* Myrcienöl. Oil of bay; a volatile oil distilled from the leaves of *Myrcia acris*, DC. **O. of myr'tle.** *L.* oleum myrti. Volatile oil obtained from the leaves of *Myrtus communis*; antiseptic and rubefacient. **O. of nero'li,** oil of orange-flowers. **O. of nut'meg.** *L.* oleum myristicæ; *F.* essence de muscade; *G.* ätherisches Muskatöl; *I.* essenza di noce moscata. Volatile oil obtained from nutmeg by aqueous distillation. **O. of o'mum,** oil of ajwain. **O. of or'ange-flow'ers.** *L.* oleum aurantii florum; *F.* huile volatile de fleurs d'oranger; *G.* Pomeranzenblüthenöl; *I.* essenza di neroli. Oil of neroli; the volatile oil distilled from fresh orange-flowers; a perfume. **O. of or'ange-peel.** *L.* oleum aurantii corticis; *F.* huile d'orange; *G.* Apfelsinenschalenöl; *I.* essenza d'arancio. Volatile oil extracted by mechanical means from fresh orange-peel [U. S. P.]. **O. of orig'anum.** *L.* oleum origani. Volatile oil distilled from the wild majoram, *Origanum vulgare*, L.; in commerce the oil of thyme is said to be often substituted. **O. of or'ris-root,** solid crystallizable substance obtained from orris-root by distillation with steam; consists of myristic acid with a little volatile oil. **O. of pars'ley.** *L.* oleum petroselini. Volatile oil obtained from the fruit of *Petroselinum sativum*, Hoffm. **O. of pennyroy'al,** oil of hedeoma. **O. of pep'permint.** *L.* oleum menthæ piperitæ, *F.* huile volatile de menthe; *G.* Pfeffermünzöl; *I.* essenza di menta. Volatile oil distilled from *Mentha piperita*, L.; carminative and anodyne: see also *Chinese o. of p.* **O. of pimen'ta.** *L.* oleum pimentæ. Volatile oil distilled from fruit of *Eugenia Pimenta*; in taste and chemical properties closely resembles oil of cloves. **O. of red ce'dar,** volatile oil obtained from leaves of *Juniperis virginiana*, L.; principally used in perfumery. **O. of rho'dium,** volatile oil distilled from root of *Convolvulus scoparius*, L., and *C. floridus*, L.; sometimes used as an adulterant of oil of rose. **O. of rose.** *L.* oleum rosæ; *F.* huile volatile de rose; *G.* Rosenöl; *I.* essenza di rose. Volatile oil distilled from fresh flowers of *Rosa damascena*, Mill. [U. S. P.], and probably other species of rose; used only as a perfume. **O. of rose-gera'nium,** volatile oil distilled from the cultivated rose-geranium, *Pelargonium roseum*, Willd. **O. of rose'mary.** *L.* oleum rosmarini; *F.* huile volatile de romarin; *G.* Rosmarinöl; *I.* essenza di rosmarino. Volatile oil distilled from *Rosmarinus officinalis*, L. **O. of rue.** *L.* oleum rutæ; *F.* huile volatile de rue; *G.* Rautenöl; *I.* essenza di ruta. Volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens.* **O. of san'dal-wood,** oil of santal. **O. of san'tal.** *L.* oleum santali; *F.* huile volatile de

santal citrin, *G.* Sandelol. Volatile oil distilled from the wood of *Santalum album*, L.; used as a perfume and medicinally in the treatment of gonorrhœa and bronchitis. **O. of santon'ica.** *F.* huile volatile de semen-contra. A pale yellow, limpid volatile oil obtained by distillation from santonica. **O. of sas'safras.** *L.* oleum sassafras; *F.* huile volatile de sassafras. Volatile oil distilled from the root of *Sassafras officinalis*. **O. of sav'ine.** *L.* oleum sabinæ; *F.* huile volatile de sabine; *G.* Sadebaumol. Volatile oil distilled from the tops of *Juniperus sabina*; the active principle of savine. **O. of ses'amum.** *L.* oleum sesami; *F.* huile de sésame; *G.* Sesamol; *I.* olio di sesamo. Benné oil, gingelly or gingili oil, teel oil; a bland, fixed, non-drying oil expressed from the seeds of *Sesamum Indicum*, L.; used as a substitute for olive oil. **O. of spear'mint.** *L.* oleum menthæ viridis. Volatile oil prepared by distillation from *Mentha viridis*, L. **O. of spruce,** oil of hemlock. **O. of star-anise.** *L.* oleum illicii anisati; *F.* huile volatile de badiane; *G.* Sternanisol. A volatile oil distilled from the fruit of *Illicium anisatum*, L. **O. of tansy.** *L.* oleum tanaceti; *F.* huile volatile de tanaisie. Volatile oil obtained by distillation from the leaves and tops of *Tanacetum vulgare*, L.; the active medicinal constituent of tansy. **O. of tar.** *L.* oleum picis liquidæ. Volatile oil distilled from tar. **O. of theobro'ma.** *L.* oleum theobromæ; *F.* beurre de cacao; *G.* Kakaobutter; *I.* burro di cocco. Cacao-butter; concrete fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Theobroma cacao*, L. Yellowish-white, bland, neutral, of agreeable odor and taste, melts between 30° and 35° C.; used in making suppositories and ointments. **O. of thyme.** *L.* oleum thymi; *F.* huile volatile de thym; *G.* Thymianöl; *I.* essenza di timo. Volatile oil distilled from *Thymus vulgaris*, L. [U. S. P.]; principally used as a source of thymol. **O. of tobac'co,** a black, tar-like liquid, product of dry distillation of tobacco; a virulent poison. **O. of tur'pentine.** *L.* oleum terebinthinæ; *F.* essence de térébenthine; *G.* Terpenthinol; *I.* essenza di trementina. Thin, colorless volatile oil, of a strongly terebinthinate odor and taste, distilled from turpentine; very slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; stimulant and rubefacient, diuretic, anthelmintic; see *Rectified oil of turpentine*. **O. of vale'rian.** *L.* oleum valerianæ; *F.* essence de valériane; *G.* Baldrianol; *I.* essenza di valeriana. Volatile oil obtained by distillation from valerian, of which it is the active medicinal constituent. **O. of verbe'na** [P. Ind.], oil of lemon-grass. **O. of vit'riol,** sulphuric acid: see also *Nordhausen o. of v.* **O. of wheat.** *L.* oleum tritici. Fixed oil obtained by pressing wheat between hot iron plates [P. Port.]. **O. of wine,** ethereal oil. **O. of wintergreen,** oil of gaultheria.

Oil-cake. The mass remaining after expression of the oil from flax- and cotton-seed.

Oil-emul'sion. *L.* emulsio oleosa; *F.* potion émulsive huileuse. Oleum amygdalæ expressum 15, acacia 15, syrupus acaciæ 20, aqua aurantii florum 15, aqua 100; make an emulsion *sec. art.* [Cod.].

Oil-nut. *Juglans cinerea*, Willd.

Oil-plant. *Sesamum indicum*, L.

Oil-sugar. *L.* oleosaccharum; *F.* oléosaccharure; *G.* Oelzucker; *I.* oleozuccherato. A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a volatile oil triturated with sugar. **O.-s. of an'ise.** *L.* oleosaccharuretum anisi. Oil of anise 1, sugar 20, triturate [Cod.]. **O.-s. of car'away.** *F.* oleosaccharure de carvi. Oil of caraway 1, sugar 20 parts; triturate [Cod.]. **O.-s. of lem'on.** *L.* oleosaccharuretum citri; *F.* oléosaccharure de citron. Prepared by rubbing the surface of one lemon with 10 gms. of sugar, and triturating the sugar in a mortar [Cod.]. **O.-s. of or'ange.** *F.* oleo-saccharure d'orange. Prepared by rubbing the surface of 1 orange with 10 gms. of sugar, and afterward triturating the sugar in a mortar [Cod.].

Oinoma'nia (*L.*) [*οἶνος, μανία*]. Dipsomania.

Oint'ment [*F.* oindre.]. *L.* unguentum; *F.* onguent; *G.* Salbe; *I.* unguento. 1. A topical application of such consistence that it may be easily rubbed on the skin, becoming gradually liquefied. 2. Lard 80, yellow wax 20 parts; mix with the aid of heat [U. S. P.]; white wax 2, benzoinated lard 3, expressed oil of almond 3 parts; mix [B. P.]; see also *Ammonia, Antimonial, Basilicon, Belladonna, Blue, Chaulmugra, Compound, Diachylon, Hebra's, Hellmund's, Helmerich's, Iodine, Iodoform, Javich's, Kentish, Mercurial, Mezereon, Nervine, Nutgall, Paraffin, Petroleum, Regent's, Simple, Stramonium, Tar, Veratrine, and Wilkinson's ointment.* **O. of ac'etate of lead.**

L. unguentum plumbi acetatis. Lead acetate 2, benzoated lard 73 parts; mix [B. P.]. **O. of acon'itine.** *L.* Unguentum aconitinæ. A mixture of aconitine and lard in the proportion of 1 to 55 [B. P.]. **O. of ammo'niated mer'cury.** *L.* unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati; *G.* weisse Quecksilbersalbe. A mixture of 1 part of ammoniated mercury with 9 parts of lard [U. S. P.], or simple ointment [B. P.], or petrolatum [P. G.]. **O. of at'ropine.** *L.* unguentum atropinæ. Atropine 8, alcohol 23, benzoated lard 440; mix [B. P.]. **O. of belladon'na.** *L.* unguentum belladonnæ; *F.* pommade de belladone. A mixture of extract of belladonna with lard, 1 to 10 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 7.5 [Cod.]. **O. of ben'zoin,** benzoinated lard. **O. of bo'ric acid.** *L.* unguentum acidi borici. Boric acid 1, soft paraffin 4, hard paraffin 2 parts; mix [B. P.]. **O. of cal'amine.** *L.* unguentum calaminæ. Turner's cerate; prepared calamine 1, benzoated lard 5 parts [B. P.]. **O. of canthar'ides.** *L.* unguentum cantharidis; *F.* pommade épispastique jaune; *G.* Spanischfliegensalbe. Prepared by infusing cantharides in olive oil [lard, Cod.], and to the strained or filtered product adding yellow wax; represents of cantharides about 12 per cent. [B. P.]; 20 per cent. [P. G.]; 6 per cent. [Cod.]. The French preparation is colored with turmeric and aromatized with oil of lemon. **O. of carbol'ic ac'id.** *L.* unguentum acidi carbolici. 1. Carbolic acid 10, ointment 90 parts [U. S. P.]. 2. carbolic acid 60, soft paraffin 720, hard paraffin 360 [B. P.]. **O. of car'bonate of lead.** *L.* unguentum plumbi carbonatis; *F.* pommade au carbonate de plomb; *G.* Bleiweisssalbe; *I.* unguento di rhasis. A mixture of lead carbonate with benzoinated lard or simple ointment, in the proportion of 1 to 9 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 7 [B. P.]; 1 to 5 [Cod.]; 3 to 7 [P. G.]. **O. of cevadil'la.** *L.* unguentum sabadillæ. Cevadilla in powder 50, simple ointment 200, oil of lavender 2; mix [P. Aust.]. **O. of chrysaro'bin.** *L.* unguentum chrysarobini. A mixture of chrysarobin and benzoated lard, 1 to 9 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 24 [B. P.]. **O. of cre'asote.** *L.* unguentum creasoti. Creasote 1 fluiddrachm, simple ointment 1 ounce; mix thoroughly [B. P.]. **O. of el'emi.** *L.* unguentum elemi; *F.* onguent d'Arcæus. Elemi 1 part, simple ointment 4 parts [B. P.]; elemi 150, Venice turpentine 150, mutton suet 200, lard 100 [Cod.]; mix *sec. art.* **O. of eucalyp'tus.** *L.* unguentum eucalypti. Oil of eucalyptus 1, hard paraffin 2, soft paraffin 2; mix [B. P.]. **O. of gal'lic acid.** *L.* unguentum acidi gallici. Gallic acid 10, benzoinated lard 90; mix [U. S. P.]. **O. of galls** [B. P.]: see *Nutgall ointment.* **O. of galls and o'pium.** *L.* unguentum gallæ cum opio. Powdered opium 1, ointment of galls 13.7; mix [B. P.]. **O. of glyc'erin.** *L.* unguentum glycerini. A glycerite of tragacanth, made by dissolving 1 part of tragacanth in 50 parts of glycerin [P. G.]. **O. of glyc'erin of subac'etate of lead.** *L.* unguentum glycerini plumbi subacetatis. A mixture of glycerin of subacetate of lead 3 parts with soft paraffin 12 parts, and hard paraffin 4 parts [B. P.]. **O. of i'odide of lead.** *L.* unguentum plumbi iodidi; *F.* pommade d'iodure de plomb. A mixture of lead iodide 1 part with benzoinated lard 9 parts [U. S. P., Cod.]. **O. of i'odide of potas'sium.** *L.* unguentum potassii iodidi; *F.* pommade d'iodure de potassium; *G.* Jodkaliumsalbe. Potassium iodide 12, sodium hyposulphite 1, water 6, benzoinated lard 81 parts [U. S. P.]. Potassium iodide 16, potassium carbonate 1, water 4, lard 110 [B. P.]. Potassium iodide 10, water 10, benzoinated lard 80 [Cod.]. Potassium iodide 10, water 5, paraffin ointment 85 [P. G.]. The salts are dissolved in the water and mixed thoroughly with the lard. **O. of i'odide of sulphur.** *L.* unguentum sulphuris iodidi. Iodide of sulphur 5, hard paraffin 18, soft paraffin 55 parts; triturate the iodide of sulphur with the melted mixture of paraffins [B. P.]. **O. of mer'cury** [B. P.], mercurial ointment. **O. of ni'trate of mer'cury.** *L.* unguentum hydrargyri nitratis; *F.* pommade citrine; *G.* Quecksilbernitratsalbe; *I.* unguento citrino. Citrine ointment; an ointment of mercuric nitrate, prepared by mixing, with the aid of gentle heat, mercury, nitric acid, and lard oil [U. S. P.], or lard and olive oil [B. P., Cod.]. **O. of o'leate of zinc.** *L.* unguentum zinci oleati. Mixture of equal parts of zinc oleate and soft paraffin [B. P.]. **O. of ox'ide of zinc.** *L.* unguentum zinci oxidi; *F.* pommade d'oxyde de zinc; *G.* Zinksalbe. A mixture of zinc oxide with benzoinated lard in the proportion of 1 to 4 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 5.5 [B. P.]; 1 to 9 [Cod., P. G.]. **O. of pop'lar-buds.** *L.* unguentum populeum; *F.* pommade de bourgeons de peuplier. Poplar-buds 8, fresh leaves of belladonna, hyoscyamus, poppy, and solanum nigrum, each 5, lard

10 parts, digest, express, and strain [Cod.]. **O. of red i'odide of mer'cury.** *L.* unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri. Mercuric iodide 1, simple ointment 27.3 parts; mix [B. P.]. **O. of red ox'ide of mer'cury.** *L.* unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri; *F.* pommade d'oxyde rouge de mercure; *G.* rothe Quecksilbersalbe. Prepared by triturating 1 part of red oxide of mercury with 9 parts of simple ointment [U. S. P.], or paraffin ointment [P. G.]; with 15 parts of vaseline [Cod.]; with 167 parts of hard paraffin and 5.3 parts of soft paraffin [B. P.]. **O. of rose-wa'ter.** *L.* unguentum aquæ rosæ. An ointment prepared with rose-water, white wax, spermaceti, and oil of almonds, an agreeable, soothing protective, everywhere known by its popular name, cold cream. **O. of sav'in** [B. P.]: see *Savinæ cerate*. **O. of sper-mace'ti.** *L.* unguentum cetacei. Spermaceti 5, white wax 2, expressed oil of almond 18.5, benzoin 0.5 parts; mix with the aid of heat [B. P.]. **O. of staves'acre.** *L.* unguentum staphisagriæ. Staves-acre seeds 1 part, benzoated lard 2 parts; crush the seeds, macerate in the melted lard, and strain [B. P.]. **O. of sto'rax.** *L.* unguentum cum styrace [Cod.]. *F.* onguent de styrax. Storax 100, olive oil 150, white wax 100, colophony 180, elemi 100; mix [Cod.]. **O. of subchlo'ride of mer'cury.** *L.* unguentum hydrargyri subchloridi; *F.* pommade de chlorure mercureux. A mixture of calomel and benzoinated lard in the proportion of 1 to 5.5 [B. P.]; 1 to 9 [Cod.]. **O. of sul'phur** [B. P.]: see *Sulphur ointment*. **O. of sul'phurated pot'-ash.** *L.* unguentum potassæ sulphuratæ. Sulphurated potassa 5, lard paraffin 18, soft paraffin 56 parts; triturate the potash with the melted paraffins [B. P.]. **O. of tan'nate of lead.** *L.* unguentum plumbi tannici; *G.* gerbsaure Bleisalbe. Tannic acid 1, solution of subacetate of lead 2, lard 7 parts; mix [P. G.]. **O. of tan'nic acid.** *L.* unguentum acidi tannici. Tannic acid 10, benzoinated lard 90; mix [U. S. P.]. **O. of tar** [B. P.]: see *Tar ointment*. **O. of tar'tarated an'timony.** *L.* unguentum antimonii tartarati; *F.* pommade stibiée; *G.* Pockensalbe. Prepared by mixing antimony and potassium tartrate with simple ointment [benzoinated lard, Cod.] in the proportion of 1 to 4 [B. P., P. G.]; 1 to 3 [Cod.]; used as a counter-irritant, producing a characteristic pustular eruption. **O. of tur'pentine.** *L.* unguentum terebinthinæ; *G.* Terebinthinsalbe. Oil of turpentine 7, resin 1, white wax 4, lard 4; mix [B. P.]; turpentine 1, oil of turpentine 1, white wax 1 [P. G.]. **O. of ver'a-trine** [B. P.]: see *Veratrinæ ointment*. **O. of yel'low ox'ide of mer'cury.** *L.* unguentum hydrargyri oxidi flavi; *F.* pommade à l'oxyde jaune de mercure. Mixture of yellow oxide of mercury and simple ointment [vaseline, Cod.] in the proportion of 1 to 9 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 15 [Cod.]. **O. of zinc** [B. P.], ointment of oxide of zinc.

Oint'ment-pos'itor. An instrument used for applying ointments to the vagina and rectum. It consists of a tube and a piston.

Ojo Calien'te. Hot springs in Rio Arriba Co., New Mexico.

Ojo Calien'te (Joseph's). Alkaline and saline thermal waters, 108°–122° F., Taos Co., New Mexico.

O'kra. *Hibiscus esculentus*, L.

Okularmikrometer (*G.*). Eyepiece micrometer.

Ol., abbv. for **Oleum** (*L.*), oil.

O. L. A., abbv. for **Occipito-læva anterior** (*L.*), left occipito-anterior position of fœtus in labor.

Old field-pine. *Pinus Taeda*, L.

Old man. Southernwood.

Old-man's beard. Fringe-tree; *Chionanthus virginica*, L.

O'lea (*L.*). Oils. **O. coc'ta**, medicinal oils. **O. ethe'rea**, volatile oils. **O. fix'a**, fixed oils. **O. infu'sa**, medicinal oils. **O. pin'guia**, fixed oils. **O. volatil'ia**, volatile oils.

O'lea (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*. **O. europe'a**, L., medium-sized tree, native of the Levant, cultivated; the leaves and bark are used as a febrifuge [F. Mex.], and the fruit yields olive oil.

Oleag'inous. *L.* oleosus; *F.* oléagineux, euse; *G.* ölig; *I.* oleaginoso. Oily.

Olean'der: see *Nerium Oleander*.

Olean'drine. *F.* oléandrine. A poisonous alkaloid obtained from *Nerium Oleander*, L.

O'leate. *L.* oleatum; *F.* oléate. A compound formed by union of oleic acid with a base. **O. of ver'atrine.** *L.* oleatum veratrinæ. Veratrine 2, oleic acid 98 parts; mix [U. S. P.].

Olea'tum (*L.*). Oleate. **O. hydrar'-gyri**, mercury oleate. **O. veratri'næ**, oleate of veratrine. **O. zin'ci**, zinc oleate.

Olecranarthri'tis. Inflammation of the elbow-joint.

Olecranarthro'cace (*L.*) [ἄρθρον, κάκη]. *F.* olécranarthrocace. Ulceration of the elbow-joint.

Olécrâne (*F.*). Olecranon.

Olec'ranal or **Olecra'nial.** *F.* olécranien, enne. Relating to the olecranon.

Olec'ranon [ὠλέκρανον]. *L.* processus anconæus; *F.* olécrâne; *G.* Ellenbogenfortsatz; *I.* olecrano. A thick, curved, beak-like process arising from upper and back part of ulna, and assisting in the formation of the great sigmoid cavity. **O. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa olecrani. Depression on posterior surface of lower end of humerus for the reception of the olecranon. **O. proc'ess,** olecranon.

Olef'iant gas. C_2H_4. Ethylene, ethene; the chief illuminating constituent of coal-gas.

O'lefins. Name given to members of the series of hydrocarbons having the formula C_nH_{2n}.

Ole'ic a'cid. $HC_{18}H_{33}O_2$. *L.* acidum oleicum; *F.* acide oléique; *G.* Oelsäure; *I.* acido oleico. An odorless, tasteless, neutral, yellowish, oily liquid, becoming brown, rancid, and acid when exposed to the air, crystallizing at 4° C.; product of the saponification of olein; used in the preparation of the oleates.

O'lein. $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$. *F.* oléine; *G.* Elain; *I.* oleina. Chemically, triolein or trioleate of glyceryl; the fluid portion of non-drying oils and fats.

Oleo-infu'sions. Medicinal oils.

O'leols. Oil infusions, medicinal oils.

Oleomar'garin. *F.* oléomargarine. Artificial butter made from animal fat.

Oleores'in. *L.* oleoresina; *F.* oléorésine; *G.* Oelharz. Preparation consisting of fixed or volatile oil holding resin and sometimes other matters in solution; obtained by exhausting the drug employed with ether and subsequent evaporation of the menstruum; an ethereal extract. **O. of aspid'ium.** *L.* oleoresina aspidii [U. S. P.]. extractum filicis liquidum [B. P.]; *F.* extrait de fougère mâle; *G.* Wurmfarnextrakt. Thick liquid ethereal extract of male fern. **O. of cap'sicum.** *L.* oleoresina capsici. Liquid oleoresin extracted from capsicum. **O. of cu'beb.** *L.* oleoresina cubebæ; *F.* extrait de cubèbe; *G.* Kubebenextrakt; *I.* estratto di cubebe etereo. Prepared by percolation of cubeb with strong ether [U. S. P.]; by maceration in equal parts of ether and alcohol [P. G.]; by percolating first with ether, then with alcohol, and evaporation of the two tinctures separately [Cod.]. **O. of gin'ger.** *L.* oleoresina zingiberis. Concentrated ethereal tincture of ginger. **O. of lu'pulin.** *L.* oleoresina lupulini. Semifluid ethereal extract possessing all the medicinal properties of lupulin. **O. of male fern:** see *Oleoresin of aspidium.* **O. of pep'per.** *L.* oleoresina piperis. An ethereal extract from which the crystals of piperine have been removed.

Oleoresi'na (*L.*). Oleoresin. **O. aspid'ii,** oleoresin of aspidium. **O. cap'sici,** oleoresin of capsicum. **O. cube'bæ,** oleoresin of cubeb. **O. fil'icis,** oleoresin of aspidium. **O. lupuli'ni,** oleoresin of lupulin. **O. pi'peris,** oleoresin of pepper. **O. zingib'eris,** oleoresin of ginger.

Oléo-résine (*F.*). Oleoresin. **O. de copahu,** copaiba.

Oleosaccarato or **Oleosaccaro** (*I.*). Oil-sugar.

Oleosac'charum (*L.*). Oil-sugar.

Oléosaccharure (*F.*). Oil-sugar. **O. de carvi,** oil-sugar of caraway. **O. d'orange,** oil-sugar of orange.

Oleosaccharure'tum ani'si (*L.*). Oil-sugar of anise.

Oleozuccherato (*I.*). Oil-sugar.

O'leum (*L.*). Oil. **O. absin'thii** [P. Helv.]. oil of absinthium. **O. ad'ipis,** lard oil. **O. æthe'reum,** volatile oil. **O. amyg'dalæ ama'ræ,** oil of bitter almond. **O. amyg'dalæ dul'cis,** almond oil. **O. amyg'dalæ expres'sum,** almond oil. **O. amygdala'rum** [P. G.]. almond oil. **O. amygdala'rum æthe'reum,** oil of bitter almond. **O. androp'agi citra'ti,** oil of lemon-grass. **O. ane'thi,** oil of dill. **O. anima'le æthe'reum,** animal oil. **O. anima'le Dippel'ii,** animal oil. **O. anima'le empyreumat'icum,** animal oil. **O. ani'si,** oil of anise. **O. ani'si æthe'reum,** oil of anise. **O. ano'næ,** ylang-ylang oil. **O. anthelmin'ticum Chaber'ti,** Chabert's anthelmintic oil. **O. anthem'idis,** oil of chamomile. **O. an'thos,** oil of rosemary. **O. ar'achis** [P. Ind.]. groundnut oil. **O. auran'tii cor'ticis,** oil of orange-peel. **O. auran'tii dul'cis,** essence de Portugal. **O. auran'tii flo'rum,** oil of orange-flowers. **O. bac'cæ junip'eri,** oil of juniper. **O. badia'ni,** oil of star-anise. **O. bal'-**

sami copai'bæ, oil of copaiba. O. bergam'ii or O. bergamot'tæ, oil of bergamot. O. bet'ulæ empyreumat'icum, birch tar. O. betuli'num, oleum rusci. O. bu'bulum, neat's-foot oil. O. caca'o, oil of theobroma. O. cadi'num, oil of cade. O. cajupu'ti, oil of cajuput. O. cal'ami, oil of calamus. O. cam'phoræ, oil of camphor. O. camphora'tum [P. G., Cod.], camphor liniment. O. cantharida'tum [P. G.], oil of cantharides. O. ca'ri, or O. car'ui [B. P.], or O. car'vi [P. G.], oil of caraway. O. caryi'num, walnut oil. O. caryophyl'li or O. caryophyllo'rum [P. G.], oil of cloves. O. cas'siæ, oil of Chinese cinnamon. O. cas'toris, castor oil. O. ce'ti, sperm oil. O. Chaber'ti, Chabert's anthelmintic oil. O. chamomil'læ, oil of chamomile. O. chamomil'læ æthe'reum [P. Helv.], volatile oil of matricaria. O. chamomil'læ roma'næ, oil of chamomile. O. chemico'rum Hollandico'rum, ethylene bichloride. O. chenopo'dii, oil of chenopodium. O. chlorina'tum, chlorinated oil. O. cinnamo'mi, oil of cinnamon. O. cit'ri [P. G.], oil of lemon. O. co'cos [P. G.], cocoanut oil. O. con'tra tæ'niam Chaber'ti [P. Ross.], Chabert's anthelmintic oil. O. copai'bæ, oil of copaiba. O. corian'dri, oil of coriander. O. croto'nis, croton oil. O. cube'bæ, oil of cubeb. O. destilla'tum, volatile oil. O. erigeron'tis canaden'sis, oil of Canada erigeron. O. eucalyp'ti, oil of eucalyptus. O. fa'gi, beech oil. O. fa'gi pyrolig'neum, beech tar. O. fil'icis, oleoresin of aspidium. O. de flo'ribus anthem'idis: see *Huile de camomille*. O. flo'rum na'phæ, oil of orange-flowers. O. fœnic'uli, oil of fennel. O. de fo'liis cicu'tæ, huile de ciguë. O. fruc'tus junip'eri, oil of juniper. O. garcin'iæ purpu'reæ, kokum butter. O. gaulthe'riæ, oil of gaultheria. O. gossyp'ii sem'inis, cotton-seed oil. O. gynocar'diæ, chaulmugra oil. O. Harleman'se, sulphurated oil of turpentine. O. hedeo'mæ, oil of hedeoma. O. hep'atis mor'rhuæ [Cod.], cod liver oil. O. hippocas'tani, horse-chestnut oil. O. hyoscy'ami or O. hyoscy'ami coc'tum, oil of hyoscyamus. O. hyper'ici, red oil; prepared by digesting the fresh herb of *Hypericum perforatum* in olive oil. O. illi'cii anisa'ti, oil of star-anise. O. jec'oris asel'li, cod-liver oil. O. jec'oris asel'li ferra'tum, ferrated cod-liver oil. O. jec'oris asel'li fla'vum, cod liver oil, obtained by simple exudation from the fresh livers at a temperature below 85° C. [P. Port.]. O. junip'eri, oil of juniper. O. junip'eri empyreumat'icum [P. Ross.] or O. junip'eri ni'grum, oil of cade. O. la'næ, lanolin. O. lau'ri [P. G.] or O. lau'ri unguino'sum, expressed oil of laurel. O. lauri'num, oil of laurel. O. lavan'dulæ, oil of lavender. O. lavan'dulæ flo'rum [U. S. P.], oil of lavender-flowers. O. lig'ni san'tali, oil of santal. O. limo'nis, oil of lemon. O. li'ni, oil of flaxseed. O. mac'idis, oil of mace. O. mar'tis, solution of ferric chloride. O. mar'tis per deliq'uium, ferric chloride in a state of deliquescence. O. men'thæ piperi'tæ, oil of peppermint. O. men'thæ vir'idis, oil of spearmint. O. monar'dæ, oil of horsemint. O. mor'rhuæ, cod-liver oil. O. mun'dubi [P. Port.], groundnut oil. O. muscovit'icum, oleum rusci. O. myr'ciæ, oil of myrcia. O. myris'ticæ, oil of nutmeg. O. myris'ticæ expres'sum, expressed oil of nutmeg. O. na'phæ or O. nero'li, oil of orange-flowers. O. nucis'tæ [P. G.], expressed oil of nutmeg. O. oli'væ or O. oliva'rum, olive oil. O. oliva'rum commu'ne, inferior quality of olive oil obtained from the mare after expression of virgin oil. O. oliva'rum provincia'le, virgin oil. O. orig'ani, oil of origanum. O. ovo'rum, oil of eggs. O. pal'mæ, palm oil. O. pal'mæ Chris'ti, castor oil. O. papav'eris, poppy-seed oil. O. pe'dum tau'ri, neat's-foot oil. O. pe'træ, petroleum. O. pe'træ cru'dum [P. Ross.] or O. pe'træ ital'icum, petroleum, crude. O. petroseli'ni, oil of parsley. O. phosphora'tum, phosphorated oil. O. pi'cis liq'uidæ, oil of tar. O. pimen'tæ, oil of pimenta. O. pin'gue, fixed oil. O. pi'ni æthe'reum [P. Port.], oil of turpentine. O. pi'ni sylves'tris, fir-wool oil. O. provincia'le, virgin oil. O. ptycho'tis, oil of ajwain. O. pyrogena'tum suc'cini, oil of amber. O. ra'jæ, ray oil. O. ra'pæ, rape oil. O. ric'ini or O. ricinum, castor oil. O. ro'sæ, oil of rose. O. rosa'rum. 1. Oil of rose. 2. An infusion of rose-petals in olive oil. O. rosmari'ni, oil of rosemary. O. rus'ci, empyreumatic volatile oil prepared from birch tar; used as an external remedy in skin diseases, and in the manufacture of Russia leather, to which it gives its peculiar odor. O. ru'tæ, oil of rue. O. sabi'næ, oil of savine. O. san'tali, oil of santal. O. sas'safras, oil of sassafras. O. ses'ami,

oil of sesamum. **O. sina'pis**, oil of mustard. **O. sina'pis æthe'reum** [P. Aust.] or **O. sina'pis volat'ile**, volatile oil of mustard. **O. squa'li**, shark oil. **O. suc'cini**, or **O. suc'cini empyreumat'icum**, or **O. suc'cini pyrogenæ'um**, oil of amber. **O. sulphura'tum**, balsam of sulphur. **O. tab'aci**, oil of tobacco. **O. tanace'ti**, oil of tansy. **O. temp'linum**, volatile oil obtained by distillation from the tops of *Pinus Pumilio* or from the young cones of *Abies pectinata* [P. Helv.]. **O. terebin'thinæ**, oil of turpentine. **O. terebin'thinæ rectifica'tum**, rectified oil of turpentine. **O. ter'ræ**, petroleum. **O. theobro'mæ**, oil of theobroma. **O. thy'mi**, oil of thyme. **O. tig'lii**, croton oil. **O. trit'ici**, oil of wheat. **O. uno'næ**, ylang-ylang oil. **O. valeria'næ**, oil of valerian. **O. vi'ni**, ethereal oil. **O. e vitel'lis ovo'rum** [Cod.], oil of eggs. **O. vitrio'li**, sulphuric acid. **O. volat'ile**, volatile oil. **O. volat'ile amygdala'rum ama'rum** [Cod.], oil of bitter almond.

Olfactif, ive (*F.*). 1. Olfactory. 2. Olfactory nerve.

Olfac'tion. *L.* olfactio; *G.* Riechen; *I.* olfazione. Smell, act of smelling.

Olfac'tive an'gle. That formed in animals below man between planum sphenoidale and general direction of olfactory fossa [Topinard].

Olfactoire (*F.*). Olfactory.

Olfactorisch (*G.*). Olfactory.

Olfacto'rius (*L.*). Olfactory nerve.

Olfactoriusknäuel (*G.*). Olfactory glomerulus.

Olfactoriusrinnen (*G.*). Olfactory sulci of the ethmoid.

Olfactoriusschicht (*G.*). Layer of olfactory nerve-fibres.

Olfac'tory. *L.* olfactorius; *F.* olfactif, ive; *G.* olfactorisch; *I.* olfattivo. Pertaining to the sense of smell. **O. an'gle**, ethmo-cranial angle. **O. bulb.** *L.* bulbus olfactorius; *F.* bulbe olfactif; *I.* bulbo olfattivo. An extension from the hemispheres of the brain, a gray oval body lying upon the cribriform plate of ethmoid, and sending down through its holes the filaments constituting the olfactory nerves proper. **O. cells**, spindle-shaped nucleated cells terminating in narrow smooth rods, the end-organs of the olfactory nerve. **O. cen'tre.** *G.* Riechcentrum. The part of cortex of brain that appreciates smell; located by Ferrier in the subiculum cornu ammonis; by Munk in hippocampal gyrus. **O. chi'asm.** *G.* Riech-Chiasma. Name given by Meynert to a connection believed to exist between the olfactory lobe of one side and the gyrus uncinatus of the other, through the anterior commissure of the brain. **O. fil'aments.** *L.* fila olfactoria. Fibres of olfactory nerve proper—*i. e.* those arising from the bulb. **O. foram'ina**, those in the cribriform plate of ethmoid bone through which the filaments of olfactory nerve pass. **O. gan'glion**, olfactory bulb. **O. glom'erules.** *L.* glomeruli olfactorii; *G.* Olfactoriusknäuel. Rounded ganglionic masses near surface of olfactory bulb from which the olfactory filaments arise; considered by Krause as homologous with spinal ganglia. **O. groove:** see *Olfactory sulcus*. **O. lobe.** *L.* lobus olfactorius; *F.* lobe olfactif; *G.* Riechlappen; *I.* lobo olfattivo. Olfactory tubercle, tract, and bulb considered together as an outgrowth from the hemispheres. **O. mem'brane.** *F.* membrane olfactive; *G.* Geruchshaut; *I.* membrana olfattiva. Portion of Schneiderian mucous membrane covering the olfactory region. **O. nerve.** *L.* nervus olfactorius; *F.* nerf olfactif; *G.* Geruchsnerv; *I.* nervo olfattorio. Special nerve of smell. Often applied to the olfactory tract and bulb, but more properly to the collection of filaments passing down from the bulb through cribriform plate of ethmoid and distributed to Schneiderian membrane of nose. The nerves of the two sides constitute the first pair of cranial nerves. **O. pit**, primitive invagination of ectoderm to form the cavity of the nose. **O. re'gion**, area of distribution of olfactory nerve, embracing upper part of septum and upper part of middle turbinated bone of nose. **O. roots.** *L.* radices olfactoriæ; *G.* Riechstreifen. Those connecting the olfactory tract with the hemispheres. A **lateral** or **outer r.** (stria lateralis) passes to the uncinate convolution; a **medial** or **inner** (stria medialis) to the convolution of the corpus callosum. A dorsal root is also described [Broca], connecting with the frontal lobe. The **middle** or **gray r.** of older authors appears to be merely the gray substance intercepted between the lateral and medial roots. **O. sul'cus.** *L.* sulcus olfactorius; *F.* premier sillon orbitaire; *G.* Riechfurche; *I.* scissura olfattoria. 1. Furrow for olfactory tract and bulb on orbital surface of hemispheres. 2. Groove for same on cribriform plate of ethmoid. 3. Used in pl. for grooves in which filaments of olfactory nerve lie on

perpendicular plate of ethmoid. **O. tract.** *L.* tractus olfactorius. Nerve-like process joining olfactory tubercle with olfactory bulb. **O. tri'gone.** *L.* trigonum olfactorium; *F.* trigone olfactif; *I.* trigono olfattivo. Triangular area of gray matter enclosed between outer and inner roots of the olfactory tract and forming base of olfactory tubercle. **O. tu'bercle.** *L.* tuber olfactorium. Small pyramidal lobule at the apparent origin of olfactory tract, in front of anterior perforated space. **O. ven'tricle.** *L.* ventriculus olfactorius. Prolongation of cavity of lateral ventricle of brain into olfactory lobe, constant in fœtus and in many lower animals; sometimes found in the adult.

Olfattivo (*I.*). Olfactory.

Olfatto (*I.*). The sense of smell.

Olfattorio (*I.*). Olfactory.

Olfazione (*I.*). Olfaction.

Oliban (*F.*). Olibanum.

Olib'anum (*L.*) [*Ar.* al, louban]. *F.* oliban; *G.* Weihrauch; *I.* olibano. Frankincense of the ancients; a gum-resin obtained from *Boswellia Carterii*, Birdw., and other species of *B.*; formerly much esteemed as a medicine; at present occasionally used in plasters and fumigations.

Olib'ene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. *F.* olibène. A hydrocarbon, the chief constituent of volatile oil of olibanum.

Oligæ'mia (*L.*) [ὀλίγος, αἷμα]. *F.* oligh*é*mie; *G.* Oligämie; *I.* oligemia. A diminution in quantity of the blood.

Oligid'ria (*L.*) [ἱδρώς]. Suppression of perspiration.

Oligoblen'nia (*L.*) [ἔλλυω] Deficiency of mucus.

Oligocatan'tes [κατάντης]. Term applied to skulls in which the line joining hormion and staphylion makes an angle of from 20° to 23° with the radius fixus [Lissauer].

Oligocho'lia (*L.*) [χολή]. Want of bile.

Oligochromæ'mia (*L.*) [χρῶμα, αἷμα]. Deficiency of hæmoglobin in red blood-corpuscles.

Oligocitemia (*I.*). Oligocythæmia.

Oligocolia (*I.*). Oligocholia.

Oligocop'ria (*L.*) [κόπρος]. Constipation.

Oligocys'tic [κύστις]. Having few cysts or cavities.

Oligocythæ'mia (*L.*) [κύτος, αἷμα]. *F.* oligocythémie; *G.* Oligocythämie; *I.* oligocitemia. Diminution in number of red corpuscles of the blood.

Oligoeritrocitemia (*I.*). Oligæmia.

Oligogalac'tia (*L.*) [γαλα]. Deficient lactation.

Oligohæ'mia (*L.*) [αἷμα]. Oligæmia.

Oligohydram'nios (*L.*) [ὕδωρ, ἀμνος]. Deficiency of amniotic fluid.

Oligohy'dria (*L.*) [ὑδωρ]. Deficiency of fluids or humors.

Oligoma'nia (*L.*) [μανία]. Term proposed as a substitute for monomania, to signify a form of insanity affecting only a part of the mental faculties, and having well-defined and systematic manifestations.

Oligopep'sia (*L.*) [πέπτω]. Weak digestion.

Oligopirenemia (*I.*). Oligæmia.

Oligopsy'chia (*L.*) [ψυχή]. *F.*, *G.* Oligopsychie; *I.* oligopsichia. Weak-mindedness.

Oligosia'lia (*L.*) [σίαλον]. Deficiency of saliva.

Oligosper'mia (*L.*) [σπέρμα]. *F.* oligospermatie. Deficiency of semen.

Oligospon'dylus (*L.*) [σπόνδυλος]. A monster with defective vertebræ.

Oligotrich'ia (*L.*) [θρίξ]. *F.* oligotrichie. Absence or thinness of hair.

Oligotroph'ia (*L.*) [τροφή]. *F.*, *G.* Oligotrophie; *I.* oligotrofia. Defective nutrition.

Oligure'sia or **Oligu'ria** (*L.*) [οὐρέω]. *I.* oliguresi. Deficient urinary secretion.

O'lii medicina'li (*I.*). Medicinal oils.

Olio (*I.*). Oil. **O. di anice**, oil of anise. **O. animale etereo**, animal oil. **O. di arachide**, groundnut oil. **O. di cade**, oil of cade. **O. di cajeput**, oil of cajuput. **O. di canfora**, oil of camphor. **O. cantaridato**, oil of cantharides. **O. di carvi**, oil of caraway. **O. di cocco**, oil of theobroma. **O. di croton tiglio**, croton oil. **O. etereo**, volatile oil. **O. di fegato di merluzzo**, cod-liver oil. **O. fenicato**, carbolized oil. **O. de finnocchio**, oil of fennel. **O. fisso**, fixed oil. **O. grasso**, fixed oil. **O. di legno**, gurjun balsam. **O. di linseme**, oil of flaxseed **O. di mandorle dolci**, almond oil. **O. d'oliva**, olive oil. **O. di palma**, palm oil. **O. di patate**, amylic alcohol. **O. di ricino**, castor oil. **O. di sesamo**, oil of sesamum. **O. di succino**, oil of amber. **O. di tre-**

mentina, oil of turpentine. **O. di uova,** oil of eggs. **O. volatile,** volatile oil.

Oliozuccherato (*I.*). Oil-sugar.

Olisthe'ma (*L.*) [*ὀλίσθημα*]. *I.* olistema. A slipping, dislocation.

Oli'va (*L.*). 1. Olive. 2. Olivary body. **O. infe'rior,** olivary body. **O. supe'rior,** nucleus olivaris superior.

Ol'ivary. *L.* olivarius; *F.* olivaire; *G.* olivenartig; *I.* olivare. 1. Shaped like an olive. 2. Relating to the olivary body. **O. bod'y.** *L.* corpus olivarium. An oval protuberance containing a large nucleus found on lateral surface of medulla just below the pons. **O. body, supe'rior,** nucleus olivaris superior. **O. em'inence,** olivary process. **O. fascic'ulus,** lateral column of medulla oblongata. **O. nu'cleus.** *L.* nucleus olivæ; *G.* Olivenkern. A collection of gray matter folded like an empty pocket within the olivary body. **O. pedun'cle.** *L.* pedunculus olivæ. The fibres which, after surrounding the gray nucleus of the olivary body within and without, are collected into a bundle; they end in the deep arcuate fibres. **O. proc'ess.** *L.* processus olivæ; *G.* Sattelknopf. A rounded prominence on upper surface of body of sphenoid in front of pituitary fossa. **O. sul'ci,** grooves which separate the olive from neighboring portions of medulla oblongata. The **lateral olivary sulcus** (*L.* sulcus olivæ lateralis) separates it from the lateral tract; the **medial olivary sulcus** (*L.* sulcus olivæ medialis) is a continuation upward of the posterior lateral sulcus of the medulla.

Ol'ive. Olivary body. **O., infe'rior,** olivary body. **O., supe'rior,** nucleus olivaris superior.

Ol'ive. *L., I.* oliva. The fruit of *Olea europæa*, L. **O. oil.** *L.* oleum olivæ; *F.* huile d'olive; *G.* Olivenöl; *I.* olio d'oliva. A fixed oil expressed from the ripe fruit of *Olea europæa*, L. [U. S. P.]; a bland, nearly odorless, pale-yellow or greenish-yellow, oily liquid, sp. gr. .915 to .918; sparingly soluble in alcohol, freely soluble in ether; nutritious and mildly laxative; principally used in pharmacy as a constituent of liniments, ointments, cerates, and plasters.

Olive (*G.*). In composition **Oliven,** as, **—kern,** olivary nucleus; **—kernbündel,** funiculus olivaris; **—kernstrang,** funiculus olivaris; **—nebenkern,** nucleus olivarius accessorius; **—öl,** olive oil; **—strang,** lateral column of medulla oblongata; **—zwischenschicht,** interolivary layer.

Olive cérébelleuse or **O. du corps rhomboïdal** (*F.*). Nucleus olivaris superior.

Ol'iver Springs. Sulphuretted and chalybeate waters, Oliver Springs, Anderson Co., Tennessee.

Oliver's test. For bile in urine, a solution composed of 30 gr. pulverized peptone, 4 gr. salicylic acid, 30 m. acetic acid, and 8 f℥ of distilled water; filter until perfectly transparent. 20 m. of the urine added to f℥j of the solution will cause an opalescence proportionate to the amount of bile present.

Ol'ivile. A crystalline principle obtained from the exudation from the bark of the olive-tree.

Ol'ivine. *I.* olivino. See *Rutilin.*

Ollier's meth'od or **O.'s opera'tion.** A rhinoplastic operation in which an inverted flap, including periosteum, is taken from the forehead, and side-flaps are taken, by preference, from the stump of the nose.

Olo-orromenite (*I.*). Inflammation of several serous membranes at once or in quick succession.

Olophlyc'tis (*L.*) [*ὀλοφλυκτίς*]. *F.* olophlyctide; *I.* oloflittide. A dark vesicle; herpes.

Olopho'nia (*L.*) [*ὀλός, φωνή*]. Defective speech from malformation, as from hare-lip.

O. L. P., abbv. for **Occipito-læva posterior** (*L.*), left occipito-posterior position of fœtus in labor.

Olshausen's opera'tion. Ventrofixation of the uterus for retroflexion.

Olulano'sis (*L.*). A disease of cats, due to the presence of *Olulanus tricuspis* in the lungs.

Olula'nus tricus'pis (*L.*). A species of nematode worm found in the stomach and lungs of cats.

Olym'pian Springs. Saline sulphur springs, in Bath Co., Kentucky.

Omaceph'alus (*L.*) [*ὠμός, ἀ, κεφαλή*]. *F.* omacéphale; *I.* omacefalo. A monster whose head is imperfectly formed, the organs of special sense rudimentary, and the thoracic extremities absent.

Oma'gra (*L.*) [*ὦμος, ἄγρα*]. *F.* omagre. Gout in the shoulder.

Omal'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. *F., G.* Omalgie. Pain in the shoulder.

Omalografia (*L.*). Homolography.

Omarthritis [*ὦμος, ἄρθρον*]. Inflammation of the shoulder.

Omarthroc'ace (*L.*) [*ὦμος, ἄρθρον, κακός*]. Disease of the shoulder-joint.

Oma'sum (*L.*). *F.* feuillet; *I.* omaso. The third stomach, or maniplies, of ruminants.

Omato'cia (*L.*) [*ὦμος, τοκος*]. *G.* Omatocie. Premature birth.

Ombelicale (*I.*). Umbilical. **Ombelicato**, umbilicated. **Ombelicazione**, umbilication.

Ombelico (*I.*). Umbilicus.

Ombilic (*F.*). Umbilicus.

Ombilical, ale (*F.*). Umbilical.

Ombilication (*F.*). Formation of a central depression, as in the pustules of vaccinia and smallpox.

Ombiliqué, ée (*F.*). Umbilicated.

Omen'tal. *F.* omental, ale; *I.* omentale. Relating to the omentum.

Omenti'tis. *F.* omentite; *G.* Netzentzundung. Inflammation of the omentum.

Omento (*I.*). Omentum.

Omen'tocele (*L.*). Epiplocele.

Omen'tula (*L.*). Appendices epiploicæ.

Omen'tulum (*L.*). Smaller omentum.

Omen'tum (*L.*). *F.* épiploon; *G.* Netz; *I.* omento. A double fold of peritoneum passing from one viscus to another. **O. col'icum.** 1. That portion of great omentum which in fœtal life is an appendage to the colon only, and afterward becomes united with the mesogastrium. A part remains in the adult as the hepato-colic ligament. 2. Hepato-colic ligament. **O. gas'tro-col'icum**, gastro-colic omentum. **O., great**, gastro-colic omentum. **O., less'er**, gastro-hepatic omentum. **O. ma'jus**, gastro-colic omentum. **O. mi'nus**, gastro-hepatic omentum.

Omeopatia (*I.*). Homœopathy.

Omerale (*I.*). Humeral. **Omero**, humerus.

Omero-cubitale (*L.*). Brachialis anticus.

Omero-olecranico (*I.*). Triceps brachialis.

Omero-sopra-metacarpico (*L.*). Extensor carpi radialis longior.

Omero-sopra-radiale (*L.*). Supinator longus.

Omero-stiloideo (*L.*). Supinator longus.

Omfalelcosi (*I.*). Ulceration of umbilicus. **Omfalocele**, umbilical hernia.

Omiche'sis (*L.*) [*ὀμιχέω*]. Micturition.

Omich'ma (*L.*) [*ὀμιχμα*]. The urine.

Omicidio (*I.*). 1. *Murder*, if death results from the injury within forty days. 2. *Manslaughter*, if death does not result within forty days, or is not necessarily due to the injury alone.

Omicidiomania (*I.*). Insanity, homicidal.

Omi'tis [*ὦμος*]. Inflammation of the shoulder.

Omn. bih., abbv. for **Omni bihora** (*L.*), every two hours.

Omn. hor., abbv. for **Omni hora** (*L.*), every hour.

Omniv'orous. *F.* omnivore. Eating all sorts of food, both vegetable and animal.

Omn. man., abbv. for **Omni mane** (*L.*), every morning.

Omn. noct., abbv. for **Omni nocte** (*L.*), every night.

Omnubila'tion. A making or becoming obscure or confused.

Omo-ancone'us (*L.*). Dorso-epitrochlearis [Devis].

Omo-atlan'ticus (*L.*). Levator claviculæ.

Omocentrico (*I.*). Homocentric.

Omo-cervica'lis (*L.*). Levator claviculæ.

Omo-clavicula'ris (*L.*). Coraco-clavicular muscle.

Omo-cleido-hyoi'deus (*L.*). Accessory head of omo-hyoid, arising from the clavicle, apparently an extension of muscular fibres into the process of cervical fascia which confines the posterior belly and intermuscular tendon.

Omocotile (*I.*). Glenoid cavity.

Omodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὦμος, ὀδύνη*]. *F.* omodynie. Pain in the shoulder.

Omo-hy'oid. *L.* omohyoideus; *F.* omohyoïdien; *G.* Schulterblattzungenbeinmuskel; *I.* omojoideo. A long thin digastric muscle stretching obliquely across the neck, arising from upper border of scapula and inserted into body of hyoid bone. The tendon which intervenes between the two bellies is attached to the first rib by a process of the cervical fascia.

Omo-hyoi'deus (*L.*). Omo-hyoid.

Omologo (*I.*). Homologous.

Omopha'gia (*L.*) [*ὠμός, φάγω*]. *G.* Omophagie. The eating of raw food.

Omoph'agus (*L.*). *F.* omophage; *I.* omofago. One who eats raw food.

Omopla'ta (*L.*) [*ὦμος, πλατύς*]. *F.* omoplate. Scapula.

Omoplata-ioideo (*I.*). Omo-hyoid.

Omoplat-hyoïdien (*F.*). Omo-hyoid.

Omosi'tia (*L.*) [*ὠμόσιτος*]. Omophagia.

Omoster'num (*L.*). Interarticular cartilage of sterno-clavicular joint.

Omostropho'sis (*L.*) [*στρέφω*]. Dislocation of shoulder.

Omo-thy'roid. An aberrant form of the omo-hyoid muscle in which it sends a fascicle to be inserted upon the superior horn of the thyroid cartilage.

Omoto'cia (*L.*) [*ὠμός, τόκος*]. *G.* Omotocie. Abortion.

Omo-trachélien (*F.*). Levator claviculæ.

Ompha'cium (*L.*) [*ὄμφαξ*]. Verjuice.

Omphalec'tomy [*ὀμφαλός, ἐκτέμνω*]. Excision of the umbilicus.

Omphalelco'sis (*L.*) [*ἕλκωσις*]. Ulceration of the navel.

Omphal'ic. *L.* omphalicus; *F.* omphalique; *G.* omphalisch. Umbilical.

Omphali'tis. Inflammation of the umbilicus.

Om'phalocele [*κήλη*]. *F.* omphalocèle; *I.* onfalocele. Umbilical hernia.

Omphalocraniodid'ymus (*L.*) [*κρανίον, δίδυμος*]. A double monster, in which the umbilical cord or rudiment of one fœtus is attached to the cranium of another.

Om'phaloid. *F.* omphaloïde. Navel-like, umbilicated.

Omphalomesera'ic. Omphalomesenteric. **O. vein,** main venous stem returning blood from the yolk-sac to the embryo.

Omphalomesenter'ic duct. *L.* ductus omphalo-mesenteriens. Passage in fœtus connecting small intestine with umbilical vesicle. A vestige of it is often found in the adult as a small diverticulum.

Omphalomesenter'ic ves'sels. *F.* vaisseaux omphalo-mésentériques; *G.* Dottersackgefässe; *I.* vasi onfalo-mesenterici. Two very fine vessels on the parietes of the umbilical vesicle.

Omphalon'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. Umbilical tumor.

Omphaloneu'ron (*L.*) [*νεῦρον*]. The umbilical cord.

Omphalop'agus (*L.*) [*πήγνυμι*]. *F.* omphalopage; *I.* onfalopago. Double monster united by the anterior aspects of the bodies, and having a single umbilicus at the lower point of fusion. For species see *Gastrodidymus, Prosopodidymus, Sternodidymus, Xiphodidymus.*

Omphalophlebi'tis. *F.* omphalophlébite; *I.* onfaloflebite. Inflammation of the umbilical vein.

Omphalophy'ma (*L.*) [*φῦμα*]. Umbilical phlegmon.

Omphalopropto'sis (*L.*) [*πρόπτωσις*]. *F.* omphaloproptose. Protrusion of the navel.

Omphalorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. *F.* omphalorrhagie; *I.* onfalorragia. Hæmorrhage from the umbilicus.

Omphalorrhex'is (*L.*) [*ῥῆξις*]. Rupture of the navel.

Omphalorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. Umbilical discharge.

Omphalosite (*F.*). A monster incapable of independent life when the umbilical cord is severed.

Omphalosoter (*F.*). Instrument to replace prolapsed funis.

Omphalot'omy [*τομή*]. *F.* omphalotomie; *I.* onfalotomia. Section of umbilical cord.

Om'phalus (*L.*) [*ὀμφαλός*]. Umbilicus.

O'mum. Ajwain.

Onage. Inée.

Onaniren (*G.*). To masturbate.

O'nanism [Onan, Gen. xxxviii. 9]. *L.* onania; *F.* onanisme; *G.* Onanie, Selbstbefleckung; *I.* onanismo. 1. Wilful failure to consummate the sexual act. 2 (and more common). Masturbation.

On'cograph [*ὄγκος, γράφω*]. Instrument for recording variations in volume of a body, such as the spleen.

Oncol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *L., I.* oncologia; *F.* oncologie. Discourse on tumors.

Oncom'eter. An instrument used to measure variations in volume of bodies.

Onco'sis (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. *F.* oncose; *I.* oncosi. Production of a tumor.

Oncot'omy [*τομή*]. *L., I.* oncotomia; *F.* oncotomie; *G.* Onkotomie. Excision of, or cutting into, a tumor.

Onction (*F.*). Inunction.

Onctueux, euse (*F.*). Unctuous.

On'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. *F.* oncome; *I.* oncoma. Tumor.

Onde (*F.*). Wave. **O. musculaire,** muscle-wave; swelling travelling along a muscle-fibre during contraction.

Ondulation (*F.*). *I.* ondulazione. Oscillatory movement, undulation, fluctuation.

Oneirodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὄνειρος, ὀδύνη*]. Disagreeable dreaming.

Oneirog'mus (*L.*) [*ὀνειρωγμός*]. *F.* onirogme; *I.* onirogma. Lascivious dream, nocturnal pollution.

Oneirol'ogy [*λόγος*]. The science of dreams.

Onglade (*F.*). Ingrowing nail.

Ongle (*F.*). Nail. **O. incarné,** ingrowing nail, onyxis.

Onglée (*F.*). Numbness of ends of fingers, resulting from cold.

Onguéal, ale (*F.*). Unguial.

Onguent (*F.*). Ointment. The Codex limits the term to such ointments as contain a resinous substance: see *Pommade*. **O. d'arcæus,** ointment of elemi. **O. basilicum,** resin cerate. **O. blanc de Rhazès,** ointment of carbonate of lead. **O. citrin,** ointment of nitrate of mercury. **O. diachylon,** diachylon ointment. **O. gris,** pomatum cum hydrargyro simplex. **O. mercurial double,** mercurial ointment. **O. de la mère Thècle** [Cod.], brown plaster. **O. Napolitain,** mercurial ointment. **O. de populéum,** ointment of poplar-buds. **O. soufré,** sulphur ointment. **O. de styrax,** ointment of storax.

Onicatrofia (*I.*). Onychatrophia.

Onicaussi (*I.*). Onychogryphosis.

Onice (*I.*). 1. Onyx. 2. Pterygium.

Onichia (*I.*). Onychia. **Onicofima,** onychophyma. **Onicomicosi,** onychomycosis. **Onicoptosi,** onychoptosis. **Onicosi,** onichoses.

Onion, un'yun [*L.* unio]. 1. *F.* oignon; *G.* Zwiebel; *I.* cipolla. The bulb of *Allium cepa*, L.; stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, and rubefacient. 2. Old English term for *bunion*.

Onirodynie (*F.*). Painful dream.

Onirog'ma (*L.*) [*ὄνειρος*]. *F.* onirogme. Seminal emission in a dream.

Onis'cus asel'lus, L. Wood louse, an isopod crustacean common in cellars and dark, moist places.

Onissi (*I.*). Onyxis.

Onkinocele (*G.*). The swelling accompanying inflammation of sheaths of tendons.

Onkologie (*G.*). Oncology.

Onomatolo'gia (*L.*) [*ὄνομα, λόγος*]. Nomenclature.

Onomatoma'nia (*L.*) [*μανία*]. Mental distress at inability to recall names of persons or things, or irresistible impulse to repeat, or morbid dread of, some particular word.

Ono'nin. $C_{30}H_{42}O_{13}$. *F.* ononine; *I.* ononino. A crystallizable, tasteless glucoside obtained from the root of *Ononis spinosa*.

Ono'nis spino'sa, L. Rest-harrow, a common European herb; the root is official, and is used as a diuretic.

Onopor'don acan'thium (*L.*). *F.* onoporde; *I.* onopordo. Cotton thistle; a European composite plant; the juice has been recommended as an external application for cancer.

Onosmo'dium virginia'num, DC. False gromwell; Nat. Ord. *Boragineæ*; indigenous; root and seeds diuretic and tonic; said to dissolve calculi.

Ontano (*I.*). Alder-tree.

Ontog'eny [*ὤν, γένος*]. *F.* ontogénie; *G.* Ontogenie; *I.* ontogenesi. The development or genesis of the individual.

Ontol'ogy [*ὤν, λόγος*]. *L.*, *I.* ontologia; *F.* ontologie. Doctrine of being, in the abstract. Medical ontology treats of diseases as distinct entities in and by themselves, without reference to the part or parts affected.

Onychatroph'ia (*L.*) [*ὄνυξ, ἀτροφία*]. *F.* onychatrophie; *G.* Nagelschwinde; *I.* onicatrofia. Atrophy of the nails.

Onychau'xe (*L.*) [*αὔξη*]. Onychogryphosis.

Onychexallax'is (*L.*) [*ἐξάλλαξις*] Degeneration of the nail.

Ony'chia (*L.*) [*ὄνυξ*]. *F.* onychie. Inflammation and suppuration at the side or root of the finger-nail.

Onychocla'sis (*L.*) [*κλάσις*]. Fracture of a nail.

Onychocli'ne (*L.*) [*κλίνη*]. Bed of the nail.

On'ycho-crypto'ses (*L.*) [*κρυπτός*]. Diseases of the nail-follicles.

Onychogrypho'sis (*L.*) [*ὄνυξ, γρυπός*]. Hypertrophy of the nails, with curvature.

Onychomyco'sis (*L.*) [*μύκης*]. Tinea trichophytina affecting root of nail.

Onychon'osi (*L.*) [*νόσος*]. Diseases of the nails.

Onychopath'ic [*πάθος*]. Pertaining to disease of the nails.

Onychophy'ma (*L.*) [*φῦμα*]. *F.* onychophyme; *G.* Nagelgeschwulst; *I.* onicofima. Thick and roughened condition of the nail, as in syphilis and lepra.

Onychopto'sis (*L.*) [*πτῶσις*]. *F.* onychoptose. Falling off of the nails.

Onycho'ses (*L.*). Diseases of the nails.

Onychostro'ma (*L.*) [*στρῶμα*]. Bed of the nail.

Onyc'lein. Brownish granules found in the matrix of the nail, resembling keratohyaline granules of stratum granulosum of epidermis.

O'nyx (*L.*) [*ὄνυξ*]. Infiltration of pus in the layers of cornea, generally at the lower part, resembling a finger-nail in appearance.

Onyx'is (*L.*). Ingrowing nail.

Onyxi'tis. Paronychia.

Onzième paire (*F.*). Eleventh pair of nerves.

Ooblaste (*F.*). Cell which develops into an ovule.

Oöcye'sis (*L.*) [*ᾠόν, κύησις*]. Ovarian pregnancy.

Ooforalgia (*L.*). Oöphoralgia. **Ooforite,** oöphoritis.

Oökine'sis (*L.*) [*κίνησις*]. The series of movements and form-changes of the ovum during maturation, fecundation, and first segmentation.

Oölem'ma (*L.*) [*λέμμα*]. Vitelline membrane.

O. oliv., abbv. for **Oleum olivæ** (*L.*), olive oil.

Oölo'gia (*L.*) [*λόγος*]. Description of the ovum.

Oön (*L.*) [*ᾠόν*]. Ovum.

O'önine. Albumen.

Oöphoral'gia (*L.*) [*ᾠόν, φέρω, ἄλγος*]. *F.* oophoralgie; *I.* ooforalgia. Pain in ovarian region.

Oöphorec'tomy [*ἐκ, τομή*]. Excision of the ovary.

Oöpho'ria (*L.*) [*ᾠόν, φέρω*]. Hysteria.

Oöphori'tis. *F.* oophorite; *I.* ooforite. Ovaritis.

Oöph'oro-ep'ilepsy. Epilepsy depending on ovarian disease.

Oöph'oro-ma'nia (*L.*). Insanity resulting from ovarian disease.

Oöph'oron [*ᾠόν, φόρος*]. That region of the ovary in which ova are developed.

Oöphoropath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. Diseases of ovaries.

Oöphoro-salpingec'tomy [*σάλπιγξ, ἐκ, τομή*]. Excision of ovary and Fallopian tube.

Oöphor'rhaphy [*ῥάπτω*]. Operation for treatment of displaced ovary, consisting in suturing hilus of ovary to the relaxed infundibulo-pelvic ligaments.

Ooplastie (*F.*). Fecundation.

O'öscope [*σκοπέω*]. An apparatus for observing the development within the egg.

O'ösperm [*ᾠόν, σπέρμα*]. The fertilized ovum [Balfour].

O'öspore [*σπόρος*]. Ovum, egg-cell.

Oozoaire (*F.*). The ovule.

O'paline. *L.* opalinus; *F.* opalin, ine. Of a milky, bluish tint. **O. plaques of mouth,** leucoplasia buccalis.

Ope'ocele (*L.*). Obturator hernia.

Opera'tion. *L.* operatio; *F.* opération; *I.* operazione. 1. A doing. 2. A thing done. For surgical operations named after persons see under their names.

Operationslager (*G.*). Operating-table or stand.

Operationslehre (*G.*). Doctrine of operations.

Operationstisch (*G.*). Table for operations.

Operazione (*I.*). Operation.

Oper'culum (*L.*). *F.* opercule; *I.* opercolo. A covering, a lid. **O. il'ei,** ileocæcal valve. **O. in'sulæ,** triangular eminence between posterior and ascending branches of fissure of Sylvius, formed by a portion of inferior frontal and of præcentral convolutions, and covering over a considerable portion of the island of Reil. **O. laryn'gis,** epiglottis. **O. sel'læ,** sheet of dura mater passing over pituitary fossa of sphenoid bone, binding down the pituitary body.

Operment (*G.*). Orpiment.

Oph., abbv. for **Ophthalmoscope, Ophthalmoscopia,** or **Ophthalmia.**

Ophe'lia Chira'ta, Grise. An annual plant, native of northern India. Nat. Ord. *Gentianæ*: see *Chirata.*

Ophe'lic acid. $C_{11}H_{20}O_{10}$. A bitter

acid principle isolated by Hohn (1869) from chirata.

Ophi'asis (*L.*) [ὄφις]. 1. A word used by Celsus to express a form of baldness in which the hair falls out at back of head, progressing toward the ears and forehead. 2. Used by Fuchs to express different forms of lepra.

Ophri'tis [ὀφρύς]. *F.* ophryte; *I.* ofrite. Inflammation of eyebrow.

Oph'ryo-alve'olo-auric'ular an'gle. A facial angle measured by two lines drawn from ophryon and auricular point which meet at the alveolar point.

Oph'ryo-in'iac arc. *F.* courbe ophryo-iniaque. Arc measured on surface of cranium from ophryon to inion.

Oph'ryon (*L.*) [ὀφρύς] In craniometry the point where the supraorbital line cuts the median line.

Ophryo-opis'thiac arc. *F.* courbe ophryo-opisthiaque. That measured on surface of cranium from ophryon to opisthion.

Ophryo-spi'nal angle. Jacquart's angle: see *Facial angle*.

Ophry'tic [ὀφρύς]. *L.* ophryticus. Pertaining to the eyebrow.

Ophthalmal'gia (*L.*) [ὀφθαλμός, ἄλγος]. *F., G.* Ophthalmalgie; *I.* oftalmalgia. Optic neuralgia.

Ophthalmatro'phia (*L.*) [ἀτροφία]. Atrophy of the eyeball.

Ophthalmenceph'alon (*L.*) [ἐγκέφαλος]. That portion of the eye which is developed from the brain.

Ophthal'mia [ὀφθαλμός]. *F., G.* Ophthalmie; *I.* oftalmia. Term used by the older writers for any inflammation of the eye, but especially for conjunctivitis. **O. asiat'ica**, or **bel'lica**, or **contagio'sa**, or **Egypti'aca**, or **milita'ris**, or **pu'ro-muco'sa contagio'sa.** Contagious form of conjunctivitis, probably due to microörganisms, and tending to become chronic with granular lids. **O. neonato'rum**, purulent conjunctivitis of the newborn. **O. neuroparalyt'ica**, form occurring in paralysis of sensation of conjunctiva, resulting in corneal perforation. **O. sympathet'ica**, inflammation of one eye, caused by disease or injury of the other. **O. tar'sa**, blepharitis. **O. virulen'ta**, purulent conjunctivitis.

Ophthalmia'ter (*L.*) [ἰατρός]. An oculist.

Ophthalmiat'rics [ὀφθαλμός, ἰατρεία]. *F.* ophthalmoiatrie; *G.* Augenheilkunde; *I.* oftalmojatria That part of medicine pertaining to treatment of diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmiatrisch (*G.*). Ophthalmiatric—*i. e.* pertaining to treatment of eye diseases.

Ophthal'mic. *L.* ophthalmicus; *F.* ophthalmique; *G.* ophthalmisch; *I.* oftalmico. Relating to the eye. **O. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria ophthalmica; *F.* artère ophthalmique; *G.* Augenschlagader; *I.* arteria oftalmica. A considerable branch of internal carotid entering orbit by the optic foramen; supplies the visual apparatus. **O. gan'glion.** *L.* ganglion ciliare; *F.* ganglion ophthalmique; *G.* Ciliarganglion; *I.* ganglio oftalmico. A small reddish structure at back of orbit, composed of fibres and multipolar cells and serving as a centre for the nerve-supply of eyeball. It is supplied by three roots—motor from oculomotor nerve, sensory from nasal nerve, and sympathetic (trophic) from carotid plexus. **O. nerve.** *L.* ramus ophthalmicus; *F.* branche ophthalmique; *G.* Augenast; *I.* nervo oftalmico. First division of fifth or trifacial nerve; purely sensory. Leaves cranium by sphenoidal fissure, and divides into lachrymal, frontal, and nasal nerves, which supply bulb of eye, lachrymal gland, and mucous membrane of eye and nose. **O. plex'us.** *L.* plexus ophthalmicus. Filaments of cavernous plexus, extending to ophthalmic artery. **O. si'nus**, cavernous sinus. **O. veins.** *L.* venæ ophthalmicæ; *F.* veines ophthalmiques; *G.* Augenblutadern; *I.* vene oftalmiche. Usually two in number, superior and inferior; collect blood from the orbit, communicating with angular and supraorbital veins, and discharge into cavernous sinus.

Ophthalmie (*F.*). Ophthalmia. **O. blennorrhagique**, gonorrhœal ophthalmia. **O. catarrhale épidémique**, Egyptian ophthalmia. **O. ciliaire**, blepharitis. **O. d'Égypte**, Egyptian ophthalmia; purulent conjunctivitis **O. diphthéritique**, conjunctivitis with formation of false membranes. **O. granuleuse**, trachoma, granulated eyelids. **O. purulente des nouveau-nés**, ophthalmia neonatorum. **O. sèche**, sclerophthalmia. **O. sympathique**, sympathetic ophthalmia.

Ophthalmique (*F.*). 1. Ophthalmic. 2. First branch of fifth pair of nerves.

Ophthalmi'tis. *F.* ophthalmite. Ophthalmia; choroiditis.

Ophthal'mo- [*ὀφθαλμός*]. In composition = eye.

Ophthalmoblennorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*βλέννα, ῥέω*]. *F.* ophthalmoblennorrhée. Catarrhal conjunctivitis.

Ophthalmocarcino'ma (*L.*) [*καρκίνωμα*]. Cancer of eye.

Ophthal'mocele (*L.*) [*κήλη*]. *F.* ophthalmocèle. Exophthalmus.

Ophthalmocente'sis (*L.*) [*κέντησις*]. Paracentesis of the eyeball.

Ophthalmochroïte (*F.*). The choroidal pigment.

Ophthalmocopie (*F.*). Weakness of eyesight.

Ophthalmodesmi'tis [*δεσμός*]. Conjunctivitis.

Ophthalmo-dynamom'eter [*δύναμις, μέτρον*]. *F.* ophthalmodynamomètre. Instrument for measuring power of convergence [Landolt].

Ophthalmodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. *F.* ophthalmodynie. Neuralgia of the eyeball.

Ophthalmœde'ma (*L.*) [*οἴδημα*]. Conjunctival œdema.

Ophthalmog'raphy [*γράφω*]. *F.* ophthalmographie. Description of the eye.

Ophthalmoïatrie (*F.*). Ophthalmiatries.

Ophthalmol'ogist. *G.* Ophthalmolog. Oculist.

Ophthalmol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *L.* ophthalmologia; *F.* ophthalmologie; *I.* oftalmologia. That part of medical science relating to the structure, functions, and affections of the eye.

Ophthalmomacro'sis (*L.*) [*μακρός*]. Enlargement of the eyeball.

Ophthalmomala'cia (*L.*) [*μαλακία*]. *F.*, *G.* Ophthalmomalacie. Softening of eyeball: see *Phthisis bulbi*.

Ophthalmom'eter [*μέτρον*]. *F.* ophthalmomètre; *I.* oftalmometro. Instrument for measuring the eye, and the radius of curvature of the cornea in particular. The principal forms in use are those of Helmholtz and of Javal and Schiötz.

Ophthalmom'etry [*ὀφθαλμός, μέτρον*]. Mensuration of the eye, usually limited in its application to measuring the radius of curvature of the cornea.

Ophthalmomyi'tis [*μῦς*]. Inflammation of ocular muscles.

Ophthalmonosol'ogy [*νόσος, λόγος*]. *G.* Ophthalmonosologie. Discourse on diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmophan'tom. *G.* Augenphantom. A mask in which the eyes of animals may be inserted on which to practise operations on the eyeball.

Ophthalmophthi'sis (*L.*) [*φθίσις*]. Atrophy of the eyeball.

Ophthalmople'gia (*L.*) [*πλήσσω*]. *F.* ophthalmoplégie; *I.* oftalmoplegia. Paralysis of ocular muscles. **O. exter'na**, progressive paralysis of extrinsic muscles of eyeball. **O. inter'na**, paralysis of iris and ciliary muscle.

Ophthalmopo'nia (*L.*) [*πόνος*]. *F.* ophthalmoponie; *I.* oftalmoponia. Neuralgia of the eye.

Ophthalmopto'ma (*L.*) [*πτῶμα*]. Protrusion of the eyeball.

Ophthalmopto'sis (*L.*) [*πτῶσις*]. *F.* ophthalmoptose; *I.* oftalmoptosi. Exophthalmus.

Ophthalmorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. *F.* ophthalmorrhagie; *I.* oftalmorragia. Hæmorrhage from the eye.

Ophthalmorrhex'is (*L.*) [*ῥῆξις*]. Rupture of the eyeball.

Ophthalmorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. Discharge from the eye, especially an oozing of bloody fluid.

Ophthal'mos. Eye.

Ophthal'moscope [*ὀφθαλμός, σκοπέω*]. *G.* Augenspiegel; *I.* oftalmoscopio. An instrument invented by Helmholtz in 1851 for examining the interior of the eye. **Refrac'tion o.**, a form of the ophthalmoscope for determining refraction of eye.

Ophthalmoscoptom'eter. An arrangement of the ophthalmoscope for determining refraction of the eye.

Ophthalmos'copy. *F.* ophthalmoscopie; *I.* oftalmoscopia. Examination of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope.

Ophthalmoskop (*G.*). Ophthalmoscope.

Ophthal'mostat [*στατός*]. *G.* Augapfelhalter; *I.* oftalmostato. Instrument for holding the eyeball during operation.

Ophthalmostatom'etry [*στατός, μέτρον*]. Measurement of the position of the eyes.

Ophthalmostere'sis (*L.*) [*στέρησις*]. Anophthalmus.

Ophthalmot'omy [τομή]. *F.* ophthalmotomie; *I.* oftalmotomia. Dissection of, cutting into, or excision of, eye.

Ophthalmotonom'eter [τόνος, μέτρον]. Instrument for determining the tension of the eyeball.

Ophthalmotonom'etry. Measurement of the tension of the eyeball.

Ophthal'motrope [τρέπω]. *G.* Ophthalmotrop. Apparatus for demonstrating the various movements of the eyes.

Ophthalmotropom'eter. An instrument for measuring the movements of the eyes.

Ophthalmotropom'etry [τροπός, μέτρον]. The measurement of the movements of the eyes.

Ophthalmoxero'sis (*L.*) [ξηρός]. Dryness of conjunctiva.

Ophthalmoxy'sis (*L.*) [ξύσις]. *F.* ophthalmoxyse; *I.* oftalmossisi. Scarification of conjunctiva.

Ophthalmozo'a (*L.*) [ζῷον]. *F.* ophthalmozoaires; *I.* oftalmozoarii. Animal parasites in the eye.

Ophthalmymeni'tis [ὑμήν]. Conjunctivitis.

Opiacé, ée (*F.*). Containing opium.

O'pianyl. *F.* opianyle; *I.* oppianile. Meconin

Opiat (*F.*). Term formerly applied to any electuary containing opium; at present used as a synonym for electuary in general. **O. de copahu composé,** électuary of copaiba. **O. dentifrice,** électuaire dentifrice.

O'piate. *L.* opiatum; *F.*, *G.* Opiat; *I.* opiato. Medicine containing opium.

Opia'tum (*L.*). Opiat. **O. cum copa'hu compos'itum** [Cod.], electuary of copaiba.

Opio (*I.*). Opium

Opistenare (*I.*). Opisthenar.

Opisthan'trus (*L.*) [ὀπισθ-, ἄντρον]. Term applied to skulls in which the vertical let fall upon the radius fixus from the most projecting point of the torus frontalis falls behind that let fall from the nasion by a distance of from 1 to 6 mm. [Lissauer].

Opis'thenar [ὀπισθέναρ]. Back of the hand.

Opis'thion [ὀπίσθιος]. *L.* punctum foraminis magni posterius. 1. Point where median line meets posterior border of foramen magnum [Broca]. 2. The lambda or posterior end of sagittal suture [Lissauer].

Opis'tho- (*L.*) [ὀπίσθιος]. In composition back, behind.

Opisthobreg'mus (*L.*) [ὄπισθε, βρέγμα]. Term applied to skulls in which the line drawn from hormion to bregma makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 55.5° to 68° [Lissauer].

Opisthochas'mus (*L.*) [χάσμα]. Term applied to skulls in which the line joining staphylion and basion (Chasmachene) looks forward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal, making with it an angle of from 13° to 26°.

Opisthocrâne (*F.*). Occiput.

Opisthocypho'sis (*L.*) [κυφός]. *F.* opisthocyphose; *I.* opistocifosi. Backward curvature of spine, the convexity being forward.

Opisthogas'tric [γαστήρ]. *F.* opisthogastrique; *I.* opistogastrico. Behind the stomach.

Opisthogastrique (*F.*). 1. Opisthogastric. 2. Cœliac axis.

Opisthog'nathous [γνάθος]. *F.* opisthognathe; *I.* opistognato. Having teeth that slope backward.

Opisthomeloph'orus (*L.*) [μέλος, φέρω]. *F.* opisthomelophore; *I.* opistomeloforo. Notomelus.

Opisthophalacro'sis (*L.*) [φαλάκρωσις]. Baldness of occiput.

Opisthopo'ria (*L.*) [πορεία]. Involuntary going backward in attempting to walk.

Opisthot'ic [ὦτος]. *F.* opisthotique; *I.* opistotico. Behind the ear. **O. bone,** posterior part of petrous portion of temporal bone; separate bone in fishes. **O. cen'tre,** a separate ossific centre for the temporal bone, forming that part of petrosal seen at base of skull [Huxley].

Opisthotique (*F.*). 1. Opisthotic. 2. Opisthotic bone

Opisthot'onos (*L.*) [ὄπισθεν, τόνος]. *I.* opistotono. A tetanic spasm in which the body is bent backward.

Opistocifosi (*I.*). Opisthocyphosis.

Opistocranio (*I.*). Occiput.

Opistogastrico (*I.*). Cœliac axis.

Opistognato (*I.*). Opisthognathous.

Opistomeloforo (*I.*). Opisthomelophorus.

Opisto-tenar (*I.*). Erector spinæ.

Opistotico (*I.*). Opisthotic.

Opistotono (*L.*). Opisthotonos.

O'pium (*L.*) [ὄπιον]. *F.* opio, oppio. The concrete, milky exudation obtained in Asia Minor by incising the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*, L., Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*. In its normal moist condition should yield by assay not less than 9 per cent. of morphine [U. S. P.]. The principal commercial varieties of opium are: 1, Turkey, Smyrna, or Constantinople opium; 2, Egyptian opium: 3, Persian opium; 4, India opium; 5, Mozambique or Zambesi opium; 6, European opium. Seventeen alkaloids are recognized as existing in opium—viz. 1, morphine; 2, narcotine; 3, codeine; 4, thebaine; 5, papaverine; 6, narceine; 7, hydrocotarnine; 8, pseudomorphine; 9, protopine; 10, laudanine; 11, codamine; 12, rhœadine; 13, mecodinine; 14, cryptopine; 15, laudanosine; 16, lanthopine; 17, gnoscopine. Two neutral principles have also been found—meconin and meconisin, and the peculiar acid known as meconic acid. Opium is therapeutically classified as a stimulant narcotic, acting almost exclusively on the central nervous system when internally administered; applied to the surface, it is a local anodyne. A powerful narcotic poison, the effects of which are characterized especially by contraction of pupils (occurring also in apoplexy of pons Varolii). Two grains have proved fatal, and children are especially susceptible. Morphia and meconic acid (*q. v.*) are the components of especial medico-legal importance: see *Table of antidotes;* see also *Bengal, Constantinople, Denarcotized, Egyptian, India, Malwa, Mozambique, Persian, Smyrna,* and *Turkey opium.* **O. cru'dum**, commercial opium. **O. denarcotiza'tum**, denarcotized opium. **O. depura'tum** [P. Swec. and P. Norv.], corresponds to extract of opium of other pharmacopœias. **O. hab'it**, habitual use of opium or morphine as a stimulant. **O. habitué**, one addicted to the opium habit.

Opium plas'ter (*L.* emplastrum opii). Lead plaster and Burgundy pitch, with 6 per cent. of extract of opium [U. S. P.].

Opiumessig (*G.*). Vinegar of opium.

Opiumextrakt (*G.*). Extract of opium.

Opiummissbrauch (*G.*). Opium habit.

Opobal'samum (*L.*). Balm of Gilead.

Opoceph'alus (*L., G.*) [ὤψ, κεφαλή]. *F.* opocéphale; *I.* opocefalo. Synotus.

Opodel'doc (*L.*). *F.* baume opodeldoch; *G.* Opodeldok; *I.* balsamo opodeldoch. A soft-solid liniment, resembling in composition and properties the soap liniment of the U. S. P., prepared from soap, camphor, oil of rosemary, oil of thyme, ammonia, and alcohol [Cod., P. G.]: see also *Liquid opodeldoc.* **O. liq'uidum**, *F.* baume opodeldoch liquide; liquid opodeldoc.

Opod'eocele (*L.*) [ὀπή, κήλη]. *F.* opodéocèle. Subpubic, or obturator, hernia.

Opodid'ymus (*L.*) [ὤψ, δίδυμος]. *F.* opodyme; *I.* opodimo. Diprosopus.

Opop'anax. *F., G.* Opopanax; *I.* opopanaco. 1. A genus of *Umbelliferæ.* 2. A gum-resin obtained from *Opopanax Chironium*, Koch [Cod.]; formerly esteemed as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue. **O. Chiro'nium**, Koch, an herb of southern Europe, resembling the parsnip; the wounded root yields a milky juice which when dry is called opopanax.

Opos'sum-tree. Sweet-gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, L.

Oppiaceo (*I.*). Containing opium.

Oppianile (*I.*). Opianyl.

Oppiato (*I.*). Opiat.

Oppila'tion. *L.* oppilatio; *G.* Verstopfung; *I.* oppilazione. Obstruction.

Oppio (*I.*). Opium.

Oppo'nens (*L.*). Opposing, bringing into opposition. **O. hal'lucis.** A supernumerary muscle often found associated with the adductor hallucis, but inserted into metatarsale I. **O. min'imi** [Cones], opponens minimi digiti. **O. min'imi dig'iti.** *F.* opposant du petit doigt; *G.* Anzieher des Kleinfingers. Small muscle of radial side of hand, arising from the ligamentum carpi volare proprium and uneiform process, and inserted into metacarpale V. **O. min'imi dig'iti pe'dis**, supernumerary muscle often found associated with flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis, but inserted separately into metatarsale V. **O. pol'licis.** *F.* opposant du pouce; *G.* Gegensteller des Daumens; *I.* opponente del pollice. A small muscle of the hand, arising from the ligamentum carpi volare proprius, and from the trapezium, and inserted into metacarpale I.

Opponente (*I.*). Opponens, often used alone for opponens pollicis.

Opposant (*F.*). Opponens.

Opposi'tion. *L.* oppositio; *I.* opposizione. Angular motion.

Oppres'sion. *L.* oppressio; *G.* Beklemmung; *I.* oppressione. Condition of feeling

a sense of weight, especially on the chest, in certain forms of respiratory disturbance.

Opsial'gia (*L.*) [*ὀφ-, ἄλγος*]. Facial neuralgia.

Opsiomètre (*F.*). Instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision.

Opsionu'si (*L.*) [*νόσος*] *F.* opsionoses; *I.* opsionosi. Diseases affecting vision.

Opsioto'cia (*L.*) [*ὀφ-, τοκος*]. Delayed labor, prolonged pregnancy.

Opsoma'nia (*L.*) [*ὀψον, μανία*]. *F.*, *I.* opsomane. Insane desire for dainty food.

Opsophagie (*G.*). Morbid daintiness as to food.

Op'tic [*ὀπτικός*]. *L.* opticus; *F.* optique; *G.* optisch; *I.* ottico. Pertaining to the eye or vision. **O. an'gle.** *F.* angle optique or visuel; *I.* angolo ottico or visuale: see *Visual angle*. **O. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ thalamicæ; *F.* artères optiques. Small branches supplying optic thalamus. The **external o. a.** are from the striate arteries; the **inferior o. a.** are twigs from the posterior cerebral artery that pass through the posterior perforated space. **O. chi'asm,** optic commissure. **O. com'missure.** *L.* chiasma opticum; *F.*, *I.* chiasma; *G.* Sehnervenkreuzung. The junction and decussation of the two optic nerves at the base of the brain upon the body of the sphenoid. **O. cup.** *G.* Augenbecher. That formed by the involution of the distal extremity of the primary optic vesicle. **O. disc.** *L.* papilla optici; *F.* papille du nerf optique; *I.* papilla del nervo ottico. The nearly circular pinkish area on the back part of the retina, where the optic nerve pierces it and expands to form its inner layer. **O. fora'men.** *L.* foramen opticum; *F.* trou optique; *G.* Sehloch; *I.* forame ottico. The round orifice at the base of either lesser wing of the sphenoid through which pass the optic nerve and the ophthalmic artery. **O. gan'glia,** corpora quadrigemina. **O. gan'glion, ba'sal** [Meynert]. *L.* ganglion basale opticum; *G.* basales Opticusganglion. A collection of cells in the tuber cinereum, near the optic tract, with which it is said to communicate. **O. groove.** *L.* sulcus opticus; *F.* gouttière optique. The narrow groove in which the optic commissure is lodged in front of the olivary eminence, upper surface of the sphenoid. **O. lobes,** corpora quadrigemina. **O. nerve.** *L.* nervus opticus; *F.* nerf optique; *G.* Sehnerv; *I.* nervo ottico. The special nerve of vision. It arises through optic tract from the optic thalami and corpora quadrigemina, emerges from the cranium by the optic foramen, and is distributed to the retina. It is believed that its fibres may be traced to the occipital lobe of the cerebrum and the upper portion of the spinal cord. The nerves of the two sides constitute the second pair of cranial nerves. **O. neurot'omy,** division of the optic nerve. **O. papil'la,** optic disc. **O. pedun'cle.** *G.* Augenstiel. The contracted stalk uniting the optic nerve with the optic vesicle. **O. radia'tions.** *F.* faisceaux optiques; *G.* Sehstrahlungen. That portion of the corona radiata of the optic thalamus passing to the occipital lobes. **O. thal'amus.** *L.* thalamus opticus; *F.* couche optique; *G.* Sehhügel; *I.* talamo ottico. One of the principal collections of gray matter at the base of the brain. It appears on either side of the third ventricle as a club-shaped mass, bent from before backward, and continuous from behind downward and forward with the optic tract. **O. tract.** *L.* tractus opticus; *F.* bandelette du nerf optique; *G.* Sehstreifen; *I.* bandeletta di origine dei nervi ottici. The first part of the optic nerve, a flat band of fibres which winds around the crus cerebri of either side, extending from the corpora geniculata to the optic commissure. **O. tu'bercles,** corpora quadrigemina.

Op'tical. Optic. **O. ax'is,** line passing through centre of cornea and posterior pole of the eye. **O. cen'tre.** *F.* centre optique; *G.* optischer Mittelpunkt; *I.* centro ottico. A point situated on the principal axis of an optical system, which is characterized by the property that every incident ray which after refraction by the first surface passes through it emerges in a parallel direction after its refraction by the second surface.

Op'tice (*L.*). Optics.

Op'tici (*L.*). Spitzka's term for the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina.

Opti'cian. *F.* opticien; *G.* Optiker; *I.* ottico. A maker of optical instruments.

Opticist. One skilled in the theory and principles of optics.

Optico-cil'iary. Relating to the optic and ciliary nerves. **O.-c. neurec'tomy,** removal of sections of the optic and ciliary nerves. **O.-c. neurot'omy,** operation of dividing the optic and ciliary nerves, leaving the globe in situ.

Optico-trochléi-sclératicien (*F.*). Superior oblique muscle of eye.

Op'tics, physiolog'ical [*οπτικός*]. *F.* optique; *G.* Optik; *I.* ottica. That part of optical science which treats of the optical properties of the eye, comprehending also the various phenomena of vision, such as color-perception, single vision with the two eyes, visual field, etc.

Op'ticus (*L.*). Optic; optic nerve.

Opticus-ellip'soid. Strongly refracting ellipsoidal body found in the basal portion of the cones of the retina.

Opticusfasern (*G.*). Optic nerve-fibres.

Opticusganglion, basales (*G.*). Optic ganglion, basal.

Optik (*G.*). Optics.

Optiker (*G.*). Optician.

Optikus (*G.*). 1. Optic nerve. 2. Optician.

Optique (*F.*). 1. Optic. 2. Optics.

Optisch, er, e, es (*G.*). Optic. **O. Mittelpunkt,** optical centre.

Op'togram. *F.* optogramme; *I.* ottogramma. The image formed on the retina by action of light on the retinal purple [Kühne].

Optog'raphy. *L.* optographia; *F.* optographie; *I.* ottografia. The fixation of images on the retina.

Optom'eter [*ὄψομαι, μέτρον*]. *F.* optomètre; *G.* Sehmesser; *I.* ottometro. Instrument for measuring limits of distinct vision of an eye.

Op'toscope [*σκοπέω*]. Instrument proposed by E. Bertin-Sans for testing alleged unilateral amblyopia.

Opto-strié, ée (*F.*). Relating to the optic thalami and corpora striata.

Optoty'pi (*L.*). Test-letters for determining visual acuteness.

Opun'tia (*L.*). Prickly pear, Indian fig; a genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Cactæ*. **O. cochinillif'era,** Mill., nopal; cultivated in Mexico and Central America as food for the cochineal insect. **O. vulga'ris,** Mill., prickly pear; native of tropical and subtropical America. The fruit is edible; the leaves are mucilaginous and demulcent; in powder an excellent material for poultices.

Or (*F.*). Gold. **O. blanc,** platinum. **O. en feuilles,** gold-leaf.

O'ra (*L.*). 1. An edge or seam. 2. Pl. of *os*, mouth. **O. fenes'træ ova'lis,** a slight raised process surrounding the oval window. **O. serra'ta,** a wavy edge indicating limit of nervous portion of retina, a little behind the outer edge of the ciliary processes.

O'ral [os]. *F.* oral, ale; *I.* orale. Relating to the mouth. **O. whiff,** Drummond's whiff.

Oranatoio (*I.*). Urinal.

Or'ange [*Ar.* narandj]. *L.* aurantium; *F.* orange; *G.* Pomeranze; *I.* arancia. The fruit of several species of the genus *Citrus*, Nat. Ord. *Aurantiaceæ*: see also *Bitter, Portugal, Seville,* and *Sweet orange*. **O.-ber'ries.** *L.* fructus aurantii immaturi; *F.* orangettes; *G.* unreife Pomeranzen. The small unripe fruit of the bitter orange, *Citrus vulgaris*, Risso. The volatile oil obtained by distillation of orange-berries with water is known as *essence de petit grain*. **O.-flow'ers.** *L.* aurantii flores; *F.* fleurs d'oranger; *G.* Pomeranzenblüthen; *I.* fiori d'arancio. The partially expanded, fresh flowers of *Citrus vulgaris* and *C. aurantium*, Risso; used in infusion as a gentle nervous stimulant. **O.-flow'er wa'ter.** *L.* aqua aurantii florum; *F.* eau distillée de fleurs d'oranger; *G.* Orangenblüthenwasser; *I.* acqua di fiori d'arancio. Product of the distillation of fresh orange-flowers with water; a fragrant vehicle for other medicines. **O.-juice,** the juice expressed from the sweet orange; an agreeable beverage, used in febrile and scorbutic affections. **O.-peel:** see *Bitter-orange peel*. **O. wine.** *L.* vinum aurantii. Wine made in Britain, by the fermentation of a saccharine solution to which the fresh peel of the bitter orange has been added [B. P.]; used as a flavoring ingredient and excipient.

Orange amère (*F.*). Bitter orange.

Or'ange-grass. *Hypericum sarothra*, Michx.; the tops are used for the same purpose as St. John's wort.

Orangenblüthen (*G.*). Orange-flowers; — **wasser,** orange-flower water.

Or'ange-root. Golden seal, *Hydrastis canadensis*, L.

Orangettes (*F.*). Orange-berries.

Or'bes cartilagino'si (*L.*). Cartilaginous rings of trachea.

Orbicolare (*I.*). Orbicular. **O. delle labbra,** orbicularis oris. **O. delle palpebre,** orbicularis palpebrarum.

Orbiculaire (*F.*). 1. Orbicular. 2. Os orbiculare. **O. des lèvres,** orbicularis oris. **O. des paupières,** orbicularis palpebrarum.

Orbic'ular. *L.* orbicularis, re; *F.* orbiculaire; *G.* ringförmig; *I.* orbicolare.

Applied to structures having a somewhat circular or spherical form. **O. bone,** os orbiculare. **O. lig'ament,** annular ligament of radius.

Orbicula'ris, re (*L.*). 1. Orbicular. 2. The orbicularis palpebrarum [Cones]. **O. a'ni,** sphincter ani externus. **O. exter'nus,** orbicular part of orbicularis palpebrarum. **O. inter'nus,** palpebral part of orbicularis palpebrarum. **O. la'tus,** orbital part of orbicularis palpebrarum. **O. mala'ris,** malaris. **O. oc'uli.** 1. Orbicularis palpebrarum. 2. Orbicularis palpebrarum + corrugator supercilii + tensor tarsi, considered as a single muscle [Henle]. **O. or'bitæ** or **O. orbita'lis,** orbital part of the orbicularis palpebrarum. **O. o'ris.** *F.* orbiculaire des lèvres; *G.* Schliessmuskel des Mundes; *I.* orbicolare delle labbra. The sphincter muscle of the mouth, consisting partly of elliptical fibres which run around the opening (labial portion), partly of fibres which blend with the muscles that converge at the mouth (facial portion). This is considered by some as a continuation of the buccinator. A few fibres are attached to the septum of the nose (nasolabialis); others penetrate the substance of the lips (compressor labii). **O. palpebra'lis,** palpebral part of orbicularis palpebrarum. **O. palpebra'rum.** *F.* orbiculaire des paupières; *G.* Schliessmuskel des Augenwinkels; *I.* orbicolare delle palpebre. The sphincter muscle of the eyelids. A **palpebral** portion, thin and pale, is situated upon the lids; an **orbital** portion surrounds the orbit, arising from the internal tarsal ligament and the adjacent portions of the frontal and superior maxillary bones; a slip also arises from the lachrymal crest: see *Tensor tarsi.* **O. supe'rior and infe'rior,** orbital part of orbicularis palpebrarum.

Orbicules (*F.*). Sugar-drops.

Orbic'ulus (*L.*), dim. of **Orbis.** A small disc. **O. cilia'ris,** that region of the choroid coat of the eye between the ora serrata and the ciliary processes. **O. ganglio'sus** [Krause], the deeper, softer layer of the ciliary body of the choroid coat, containing many nerves. **O. ligamento'sus** [Krause], the external, stronger layer of the ciliary body.

Or'bit. *L.*, *I.* orbita; *F.* orbite; *G.* Augenhöhle. One of the two cavities of the skull which contain the eyes and their annexes.

Or'bital. *L.* orbitalis; *F.* orbitaire; *I.* orbitale or orbitario. Relating to the orbit. **O. an'gle,** biorbital angle. **O. arch.** *L.* margo supraorbitalis; *F.* arcade orbitaire; *I.* arcata orbitale. Upper margin of the orbit. **O. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria supraorbitalis externa; *I.* arteria orbitale. Branch of middle temporal, running above zygoma to external angle of eye. **O. canals',** inter'nal, ethmoidal foramina. **O. convolu'tions,** those situated on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe of the brain; usually considered as a continuation of the frontal convolutions and distinguished as **inner** (straight, medial, gyrus rectus), **middle** (intermediate), and **external** (lateral). Since the last two are frequently cut by a cross-furrow, the portions in front and behind are sometimes called the **anterior** and **posterior o. c-s.** A **presylvian** or **transverse** convolution sometimes runs in front of the fissure of Sylvius. **O. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia orbitæ; *F.* aponévrose orbito-oculaire. The capsule of Ténon; sheaths of the ocular muscles, with their dependencies and the palpebral fascia. **O. fos'sa.** *F.* fosse orbitaire; *I.* fossa orbitale. Excavation in orbital plate of frontal bone, forming upper part of orbital cavity. **O. fronto-ma'lar diam'eter.** *G.* orbitale Frontomalarbreite. Distance between opposite external orbital points. **O. in'dex,** in craniometry the ratio of the vertical height of the orbit to its transverse width, taken as 100. **O. nerve.** *L.* nervus orbitalis; *F.* nerf temporo-malaire; *G.* Jochwangennerv; *I.* nervo orbitale. Branch of superior maxillary division of trifacial, distributed to the temple and cheek. **O. plane,** Broca, visual plane of. **O. plate.** *L.* lamina orbitalis; *G.* Orbitalplatte; *I.* lamina papiracea. 1. A thin bony partition, being the part which the ethmoid contributes to the inner wall of the orbit. 2. The part of the frontal bone which roofs the orbit. **O. point.** *G.* Orbitalpunkt. Lowest point of inferior border of orbit. **O. point, exter'nal,** that where the outer edge of the orbit meets the fronto-zygomatic suture. **O. proc'ess.** *L.* processus orbitalis; *F.* apophyse orbitaire; *G.* Augenhöhlenfortsatz; *I.* apofisi orbitaria. 1. A pyramidal portion of the palate-bone, which by one of its surfaces contributes to form the orbit. 2. Orbital portion of malar bone. **O. sul'ci,** furrows on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe of the brain. Three are usually described: The **medial** or **internal orbital** (*L.* sulcus orbitalis medialis), usually called the *olfactory sulcus*, which see; the **intermediate**

orbital (*L.* sulcus orbitalis intermedialis), which begins behind at the side of the olfactory tubercle and runs forward with a slight outward convexity; the **lateral** or **external orbital** (*L.* sulcus orbitalis lateralis), which commences a little to the median side of the fissure of Sylvius, and runs forward with a slight convexity inward. The last two are connected by a cross furrow: see also *Triradiate sulcus.* **O. sur'face.** *L.* superficies orbitalis; *G.* Augenhöhlenfläche. That part of the superior maxillary bone that forms the floor of the orbit. **O. vein.** *L.* vena zygomatico-orbitalis. Gathers blood from eyelids, and, accompanying orbital artery, discharges into middle temporal vein.

Orbital (*G.*). Orbital; —**filamente,** rami orbitales from spheno-palatine ganglion; —**fläche,** orbital surface; —**flügel,** lesser wings of sphenoid; —**höhe,** height of orbit taken vertically below frontal prominence; —**platte,** orbital process or plate; —**windungen,** orbital convolutions.

Orbitaler Frontomalarpunkt (*G.*). Orbital point, external.

Orbita'lis (*L.*). Orbital; used substantively for the orbital portion of orbicularis palpebrarum.

Or'bitar. Orbital.

Orbite (*F.*). Orbit.

Orbito-Alveolarhöhe (*G.*). Distance from lower edge of orbit to alveolar margin of upper jaw, taken vertically under frontal prominence.

Orbito-alve'olo-con'dylar angle. That between orbital axis and alveolo-condylean plane.

Or'bito-bas'ilar an'gle. *F.* angle orbito-basilaire. Angle between the lower border of the inferior maxillary bone produced and the orbital axis.

Orbitocèle (*F.*). Exophthalmos.

Orbito-extra-sclerotico (*I.*). Rectus externus oculi.

Orbito-extus-scléroticien (*F.*). Rectus externus oculi.

Orbito-intra-sclerotico (*I.*). Rectus internus oculi.

Orbito-intus-scléroticien (*F.*). Rectus internus oculi.

Or'bito-ma'lar in'dex. *G.* Augenhöhlen-Wangenbreiten-Index. Ratio of superior facial and bizygomatic diameters of skull, the latter taken as 100.

Orbito-mascello-labiale (*I.*). Levator labii superioris proprius.

Orbito-maxilli-labial (*F.*). Levator labii superioris proprius.

Or'bito-occip'ital an'gle. *F.* angle orbito-occipital. In craniometry an angle which expresses the inclination of the plane of the foramen magnum to the axis of vision.

Orbito-oculaire (*F.*). 1. Relating to the orbit and the eye. 2. Capsule of Ténon.

Or'bito-palpebra'lis (*L.*). *F.* muscle orbito-palpébral; *I.* muscolo orbito-palpebrale. The middle sheet of the expansion by which levator palpebræ is inserted, composed of smooth muscular fibres.

Or'bito-sphe'noid. *F.* orbito-sphénoïde. One of the lesser wings of the sphenoid considered as a separate ossific integer; it constitutes a separate bone in many animals.

Orbito-sus-palpébral (*F.*). Levator palpebræ superioris.

Orcanette (*F.*). *I.* orcanetto. Alkanet.

Orchal'gia (*L.*) [ὄρχις, ἄλγος]. Orchialgia.

Orchei'tis. Orchitis.

Or'cheocele (*L.*) [κήλη]. *F.* orchiocèle. Scrotal hernia.

Orcheot'omy. Orchiotomy.

Orchestroma'nia (*L.*). Chorea.

Orchial'gia (*L.*) [ὄρχις, ἄλγος]. *F.* orchialgie. Pain in the testicle.

Or'chic. *L.* orchicus. Pertaining to the testicle.

Orchichore'a (*L.*) [χορεία]. Twitching of the testicles.

Orchidato'nia (*L.*) [ἀτονία]. Relaxation of the testicles.

Orchidatroph'ia (*L.*) [ἀτροφία]. Atrophy of the testicle.

Orchidi'tis. Orchitis.

Orchid'ocele (*L.*) [κήλη]. Tumor of the testicle.

Orchidodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. Pain in the testicle.

Orchidomyelo'ma (*L.*) [μυελός]. Medullary fungus of the testicle.

Orchidon'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. Tumor of the testicle.

Orchidot'omy [τομή]. Castration.

Orchil, or'kil. *F.* orseille; *G.* Lakmusflechte; *I.* oriello. A deep reddish-purple, semiliquid coloring matter obtained from different species of *Roccella* and from other lichens.

Orchil'la-weed. Species of *Roccella*, yielding orchil.

Or'chiocele (*L.*) [ὄρχις, κήλη]. *F.* orchiocèle. Hernia or tumor of the testicle.

Orchiodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. *F.* orchiodynie; *I.* orchiodinia. Pain in the testicle.

Orchiot'omy [τομή]. *L.*, *I.* orchiotomia; *F.* orchiotomie. Castration.

Or'chis (*L.*). 1. Testis. 2. *I.* orchide. A genus of *Orchidea*; several species yield salep, as *O. morio*, L., *O. mascula*, L., etc.

Orchi'tis [ὄρχις]. *F.*, *I.* orchite; *G.* Hodenentzundung. Inflammation of the testicle.

Orchito'mia (*L.*) [τομή]. Castration.

Orchitomie (*G.*). Castration.

Orchot'omy. *F.* orchotomie; *I.* orcotomia. Castration.

Orcin, or'sin. $C_7H_8O_2$. *F.* orcine; *I.* orcina. A dihydrooxyltoluol, found in lichens; has local anæsthetic powers; used in external applications in skin diseases.

Or'deal-bark. Erythrophlœum.

Or'deal-bean. Physostigma.

Orde'olum (*L.*). Hordeolum.

Ordinaires (*F.*). Menses.

Ordinazione (*I.*). Prescription.

Ordonnance (*F.*). Prescription.

Orecchietti (*I.*). Auricles of the heart.

Orecchio (*I.*). Ear.

Orecchioni (*I.*). Mumps.

Orec'tic [ὀρέγομαι]. *L.* orecticus. Exciting appetite.

Or'egon grape. *Berberis aquifolium*, Pursh., and other species of *B.*

Oregon tobac'co. *Valeriana edulis*, Nutt.; used as an article of food by the Indians.

Oreille (*F.*). Ear. **O. interne**, labyrinth. **O. moyenne**, tympanum.

Oreille de souris (*F.*). *Hieracium pilosella*, L.

Oreillette (*F.*). Auricle of the heart.

Oreillons (*F.*). Mumps.

Orella'na (*L.*). Annotta.

Orel'lin *F.* orelline; *I.* orellina. A yellow coloring matter contained in annotta.

Oreodaph'ne califor'nica, Nees. *Umbellularia californica*, Nutt.

Oreos'elin. $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$. A crystalline principle obtained by partial decomposition of imperatorin or peucedanin.

Or'gan [ὄργανον]. *L.* organum; *F.* organe; *I.* organo. A part of a plant or animal more or less distinct from the rest, and having a more or less specific function. **O. al'bumin**, the albumin which forms an integral part of the tissues. **O. of Cor'ti**: see *Corti, organ of*. **O. of Giraldès**, paradidymis. **O. of Ro'senmüller**. *F.* organe de Rosenmüller; *I.* organo di Rosenmüller. Parovarium.

Organe (*F.*). Organ. **O. de l'émail**, enamel-organ. **O. du langage**, posterior part of frontal convolution, considered as seat of faculty of articulate speech. **O-s. vermiformes**, Wolffian bodies.

Organ-Eiweiss (*G.*). Organ albumin.

Organ'ic. *L.* organicus; *F.* organique; *G.* organisch; *I.* organico. Pertaining to an organ or to organization; to structure, as opposed to functional. **O. com'pound**, a product of vital action (or, in some instances, of chemical synthesis) possessing a definite composition and often exhibiting a crystalline structure; in these particulars distinguished from an organized body, which exhibits no tendency to crystalline arrangement and is not invariable in composition. **O. disease'**, disease due to change of structure. **O. life**, Bichat's term for the sum of the functions which are common to living animals and vegetables, as opposed to those which he supposed to be peculiar to animals. It is now a redundant expression for "life."

Organ'icism. *L.* organicismus; *F.* organicisme; *I.* organicismo. Doctrine that all disease is due to organic change

Organisa'tio (*L.*). Organization.

Organisch (*G.*). Organic.

Or'ganism. *L.* organismus; *F.* organisme; *I.* organismo. 1. A being which has, or which has had, life. 2. A being made up of organs. 3. The structure of an organized being.

Or'ganite. *I.* organito. An elementary organ; a blood-corpuscle.

Organiza'tion. *L.* organisatio; *I.* organizzazione. 1. The process of formation of a living being. 2. The structure of a living being.

Organo (*I.*). Organ. **O. dello smalto,** enamel-organ.

Organogen'esis (*L.*) [ὄργανον, γένεσις]. Formation of organs.

Organog'raphy [γραφή]. *F.* organographie; *I.* organografia. A description of organs.

Organolep'tic [λῆψις]. *F.* organoleptique; *I.* organolettico. Plastic.

Organol'ogy [λόγος]. *L., I.* organologia; *F.* organologie. A treatise upon organs.

Or'ganon (*L.*). Organ. **O. adamanti'næ,** enamel-organ. **O. Köllik'eri,** the cylindrical epithelial cells lining the sulcus spiralis internus. **O. pneumat'icum,** pedunculus.

Organono'mia (*L.*) [ὄνομα]. Statement of the laws of organic life.

Organopath'ia (*L.*) [πάθος]. *F.* organopathie. Disease of an organ; organic disease.

Organopathisme (*F.*). Doctrine of the pathology of each organ studied by itself.

Organop'athy. Term used by W. Sharp to express the local action of drugs.

Organotroph'ic [τροφή]. Pertaining to the nutrition of organs or of organized beings.

Organs of genera'tion. *F.* organes de la génération; *I.* organi della generazione. The parts concerned in reproduction. In mammals the male organs are the testicles and penis, with connecting and included ducts and glands; and the female organs are the ovaries, oviducts, uterus, vagina, and vulva.

Or'ganum (*L.*). Organ.

Or'gasm [ὀργάω]. *L.* orgasmus; *F.* orgasme; *G.* Blutwallung; *I.* orgasmo. The height of venereal excitement in sexual intercourse.

Orgas'tic. *L.* orgasticus; *F.* orgastique; *G.* orgastisch. Pertaining to orgasm.

Orge (*F.*). Barley. **O. mondé,** hulled barley. **O. perlé,** pearl barley.

Orgelet or **Orgeolet** (*F.*). Hordeolum.

Orgo'sis (*L.*) [ὀργάω]. Orgasm or its production.

Oriana (*I.*). Annotta.

Oricello (*I.*). Orchil.

Orien'tal. Pertaining to, or coming from, the east. **O. cash'ew-nut,** marking-nut, Malacca-bean, marsh-nut; the fruit of *Semecarpus anacardium*, L. fil.; the hard shell contains a corrosive juice; the kernel is used for food. **O. el'emi:** see *African elemi.* **O. ring'worm,** tinea circinata tropica. **O. sal'ep,** the tubers of various species of *Eulophia*, growing in India. **O. sore:** see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Orienta'tion. *G.* Orientirung. In general, getting one's bearings; recognition of the points of the compass. As applied to the eye it refers to the recognition of horizontal and vertical lines as such, and to the recognition of the stability of objects when their images shift on the retina through the motion of the eye. As applied to a building it refers to the point of the compass to which it faces.

Orientbeule (*G.*). Oriental sore.

Orientirung (*G.*). Orientation.

Orifa'cial an'gle. *F.* angle orifacial. In craniometry the angle formed between the facial line of Camper (see *Facial angle*) and the plane drawn through the masticating surfaces of the upper teeth.

Or'ifice. *L.* orificium; *G.* Mündung; *I.* orificio, orifizio. Opening.

Orifice (*F.*). Orifice. **O. abdominal,** internal abdominal ring. **O. œsophagien,** hiatus œsophageus. **O. palpébral,** palpebral opening. **O. de Scanzoni,** Bandl's ring.

Orifi'cium (*L.*). Opening. **O. cuta'neum,** external opening of urethra. **O. epiplo'icum,** foramen of Winslow. **O. infundib'uli,** helicotrema. **O. uteri'num cana'lis cervi'cis,** os uteri internum. **O. vagina'le cana'lis cervi'cis,** os uteri externum. **O. vesica'le,** vesical opening of urethra.

Orifizio (*I.*). Orifice.

Origan (*F.*). Origanum. **O. vulgaire,** *Origanum vulgare*, L.

Orig'anum [ὀρίγανον]. *F.* origan; *G.* Dosten; *I.* origano. 1. The herb of *Origanum vulgare*, L., wild marjoram: diaphoretic, emmenagogue; applied externally in fomentations as an anodyne. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*. **O. cre'ticum,** L., grows in southern Europe, and yields an aromatic volatile oil like that from other species of *O.* **O. dictam'nus,** native of the Levant, cultivated; a pungent aromatic; official in the Far. Esp. **O. marjora'na,** sweet marjoram; native of Europe, cultivated as a garden herb. **O. vulga're.** *F.* origan vulgaire; *I.* origano comune. Wild marjoram; a perennial Eu-

ropean herb, naturalized in the U. S. see *Origanum*.

Or'igin. *L.* origo; *F.*, *I.* origine; *G.* Ursprung. 1. The more fixed or central attachment of a muscle. 2. The connection of a nerve with the cerebro-spinal axis. The apparent o. is its place of appearance on the surface; the deep o., the nucleus of cells to which its fibres penetrate.

Orig'inal. A male deer whose testicles have not descended.

Ori'go (*L.*). Origin.

Orina (*I.*). Urine. **Orinale**, urinal. **Orinario** or **Orinatorio**, urinary. **Orinazione**, urination. **Orinifero**, uriniferous. **Orinoso**, urinous.

Orismol'ogy [ὁρισμός, λόγος]. *L.*, *I.* orismologia. Science of explanation of technical terms.

Oriza'ba-root. Male jalap.

Ork'ney Springs. Alkaline, sulphur, and chalybeate springs, in Shenandoah Co., Virginia.

Orlea'na (*L.*). Annotta.

Orletto (*I.*). Convolution of the corpus callosum.

Orlo (*I.*). Edge, margin.

Orme (*F.*). Elm. **O. blanc**, or **champêtre**, or **commun**, *Ulmus campestris*, L. **O. fauve** or **jaune**, *Ulmus fulva*, Michx. **O. pyramidal**, *Ulmus campestris*, L.

Orno or **Ornello** (*I.*). *Fraxinus ornus*, L., and other species of ash.

Or'nus europæ'a, Pers., *Fraxinus ornus*, L.

Oro (*I.*). Gold. **O. bianco**, platinum.

Oroban'che (*L.*). A genus of *Orobanchaceæ*. **O. america'na**, L., *Conopholis americana*, Wallr. **O. uniflo'ra**, L., *Aphyllon uniflorum*, Torr. et Gray. **O. virginia'na**, L., *Epiphegus virginiana*, Bart.

Oron'osus (*L.*) [ὄρος, νόσος]. *G.* Bergkrankheit. A disease of mountainous regions.

Oroptero or **Orottero** (*I.*). Horopter.

Or'piment [*L.* auripigmentum]. As_2S_3. *L.* sulphuretum arseniosum [Cod.]; *G.* Operment; *I.* orpimento. King's yellow; a native trisulphide of arsenic, formerly much used as a pigment, occasionally as an ingredient of certain depilatories. The pure salt "*Sulfure (jaune) d'arsenic officinal*" [Cod.], is prepared by precipitation from a solution of arsenious acid in dilute hydrochloric acid by means of hydrogen sulphide.

Or'pine. The genus *Sedum*. Nat. Ord. *Crassulaceæ*.

Orrhoche'zia (*L.*) [ὀρρός, χέζειν]. *F.* orrhochézie. Diarrhœa with milk-like stools.

Orrhocys'tis (*L.*) [κύστις]. *F.* orrhocyste; *I.* orrocisti. A serous cyst.

Orrholymeni'tis [ὑμήν]. Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Orrhopo'sia (*L.*) [ὀρρώ-ποτέω]. Milk-drinking, milk diet.

Orrhorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ὀρρός, ῥεῖν]. *F.* orrhorrhée; *I.* orrorrea. A milky or serous discharge.

Orrhymeni'tis [ὑμήν]. *I.* orrimenite. Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Orrimenite, or **Orrimenitide**, or **Orromenite** (*I.*). Orrhymenitis.

Orripilazione (*I.*). Horripilation.

Or'ris-root. Florentine orris.

Orrore (*I.*). Horror. **O. uterina**, nymphomania.

Orseille (*F.*). Orchil. **O. de terre**, cudbear.

Orteil (*F.*). Toe. **O. à marteau**, hammer toe.

Orthiauche'nus (*L.*) [ὀρθιος, αὐχήν]. Term applied to skulls in which the line joining inion and basion makes an angle of from 49° to 38° with the radius fixus [Lissauer].

Orthiochor'dus (*L.*) [χορδή]. Term applied to skulls in which the line joining the hormion and the basion makes an angle of from 33° to 52° with the radius fixus [Lissauer].

Orthiocor'yphus (*L.*) [κορυφή]. Term applied to skulls in which the line connecting bregma and lambda makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 29° to 11° [Lissauer].

Orthiodon'tus (*L.*) [ὀδούς]. Term applied to skulls in which a line joining the subnasal and alveolar points makes an angle of from 88° to 121° with the radius fixus [Lissauer].

Orthiometo'pus (*L.*) [μέτωπον]. Term applied to skulls in which the line drawn from bregma to nasal point makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 47° to 60° [Lissauer].

Orthiopisth'ius (*L.*) [ὀπίσθιος]. Term applied to skulls in which the line drawn through lambda and inion makes with the

radius fixus an angle of from 84° to 95° [Lissauer].

Orthiopisthocra'nius (*L.*) [*ὀπισθοκράνιον*]. Term applied to skulls in which the line drawn through lambda and opisthion makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 107° to 119° [Lissauer].

Orthioproso'pus (*L.*) [*πρόσωπον*]. Term applied to skulls in which a line drawn from nasion to alveolar point makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 89.5° to 100° [Lissauer].

Orthiopy'lus (*L.*) [*πύλη*]. Term applied to skulls in which the foramen magnum looks very markedly forward (15.50° to 24°) when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal [Lissauer].

Orthiorhi'nus (*L.*) [*ῥίς*]. Term applied to skulls in which the line drawn from nasion to subnasal point makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 87.5° to 98° [Lissauer].

Orthiuranis'cus (*L.*) [*ὄρθιος, οὐρανίσκος*]. Term applied to skulls in which the line connecting posterior border of incisive foramen and alveolar point looks backward when referred to the radius fixus as a horizontal, making with it an angle of from 40° to 60° [Lissauer].

Orthoceph'aly [*ὀρθός, κεφαλή*]. *F.* orthocéphalie; *G.* Orthocephalie. Condition of having a vertical index from 70.1 to 75 [Frankfort agreement].

Orthodioxybenzol (*G.*). Brenz catechin.

Orthodon'tia (*L.*) [*ὀρθόω, ὀδούς*]. *F.* orthodontosie; *I.* ortodontosia. The correcting of irregular and faulty positions of teeth.

Orthog'nathism [*ὀρθός, γνάθος*]. *F.* orthognathisme. State of being orthognathous, having little or no forward projection of the jaws; distinguished from prognathism and opisthognathism.

Orthog'nathous. *F.* orthognathe; *I.* ortognato. 1. Having a gnathic index below 98 [Flower]. 2. Having a profile line inclined to the auriculo-infraorbital plane from 83°–90° [Frankfort agreement].

Orthomor'phia or **Orthomorpho'sis** (*L.*) [*μορφόω*]. *F.* orthomorphie; *I.* ortomorphia. A making straight or normal. The term includes both orthopædia and plastic surgery.

Orthooxybenzoësäure (*G.*). Salicylic acid.

Orthopædi'a (*L.*) [*παῖς*]. *F.* orthopédie; *G.* Orthopaedie; *I.* ortopedia. Orthopædic surgery.

Orthopæd'ic. *F.* orthopédique; *G.* orthopaedisch; *I.* ortopedico. Relating to the cure of deformities. **O. sur'gery**, treatment of distortions and contractions.

Orthopädie (*G.*). Orthopædia.

Orthopæ'dist. *F.* orthopédiste. One who practises orthopædic surgery.

Orthoped'ic. Orthopædic.

Orthophe'nol-sulphon'ic acid. Aseptol.

Orthopho'nia (*L.*) [*ὀρθός, φωνή*]. *F.* orthophonie; *I.* ortofonia. Normal voice.

Orthopho'ria [*φορός*]. The normal tendency to parallelism of the visual axes.

Orthophospho'ric acid. H_3PO_4. Common phosphoric acid, as distinguished from pyrophosphoric and metaphosphoric acids.

Orthopnœ'a (*L.*) [*πνέω*]. *F.* orthopnée; *G.* Orthopnoe; *I.* ortopnea. A form of dyspnœa in which the patient must be sitting or standing to breathe.

Orthoprax'is (*L.*) [*πρᾶξις*]. *I.* ortoprassi. Mechanical treatment of deformities.

Or'thoscope [*σκοπεῖν*]. *G.* Orthoskop; *I.* ortoscopio. 1. An instrument for drawing contours of a skull. 2. An instrument for avoiding the refraction of the cornea in examining the iris in a living eye. It consists of a glass-sided vessel so arranged that when it is set against the face the eye and the parts adjacent form the posterior side of the vessel. This being now filled with water, which has nearly the index of refraction of the aqueous humor, the observer is enabled to see the unrefracted image of the iris.

Orthoscopie (*F.*). In microscopy, absence of spherical aberration in the image of an object.

Ortho'sis (*L.* [*ὀρθόω*]. Making or becoming straight.

Orthoskelie (*G.*). The condition of carrying the body in an erect position.

Orthospo'rum anthelmin'ticum, R. Br. *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, L., var. *Anthelminticum*, Gray.

Orthot'onus (*L.*) [*τόνος*]. Rigid extension of the trunk and neck in a straight line in tetanic spasm.

Orthysteropto'sis (*L.*) [*ὑστέρα, πτῶσις*]. Prolapse of the uterus.

Ortica (*L.*). Nettle. **O. bianca**, dead nettle.

Orticaria (*L.*). Urticaria.

Orticato (*L.*): see *Ortie, ée*.

Orticazione (*L.*). Urtication.

Ortie (*F.*). Nettle. **O. blanche**, dead nettle. **O. brûlante**, nettle. **O. rouge**, *Stachys palustris*, L.

Ortié, ée (*F.*). Resembling the eruption produced by nettles.

Ortighetta (*I.*). Horse-hair seton.

Ortodontosia (*L.*). Orthodontia.

Ortofonia (*L.*). Orthophonia.

Ortognato (*L.*). Orthognathous.

Ortomorfia (*L.*). Orthomorphia.

Ortopedia (*L.*). Orthopædia. **Ortopedico**, orthopædic.

Ortopnea (*L.*). Orthopnœa.

Ortoprassi (*L.*). Orthopraxis.

Ortoscopia (*L.*). In microscopy, the production of a perfectly flat image without spherical aberration.

Ortoscopio (*L.*). Orthoscope.

Ortsbewusstsein (*G.*). Consciousness of place or locality.

Ortsinn (*G.*). Sense of locality; of position of a point touched on the skin.

Ory'za (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Gramineæ*. 2. Rice. **O. sati'va**, L., the rice-plant; indigenous to India, cultivated in tropical and subtropical countries.

Ory'zoid bodies: see *Corpora oryzoidea*.

Orzaiuolo (*I.*). Hordeolum.

Orzo (*I.*). Barley. **O. mondato**, hulled barley. **O. perlato**, pearl barley.

Orzuolo (*I.*). Bulimia in the horse.

O. S., abbv. for **Oculus sinister** (*L.*), left eye.

Os (*L.*). Bone. **O. acetab'uli**, acetabular bone. **O. acromia'le**, a distinct bone sometimes formed by the failure of the acromion process to unite with the rest of the scapula. **O. alæfor'me**, or **O. ala're**, or **O. ala'tum**, sphenoid bone. **O. antiepilep'ticum**, name given by Paracelsus to a Wormian bone formed in the anterior fontanelle. **O. ap'icis squa'mæ** (**occipita'lis**), *G.* Spitzenknochen. A triangular Wormian bone formed from the upper angle of the occipital; interparietal bone. **O. basila're**. 1. Basilar bone. 2. Basi-occipital bone. **O. bra'chii**, humerus. **O. bregma'tis**, parietal bone. **O. cal'cis**, calcaneum. **O. cana'lis naso-lachryma'lis**, os lachrymale externum. **O. capita'tum**, os magnum. **O. centra'le**, centrale. **O. clu'nium**, sacrum. **O. coccy'gis**, coccyx. **O. cogitatio'nis**, parietal bone. **O. coracoi'deum**, coracoid bone; in man the element that forms the coracoid process, distinct until the seventeenth year. **O. cor'dis**, bone found in the fibro-cartilaginous tissue at base of ventricles of heart in some animals. **O. corona'le**, frontal bone. **O. Cortes'ii**, ossiculum Riolani. **O. cox'æ**, hip-bone. **O. coxen'dicis**, ischium. **O. cribrifor'me** or **O. cribro'sum**, ethmoid bone. **O. crotaphit'icum**, temporal bone. **O. cuneifor'me**. 1. Sphenoid bone. 2. Cuneiform bone of wrist. **O. epacta'le pro'prium**, inca bone. **O. fonticula're poste'rius** or **quadra'tum**, lambdoid bone. **O. gut'turis**, hyoid bone. **O. hama'tum**, unciform bone. **O. il'ei**, ilium. **O. in'cæ**, interparietal bone. **O. incisi'vum**, intermaxillary bone. **O. innomina'tum**, hip-bone. **O. interme'dium**, an element of the primitive carpus and tarsus, lying between the distal extremities of the radius and ulna or tibia and fibula. It becomes in the carpus the semilunar bone; in the tarsus it unites with the tibiale to form the astragalus. **O. japon'icum**, os zygomaticum superius. **O. juga'le**, malar bone. **O. ju'guli**, clavicle. **O. lachryma'le accesso'rium**. *G.* Nebenthränenbein. An independent bone sometimes found formed at the extreme of the superior maxillary by the persistence of the sutura imperfecta Weberi. **O. lachryma'le ante'rius**, os lachrymale accessorium. **O. lachryma'le exter'num**, a boneiet sometimes found in the lachrymal notch and lachrymal groove of the superior maxillary bone in young subjects; later it unites either with the superior maxillary or with the palate-bone. **O. lachryma'le latera'le**, os lachrymale externum. **O. lachryma'le poste'rius**, separate ossification of the orbital plate of the ethmoid; sometimes seen. **O. lapido'sum**, temporal bone. **O. lenticula're**, os orbiculare. **O. lin'guæ**, hyoid bone. **O. luna'tum**, semilunar bone. **O. mag'num**. *F.* grand os; *G.* Kopfbein; *I.* grande osso. Largest bone of wrist, being the third of the distal row; corresponds to carpale III. of primitive carpus. **O. maxil'læ**, superior maxillary bone. **O. maxillo-tempora'le**, os zygomaticus inferius. **O. multan'gulum ma'jus**, trapezium. **O. multan'gulum mi'nus**, trapezoid. **O. navicula're**, scaph-

oid bone. **O. odontoi'deum** [Bergmann], odontoid process of axis, considered as a separate osseous integer. **O. orbicula're.** *G.* Linsenknöchelchen; *I.* osso lenticolare. 1. A small spherical bonelet, separate in fœtal life, but united after birth to the long process of the incus. 2. Pisiform bone. **O. orbita'le,** os zygomaticus superius. **O. parieta'le infe'rius,** temporal bone. **O. patella're,** sesamoid bone sometimes observed at tip of the olecranon. **O. pec'tinis,** pubis. **O. pec'toris,** sternum. **O. pel'vis** or **O. pel'vis latera'le,** hip-bone. **O. petro'so-mastoi'deum,** petro-mastoid portion of temporal bone. **O. petro'sum,** petrous portion of temporal bone. **O. pla'num,** orbital plate of the ethmoid. **O. præmaxilla're,** intermaxillary bone. **O. pri'api,** penis-bone. **O. pu'bis:** see *Pubis.* **O. pu'bo-ischiad'icum,** pubo-ischiatic bone. **O. pyramida'le,** trapezoid. **O. quadra'tum,** lambdoid bone. **O. raphogem'inans os'sis petro'si,** ossiculum Riolani. **O. rhomboi'des,** trapezium. **O. Riola'ni,** ossiculum Riolani. **O. rotun'dum,** pisiform bone. **O. sagitta'le,** interparietal bone. **O. se'piæ,** cuttle-fish bone. **O. sincip'itis,** frontal bone. **O. Sömmering'ii,** processus marginalis, malar bone. **O. sphenoi'deum,** sphenoid bone. **O. sphenoi'deum ante'rius,** præsphenoid. **O. sphenoi'deum poste'rius,** basisphenoid. **O. spongio'sum,** inferior turbinate bone. **O. squamo'sum,** temporal bone. **O. subrotun'dum,** pisiform bone. **O. tem'poris** or **O. tem'porum,** temporal bone. **O. tetrag'onum,** parietal bone. **O. trape'zium mi'nus,** trapezoid. **O. trapezoi'des.** 1. Trapezoid bone. 2. Trapezium bone. **O. triangula're,** cuneiform bone of the wrist. **O. tribasila're,** sphenooccipital bone. **O. trique'trum,** cuneiform bone of the wrist. **O. trique'trum squa'mæ (occipita'lis),** os apicis squamæ. **O. tympan'icum,** tympanic portion of temporal bone. **O. uncina'tum,** unciform bone. **O. un'guis,** lachrymal bone. **O. un'guis mi'nor,** os lachrymale externum. **O. us'tum,** bone-ash. **O. ver'ticis,** parietal bone. **O. vespertilio'nis** or **O. vespifor'me,** sphenoid bone. **O. xiphoi'des,** sternum. **O. zygomat'icum,** malar bone. **O. zygomat'icum accesso'rium,** os zygomaticus superius. **O. zygomat'icum infe'rius** and **O. zygomat'icum supe'rius,** two portions into which the malar bone is sometimes divided by a horizontal suture.

Os (*L.*). Mouth. **O. tin'cæ.** *F.* museau de tanche; *I.* muso di tinca. **Os uteri externum. O. u'teri.** *G.* Muttermund. Mouth of uterus, a transverse aperture of variable size which opens into the vagina. As the lower end of the uterine canal this is sometimes called the **O. u. exter'num,** while the contracted portion at the junction of the canal with the main cavity is called the **O. u. inter'num.**

Os (*F.*). Bone. **O. anonyme,** ilium. **O. basilaire,** basilar process of occipital bone. **O. calciné,** bone-ash. **O. du cœur,** os cordis. **O. coronaire** or **O. coronal,** frontal bone. **O. cotyloïdien,** os acetabuli. **O. coxal,** hip-bone. **O. crochu,** unciform bone. **O. épactal,** interparietal bone. **O. fondamental,** sacrum. **O. glénoïdien,** a separate point of ossification on the border of the glenoid fossa, analogous to the os acetabuli or os cotyloïdien. **O. de la hanche,** hip-bone. **O. des îles,** ilium. **O. iliaque,** hip-bone. **O. ilium,** ilium. **O. des Incas,** interparietal bone. **O. incisif,** intermaxillary bone. **O. innominé,** hip-bone. **O. jugal,** malar bone. **O. lingual,** hyoid bone. **O. maxillaire,** superior maxillary bone. **O. du palais,** palate-bone. **O. papyracé,** ethmoid bone. **O. de la pommette,** malar bone. **O. primaire,** ossific centres of bone. **O. propre du nez,** nasal bone. **O. de seiche** or **O. de sèche,** cuttle-fish bone. **O. sous-ethmoïdal,** inferior turbinate bone. **O. wormiens,** Wormian bones. **O. zygomatique,** malar bone.

Osce'do (*L.*). Yawning.

Oschæmatœde'ma (*L.*) [*ὄσχεον, αἷμα, οἴδημα*]. Bloody swelling of the scrotum.

Oschei'tis [*ὄσχεον*]. *F.* oschéite; *G.* Hodenentzündung; *I.* oscheite. Inflammation of the scrotum.

Oscheocarcino'ma (*L.*) [*καρκίνωμα*]. Epithelioma of the scrotum.

Os'cheocele [*κήλη*]. *F.* oschéocèle; *G.* Hodensackbruch. 1. Hernia, scrotal. 2. Dropsy of the scrotum.

Oschéolithe (*F.*). Calcareous concretion in the sebaceous glands of scrotum.

Oschéome (*F.*). Oscheoncus.

Os'cheon (*L.*) [*ὄσχεον*]. Scrotum.

Oscheon'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. *F.* oschéoncie; *I.* oscheoncia. Tumor or swelling of the scrotum.

Oscheophy'ma (*L.*) [*φῦμα*]. Oscheoncus.

Oscheoplas'tic [*πλάσσω*]. *F.* oschéoplastique; *I.* oscheoplastico. Pertaining to plastic surgery of the scrotum.

Os'cheoplasty. *F* oschéoplastie. *I.* oscheoplastica. Plastic surgery of the scrotum.

Os'chio-amor'phus (*L.*) [*α, μορφή*]. An amorphous tumor of the scrotum containing fœtal organs.

Oschi'tis. Oscheitis.

Oschocarcino'ma (*L.*). Oscheocarcinoma.

Oschophy'ma (*L.*). Oscheophyma.

Oscilla'tion. *L.* oscillatio; *G* Schwingung; *I.* oscillazione. A swinging to and fro, vibration.

Os'citancy. Tendency to yawn.

Os'citant fever. *I.* febbre oscitante. Fever with yawning.

Oscita'tion. *L.* oscitatio; *I.* oscitazione. Yawning.

Oscitiren (*G.*). To yawn, to gape.

Oscultazione (*I.*). Auscultation.

Oseille (*F.*). 1. Orchil. 2. Sorrel. **O. commune,** *Rumex acetosa*, L.

Osfalgia or **Osfialgia** (*I.*). Osphyalgia.

Osfresiologia (*I.*). Osphresiology.

O'sier. The common name for several species of the genus *Salix*, willow.

Osier (*F.*). *Salix alba*, L.

Osmat'ics. Animals in whom the sense of smell is strongly developed [Broca].

Os'mazome [*ὀσμή, ζωμός*] *G* Osmazom; *I.* osmazoma. A complex extractive from muscular fibre, having the odor and taste of cooked meat [Thénard].

Osme'sis (*L.*) [*ὀσμή*] The act of smelling.

Os'mic acid. OsO_4. *L.* acidum osmicum; *F.* acide osmique; *G.* Osmiumsaure; *I.* acido osmico. Perosmic acid, hyperosmic acid, osmium tetroxide; a crystalline, volatile solid, subliming at ordinary temperatures, slowly soluble in about 50 parts of water; obtained by heating metallic osmium in a current of oxygen; its vapor is exceedingly pungent and poisonous; used for hardening tissues for microscopic investigation, and has been injected hypodermically for neuralgia and for sarcomatous tumors.

Osmidro'sis (*L.*) [*ὀσμή, ἱδρώς*]. *F.* osmidrose; *I.* osmidrosi. Odorous perspiration.

Os'mium. Os. A rare metal, spec. grav. 21.4, infusible, occurring in nature associated with platinum.

Os'mium tetrox'ide. Osmic acid.

Osmiumsäure (*G.*). Osmic acid.

Osmodyspho'ria (*L.*) [*δυσφορία*]. Condition of being intolerant of certain odors.

Osmom'eter [*ὀσμός, μέτρον*]. 1. An instrument to measure osmosis. 2. Apparatus to measure acuteness of sense of smell.

Osmomet'ric sense. Power of appreciating differences of odors.

Osmon'osus, pl. osi (*L.*) [*νόσος*]. Disease or disorder of the sense of smell.

Osmorrhi'za longis'tylis, DC. Sweet cicely; an indigenous perennial plant, Nat. Ord. *Umbellifera*; the root is aromatic, carminative, and expectorant.

Os'mose [*ὀσμός*]. *L.* osmosis; *I.* osmosi. 1. The passage of crystalloids in solution through organic membranes, whereby they may be separated from colloid bodies. 2. The reciprocal transudation of two fluids through a separating membrane.

Osmun'da (*L.*). A genus of ferns, *Filices*. **O. cinnamo'mea,** L., cinnamon fern; indigenous to the U. S.; the rhizome is said to be demulcent, tonic, and astringent. **O. rega'lis,** L., flowering fern, buckhorn; a common, indigenous swamp fern; the rhizome is said to be demulcent, astringent, and tonic. **O. specta'bilis,** Willd., indigenous to the U. S.; medicinal properties similar to those of *O. cinnamomea*.

Ospedale or **Ospitale** (*I.*). Hospital. **Ospedaliero,** relating to hospitals. **Ospedalismo,** hospitalism.

Osphra'sia or **Osphre'sis** (*L.*) [*ὀσφραίνομαι*]. Olfaction.

Osphresiol'ogy [*ὄσφρησις, λόγος*]. *L.* osphresiologia; *F.* osphrésiologie; *I.* osfresiologia. Doctrine of odors and smelling.

Osphyal'gia (*L.*) [*ὀσφύς, ἄλγος*]. *F.* osphialgie; *I.* osfialgia. Pain in the loins.

Osphyomyeli'tis [*ὀσφύς, μυελός*]. Lumbar myelitis.

Ospizio (*I.*). Almshouse.

Os'sa (*L.*). Bones. **O. carpa'lia,** bones of wrist. **O. episterna'lia,** suprasternal bones. **O. costa'lia,** ribs. **O. internasa'lia,** independent bones sometimes found at anterior superior angle of the perpendicular plates of the ethmoid. **O. prænasa'lia,** ossa internasalia. **O. sesamoi'dea,** sesamoid bones. **O. sphenoi'dea tar'si,** cuneiform bones of tarsus. **O. spongio'sa,** turbinate bones. **O. sutura'rum** or **O. trique'tra,** Wormian bones. **O. tarsa'lia,** bones of tarsus.

Ossa (*I.*), pl. of **Osso.** Bones. **O.**

carpiche, carpal bones. O. di sepia, cuttle-fish bone. O. Wormiane, Wormian bones.

Ossalato (*I.*). Oxalate.

Ossalide (*I.*). Wood-sorrel.

Ossaluria (*I.*). Oxaluria.

Ossatura (*I.*). Skeleton.

Ossature (*F.*). Skeleton.

Os'sein. *F.* osséine; *G.* Knochensubstanz; *I.* osseina. The albuminoid of bone connective tissue.

Osselet (*F.*). Ossicle. O. de Bertin, sphenoidal turbinated bone. O-s. de l'ouïe, ossicula auditus.

Osseo (*I.*). Osseous.

Osseolato (*I.*). Oxeolat.

Os'seous. *L.* osseus; *F.* osseux, euse; *G.* knöchern; *I.* osseo. Bony, resembling bone. O. lab'yrinth. *L.* labyrinthus osseus; *F.* labyrinthe osseux; *G.* knöchernes Labyrinth. A series of cavities within the petrous portion of the temporal bone, containing the parts to which the auditory nerve is distributed. It comprises the vestibule, the semicircular canals, and the cochlea.

Ossicefalia (*I.*). Oxycephalia. Ossicefalo, oxycephalus.

Ossicini dell' udito (*I.*). Ossicles of the ear.

Os'sicle. *L.* ossiculum; *F.* osselet; *G.* Knöchelchen; *I.* ossicino. A small bone. O-s. of the ear. *L.* ossicula auditus; *F.* osselets de l'ouïe; *G.* Gehörknöchelchen; *I.* ossicini dell' udito. The malleus, incus, and stapes, forming a chain which stretches across the cavity of the middle ear from the membrana tympani to the fenestra ovalis.

Ossicloruro di mercurio ammoniacale (*I.*). Ammoniated mercury.

Ossic'ula (*L.*). Ossicles. O. au'ditus, ossicles of the ear. O. Berti'ni, sphenoidal turbinate bones. O. epacta'lia, Wormian bones. O. episterna'lia, episternal bones. O. intercala'ria, or O. raphogeminan'tia, or O. sutura'rum, or O. trique'tra, or O. Wormia'na, Wormian bones.

Ossicula calcoidea (*I.*). Cuneiform bones of tarsus.

Ossicule (*F.*). Sesamoid bone.

Ossic'ulum (*L.*). Ossicle. O. foram'inis lac'eri posterio'ris, ossiculum jugulare. O. jugula're, small bone, rarely found, in the jugular foramen, probably the result of separate ossification of the intrajugular process. O. lenticula're, os orbiculare. O. Riola'ni, a small bonelet occasionally found lying free in the Glaserian fissure. O. sesamoi'deum Corte'sii, ossiculum Riolani. O. Syl'vii, os orbiculare. O. tegmen'ti tym'pani cuneifor'me, a small bonelet, rarely found, on the anterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, being a separate ossification of the cuneiform portion of the tegmen tympani [Gruber]. O. termina'le [Bergmann], the separate ossification of the tip of the odontoid process of the axis, considered as an epiphysis of the body of the first cervical vertebra.

Ossidazione (*I.*). Oxidation.

Ossido (*I.*). Oxide. O. d'argento, silver oxide. O. di manganese, manganese dioxide. O. di mercurio rosso, mercuric oxide, red. O. di piombo giallo, lead monoxide, litharge. O. di rame nero, cuprie oxide. O. di zinco, zinc oxide.

Ossiecoia (*I.*). Oxyecoia.

Ossif'ic. Bone-forming.

Ossifica'tion. *L.* ossificatio; *G.* Verknöcherung; *I.* ossificazione. Formation of, or conversion into, bone.

Ossificationsgrube (*G.*): see *Encoche d'ossification.*

Ossificiren (*G.*). To ossify.

Ossifié, ée (*F.*). Ossified.

Ossifikation (*G.*). Ossification.

Ossiflemmasia (*I.*). Oxyphlegmasia.

Ossifluent (*F.*). Term applied to an abscess originating in diseased bone.

Ossifonia (*I.*). Oxyphonia.

Ossigala (*I.*). Oxygala.

Ossigenazione (*I.*). Oxygenation.

Ossigene or Ossigeno (*I.*). Oxygen.

Ossimele (*I.*). Oxymel. O. scillitico, oxymel of squill. O. semplice, oxymel.

Ossimielite (*I.*). Oxymyelitis.

Ossimuriato (*I.*). Oxymuriate.

Ossinosema (*I.*). Oxynosema.

Ossiopia (*I.*). Oxyopia.

Ossiosfresia (*I.*). Oxyosphresia.

Ossiregmia (*I.*). Oxyregmia.

Ossisulfuro (*I.*). Oxysulphuret.

Ossitocico (*I.*). Oxytocic.

Ossiuro vermicolare (*I.*). *Oxyuris vermicularis.*

Osso (*I.*). Bone. O. dell' anca or O.

anonimo, hip-bone. **O. capitato,** os magnum. **O. coronale,** frontal bone. **O. coxale,** hip-bone. **O. epattale,** interparietal bone. **O. etmoide,** ethmoid bone. **O. degli ilii** or **O. iliaco,** hip-bone. **O. incisivo,** intermaxillary bone. **O. innominato,** hip-bone. **O. intermascellare,** intermaxillary bone. **O. ioide,** hyoid bone. **O. lagrimale,** lachrymal bone. **O. lenticolare,** os orbiculare. **O. linguale,** hyoid bone. **O. occipitale,** occipital bone. **O. piramidale,** cuneiform bone of the wrist. **O. sfenoide,** sphenoid bone. **O. uncinato,** unciform bone. **O. zigomatico,** malar bone.

Ostal'gia (*L.*) [*ὀστέον, ἄλγος*]. Pain in a bone.

Ostarthri'tis [*ἄρθρον*]. Osteo-arthritis.

Osteal'gia (*L., I.*) [*ἄλγος*]. *F.* ostéalgie. Pain in a bone.

Os'tein. *F.* ostéine. Ossein.

Ostei'tis [*ὀστέον*]. *F.* ostéite; *G.* Knochenentzundung; *I.* osteite. Inflammation of bone. **O. defor'mans,** osteitis with abundant new formation of bone on the surface.

Ostem'bryon (*L.*) [*ἔμβρυον*]. Lithopædion.

Ostempye'sis or **Ostempyo'sis** (*L.*) [*ἔμπυον*]. Suppuration in bone.

Osteo-anabro'sis (*L.*). Osteonabrosis.

Osteo-an'eurism. A pulsating tumor of bone, which may be sarcomatous, erectile, or a true aneurism.

Osteo-arthri'tis [*ἄρθρον*]. *F.* ostéoarthrite; *G.* deformirende Gelenksentzundung; *I.* osteo-artrite. A chronic affection of joints resulting in destruction of cartilage, roughening of the articulating surfaces, thickening of ligaments, and deformity.

Ostéoathérome (*F.*). Atheromatous detritus in bone.

Os'teoblast [*βλαστός*]. *F.* ostéoblaste; *I.* osteoblasto. A connective-tissue cell about to be transformed into a bone-cell (corpuscle); the osteoblasts usually constitute a layer covering the surfaces of growing bone.

Osteocamp'sia (*L.*) [*κάμψις*]. *F.* ostéocampsie. Curvature of a bone.

Osteocarcino'ma (*L.*). 1. Carcinoma of bone. 2. Ossifying carcinoma.

Os'teocele (*L.*) [*κήλη*]. *F.* ostéocèle. Hernia with a sac which resembles bone.

Osteocephalo'ma (*L.*) [*κεφαλή*]. Encephaloid disease of bone.

Osteochondri'tis [*χόνδρος*]. Chondritis involving adjacent bone.

Osteo-chondro'ma (*L.*). A combination of osteoma and chondroma.

Osteochon'drophyte [*χόνδρος, φύτον*]. Osteophyte which is in part cartilaginous.

Osteocla'sis (*L.*) [*κλασις*]. *F.* ostéoclasie; *G.* Knochenbrechung; *I.* osteoclasia. The operation of fracturing a bone for the purpose of correcting a deformity.

Os'teoclast [*κλάειν*]. *F.* ostéoclaste; *G.* Knochenbrecher; *I.* osteoclasto. 1. An apparatus to facilitate osteoclasis. 2. A giant-cell of bone-marrow; a large multinucleate granular body, supposed to effect the resorption of growing bone.

Os'teocope [*κόπτω*]. *L.* osteocopus; *F.* ostéocope; *G.* Knochenschmerz; *I.* osteocopo. Aching pain in a bone, especially that occurring in syphilis.

Osteocop'ic. Pertaining to osteocope.

Osteoden'tine. *G.* Elfenbein, secundares. A hard substance sometimes found within the pulp-cavity of a tooth, resembling bone in structure, but having branched tubules like dentine.

Osteodias'tasis (*L.*) [*διάστασις*]. *F.* ostéodiastase. Separation of bones, as of the epiphysis of a long bone.

Osteodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. *F.* ostéodynie; *I.* osteodinia. Bone-ache, osteocope.

Osteofito (*I.*). Osteophyte.

Osteogen'esis (*L.*) [*γένεσις*]. *I.* osteogenesi. Osteogeny.

Osteogenet'ic or **Osteogen'ic.** Pertaining to osteogeny, producing bone.

Osteog'eny. *F.* ostéogénie; *G.* Knochenbildung; *I.* osteogenia. Bone-genesis or growth.

Osteog'raphy [*γράφω*]. *F.* ostéographie; *I.* osteografia. A description of bones.

Os'teoid [*εἶδος*]. *F.* ostéoïde; *I.* osteoide. Bone-like. **O. can'cer,** malignant tumor of bony hardness, most frequent about the femur.

Osteolisi (*I.*). Osteolysis.

Osteol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *L., I.* osteologia; *F.* ostéologie; *G.* Knochenlehre. That portion of anatomy which treats of bones.

Osteol'ysis (*L.*) [*λύσις*]. *F.* ostéolyse;

G. Knochenauflösung; *I.* osteolisi. Dissolution and absorption of bone.

Osteo'ma (*L.*). *F.* ostéome; *G.* Osteom. A tumor composed of osseous tissue.

Osteomala'cia (*L.*) [μαλακία]. *F.* ostéomalacie; *G.* Knochenerweichung, Osteomalacie. Mollities ossium.

Osteomalaco'sis (*L.*). Softening of bone.

Osteo'mata cu'tis (*L.*). Osseous tumors of the skin.

Osteomyeli'tis [μυελός]. *F.* ostéomyélite; *G.* Knochenmarkentzündung; *I.* osteomielite. Inflammation, usually traumatic, of the medulla of bone. **O. gummo'sa,** syphilitic osteomyelitis, with formation of gummata. **O. infectio'sa,** a suppurative infectious osteomyelitis.

Osteomyelitiskokken (*G.*). *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus.*

Osteomy'elon (*L.*) [μυελός]. Bone-marrow.

Osteonabro'sis (*L.*) [ἀνάβρωσις]. Atrophy of bone.

Osteonco'sis (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. Formation of a bony tumor.

Osteon'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. *F.* ostéoncie. Tumor of a bone, exostosis.

Osteonecro'sis (*L.*) [νεκρός]. *F.* ostéonécrose. Death of a mass of bone.

Osteon'osos or **Osteon'osus** (*L.*) [νόσος]. Bone disease.

Osteopæ'dion (*L.*) [παῖς]. *F.* ostéopédion; *I.* osteopedio. Lithopædion.

Osteopalin'clasis (*L.*) [πάλιν, κλάσις]. Refracture of a badly-united bone.

Osteoparec'tasis (*L.*) [παρέκτασις]. Abnormal lengthening of a bone.

Osteop'athy [πάθη]. *L.* osteopathia; *F.* ostéopathie. Bone disease.

Osteoperiosti'tis [περί, ὀστέον]. *F.* ostéopériostéite; *I.* osteoperiostite. Periostitis involving the bone.

Osteopha'ges (*L.*) [φαγεῖν]. Myeloplaxes.

Os'teophone [φωνή]. *F.* ostéophone. Audiphone.

Osteoph'ony. Hearing through the dermatophone sounds supposed to be produced by the vibration of long bones when percussed.

Osteophy'ma (*L.*) [φῦμα]. Osteoncus.

Os'teophyte [φύω]. *F.* ostéophyte; *G.* Osteophyt; *I.* osteofito. A circumscribed hyperostosis.

Os'teoplaque. A bony plate formed in a muscle or other abnormal situation; a flat osteoma.

Os'teoplast. Osteoblast.

Osteoplas'tic. *F.* ostéoplastique; *G.* osteoplastisch; *I.* osteoplastico. Pertaining to osteoplasty.

Os'teoplasty [πλάσσω]. *F.* ostéoplastie; *G.* Osteoplastik; *I.* osteoplastica. A plastic operation on bone; the transplantation of bone covered with periosteum to fill gaps created by disease or operation; the restoration to its original site of bone temporarily removed with or without complete severance of the periosteum.

Osteoporo'sis [ὀστέον, πόρος]. *F.* ostéoporose; *G.* Osteoporose; *I.* osteoporosi. Interstitial absorption, producing a spongy condition in bones. **O., fatty,** form characterized by an abundant production of adipose cells in the medullary spaces and in the Haversian canals.

Osteopsathyro'sis (*L.*) [ψαθυρός]. *I.* osteopsatirosi. Fragility of the bones. **O., arthrit'ic,** chronic rheumatic arthritis.

Osteor'raphy. *I.* osteorafia. Operation of suturing bone, as for fractured patella.

Osteosarco'ma (*L.*) [σάρξ]. *F.* ostéosarcome; *G.* Osteosarcom. A combination of osteoma and sarcoma.

Osteosarco'sis (*L.*). Ossification of a sarcoma.

Osteosclero'sis (*L.*) [σκλήρωσις]. *F.* ostéosclérose; *I.* osteosclerosi. A form of chronic osteitis, with development of new osseous tissue, increasing the density, and sometimes the size, of the bone.

Osteospongio'ma (*L.*) [σπόγγος]. A spongy or fungous tumor of bone.

Osteosteato'ma (*L.*) [στέαρ]. *F.* ostéostéatome. Fatty tumor of bone.

Os'teotome [τομή]. *F.* ostéotome; *I.* osteotomo. An instrument for cutting bone; a bone-saw.

Osteot'omy [ὀστέον, τομή]. *F.* ostéotomie; *G.* Osteotomie; *I.* osteotomia. The operation of cutting a bone, especially when performed subcutaneously to correct deformities.

Os'teotrite [τρίβω]. An instrument for removing carious bone; it consists of a shank having a conical head with spiral cutting edges.

Ostetrice (*I.*). Midwife. **Ostetricia,** obstetrics. **Ostetrico,** obstetrician.

Osthel'cus (*L.*) [ὀστέον, ἕλκος]. Caries.

Ostial, ale (*F.*). Relating to orifices of the body.

Ostio (*L.*). Ostium. **O. arterioso**, ostium arteriosum. **O. vaginale**, ostium vaginæ. **O. venoso**, ostium venosum.

Osti'tis. Osteitis.

Os'tium (*L.*). An orifice, particularly the entrance to a passage. **O. abdomina'le**, abdominal orifice of Fallopian tube. **O. arterio'sum**, opening in either ventricle of the heart by which it communicates with the artery arising from it. **O. arterio'sum aor'ticum**, aortic opening of heart. **O. arterio'sum pulmona'le**, opening of pulmonary artery, right ventricle. **O. atrioventricula're** or **O. auric'ulo-ventricula're**, auriculo-ventricular opening. **O. duodena'le**, pylorus. **O. fronta'le**, opening from middle meatus of nose into the infundibulum. **O. maxilla're**, opening from middle meatus of nose into antrum of Highmore. **O. maxilla're accesso'rium**, a second opening into the antrum of Highmore, found in about 10 per cent. of subjects [Zuckerkandl] **O. œsophage'um**, cardiac orifice of stomach. **O. ovar'icum**, abdominal orifice of Fallopian tube. **O. pharynge'um**, pharyngeal orifice of Eustachian tube. **O. pharynge'um laryn'gis**, upper entrance to the larynx. **O. si'nus.** *G.* Utriculus Mundung. In ampullæ of inner ear the opening toward the utricle. **O. tu'buli.** *G.* Bogengang-Mundung. In ampullæ of inner ear the opening toward the semicircular canal. **O. tympan'icum**, tympanic orifice of Eustachian tube. **O. u'rachi**, small opening often found at vertex of bladder, leading into the urachus. **O. ureter'icum**, opening of ureter into bladder. **O. urethra'le**, opening from bladder into urethra. **O. u'teri supe'rius**, os uteri internum. **O. uteri'num**, uterine orifice of Fallopian tube. **O. vagi'næ**, vulvar opening of vagina. **O. veno'sum**, auriculo-ventricular opening. **O. veno'sum cor'dis**, left auriculo-ventricular opening. **O. ventric'uli dex'ter** or **O. ventric'uli infe'rius**, pylorus. **O. ventric'uli sin'ister** or **O. ventric'uli supe'rius**, cardiac orifice of the stomach.

Os'toid. Osteoid.

Osto'ma (*L.*). Osteoma.

Os'trea (*L.*). A genus of acephalous mollusks, Ord. *Lamellibranchia*. **O. ed'ulis**, L., the edible oyster of Europe. **O. virginia'na**, the common oyster of the Atlantic coast of the U. S. The shells, consisting principally of calcium carbonate, are used in the form of powder for the same purpose as prepared chalk.

Ostruente (*I.*). Obstruent.

Ostruzione (*I.*). Obstruction.

Oswe'go tea. *Monarda didyma*, L.

Otacous'tic [*ωταχουστέω*]. *F.* otacoustique; *I.* otacustico. Aiding audition.

Otal'gia (*L.*) [*οὖς, ἄλγος*]. *F.* otalgie. Neuralgia of the ear.

Otal'gic. *G.* otalgisch. Pertaining to otalgia.

O'taphone [*φωνή*]. A small clamp fastened behind the auricle, causing it to project farther from the head, thus increasing its power of collecting sound-waves.

Ote'chus (*L.*) [*οὖς, ἦχος*]. Tinnitus aurium.

Othæmato'ma (*L.*) [*οὖς, αἷμα*]. *F.* othématome; *G.* Othämatom; *I.* otematoma. An effusion of blood or sanguineous fluid under the perichondrium of the auricle; it may result from perichondritis. The form occurring in the insane indicates disease of the base of the brain.

Othelco'sis (*L.*) [*ἕλκωσις*]. *F.* othelcose; *I.* otelcosi. Ulceration of the ear.

Otia'ter (*L.*) [*οὖς, ἰατήρ*]. Aurist.

Otiatri'a (*L.*) [*οὖς, ἰατρεία*]. *F.* otiatrie. Aural therapeutics.

Otiatrie (*G.*). Otiatria.

O'tic [*οὖς*, gen. *ὠτός*]. Relating to the ear. **O. gan'glion.** *L.* ganglion oticum; *F.* ganglion otique; *G.* Ohrknoten; *I.* ganglio otico. A small oval body containing multipolar ganglion-cells, situated directly below the foramen ovale upon the median side of the inferior maxillary nerve.

Otico (*I.*). Otic.

Oticodinose (*F.*). Ménière's disease.

Otique (*F.*). Otic.

Oti'tis. *F.* otite; *G.* Ohrenentzündung; *I.* otite. Inflammation of the ear. It may be acute, subacute, or chronic, and proliferous or sclerotic (attended with atrophy of the mucous membrane); also catarrhal and purulent. **O. exter'na**, inflammation of external ear. **O. inter'na**, inflammation of internal ear or labyrinth. **O. me'dia**, inflammation of middle ear or tympanum, including mastoid cells.

O'tium (*L.*) [*ὠτιον*]. Auricle.

Otiyndim'ba. Painful pustular skin disease, endemic in Damara land during hot weather.

Oto'ba but'ter. A concrete oil expressed from the seeds of *Myristica Otoba*, H. et B.

Otoceph'alus (*L.*) [οὖς, κεφαλή]. *F.* otocéphale; *I.* otocefalo. A monster whose lower jaw is absent, and the ears brought close together beneath the rest of the face; synotus.

Otoclei'sis (*L.*) [κλείω]. Occlusion or obstruction of the ear.

Otoco'nia (*L.*) [κονία]. *G.* Otoconie. Small collections of carbonate and phosphate of lime, finer than the otoliths and amorphous in character, found in the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear.

Otocra'nium (*L.*) [κρανίον]. *F.* otocrâne; *I.* otocranio. The petrous portion of the temporal bone considered as the investment of the organs of hearing.

O'tocyst. *F.* otocyste; *G.* Hörbläschen. The embryonic epithelial sac, which develops into the membranous labyrinth of the adult.

Otodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. *F.* otodynie; *I.* otodinia. Persistent pain in the ear.

Otofono (*I.*). Otophone.

Otog'lyphis or **Otog'lyphum** (*L.*) [γλύφω]. Ear-pick or scoop.

Otografia (*I.*). Otography.

Otog'raphy [γράφω]. *F.* otographie; *I.* otografia. A description of the ear.

Otoiatri'a (*L.*). Otiatria.

Otolithenmembran (*G.*). A delicate cuticular covering of the otoliths.

O'toliths [οὖς, λίθος]. *F.* otolithes; *G.* Hörsteinchen; *I.* otoliti. Crystalline particles of carbonate and phosphate of lime found within the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear.

Otol'ogy [λόγος]. *L.*, *I.* otologia; *F.* otologie; *G.* Ohrlehre. That part of medical science which treats of the structure and affections of the ear.

Otomy'ces (*L.*) [μύκης] Fungus growing in the ear. **O. purpu'reus** (Wreden), form characterized by presence of a coloring-matter resembling blood.

Otomyco'sis (*L.*). Presence of fungi, usually *Aspergillus nigricans*, in the auditory meatus.

Oton'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. Tumor of the ear.

O'topathy. *L.* otopathia; *F.* otopathie; *I.* otopatia. Aural disease.

O'tophone [φωνή]. *I.* otofono. An instrument for improving the hearing; an ear-trumpet.

O'toplasty [πλάσσω]. *F.* otoplastie; *G.* Otoplastik; *I.* otoplastica. Plastic surgery of the ear.

Otopyorrhœ'a (*L.*) [πύον, ῥέω]. *F.* otopyorrhée; *I.* otopiorrea. Purulent otorrhœa.

Otopyo'sis (*L.*) [πύον]. Suppuration in the ear.

Otorrea (*I.*). Otorrhœa.

Otorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. *F.* otorrhagie; *I.* otorragia. Flow of blood from the ear.

Otorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. *F.* otorrhée; *G.* Ohrfluss, Otorrhöe; *I.* otorrea. A discharge from the ear, generally of pus.

Otosal'pinx (*L.*) [σάλπιγξ]. Eustachian tube.

O'toscope [οὖς, σκοπέω]. *G.* Otoskop; *I.* otoscopio. Ear-speculum.

Otos'copy. *F.* otoscopie. Examination with the otoscope.

Otoskop (*G.*). Otoscope.

Otot'omy [τέμνω]. *F.* ototomie; *I.* ototomia. Dissection of the ear.

Otricolare (*I.*). Utricular. **Otricolo,** utricle.

Ottalmia (*I.*). Ophthalmia: see *Oftalmia*.

Ottalmico (*I.*). Ophthalmic.

Ottalmografia (*I.*). Ophthalmography.

Ottalmojatria (*I.*). Ophthalmiatrics.

Ottalmojatro (*I.*). Oculist.

Ottalmologia (*I.*). Ophthalmology.

Ottalmometro (*I.*). Ophthalmometer.

Ottica (*I.*). Optics. **Ottico.** 1. Optic. 2. Optician.

Ottico-trocleo-sclerotico (*I.*). Superior oblique muscle of eye.

Otto in cifra (*I.*). Figure-of-eight bandage.

Ot'to of ro'ses. Oil of rose.

Ottografia (*I.*). Optography. **Ottogramma,** optogram. **Ottometria,** optometry. **Ottometro,** optometer.

Ottumwa Med'ical Springs. Alkaline, saline waters, Ottumwa, Wapello Co., Iowa.

Otturamento (*I.*). Obturation. **Otturatore,** obturator.

Otturazione (*I.*). Obturation. **O. dei denti,** filling of the teeth.

Ouaba'ine. Glucoside obtained from ouabaio.

Ouabaio, wa-bā'yo. An arrow-poison used by the Somalis on the east coast of Africa, derived from a species of *Carissa*. It acts on the medulla oblongata, slowing respiratory and cardiac action; has no influence on sensation or motility.

Ouate (*F.*). Wadding, cotton batting.

Oublie (*F.*): see *Pain azyme*.

Ouie (*F.*). Audition, hearing.

Oulachon oil. Candle-fish oil.

Ouli'tis [οὐλίτις]. *F.*, *I.* ulite. Gingivitis.

Ou'loid. Gum-like; applied to a form of cicatrix without an open sore or ulcer, the result of destruction or disorganization of skin beneath the epidermis [Wilson].

Ouraque (*F.*). Urachus.

Oura'ri. Curare.

Ouray Mineral Springs. Alkaline, carbonated, sulphuretted thermal waters, 120°–140° F., Ouray, Ouray Co., Colorado.

Oure'ma (*L.*) [οὔρημα]. Urine.

Ourles (*F.*). Mumps.

Ourlet (*F.*). Convolution of the corpus callosum.

Ourlien, enne (*F.*). Pertaining to, or caused by, mumps.

Ourol'ogy. Urinology.

Ouros'copy. Uroscopy.

Out-knee. Bow-leg.

Out'let of pelvis. *L.* exitus pelvis; *F.* détroit inférieur; *I.* stretto inferiore. Lower aperture of pelvic canal, bounded by the ischio-pubic rami, tuberosities of the ischium, sacro-sciatic ligaments, and the coccyx.

Ouverture (*F.*). Opening. **O. aortique,** aortic foramen.

Ouvre-bouche (*F.*). Mouth-gag.

Ov., abbv. for **Ovum** (*L.*), egg.

O'va (*L.*), pl. of **Ovum,** egg. **O. Graafia'na,** Graafian follicles.

Ovaia or **Ovaio** (*I.*). Ovary.

Ovaire (*F.*). Ovary.

O'val win'dow. Fenestra ovalis.

Ovalbu'men. Egg-albumin.

Ovales Fenster (*G.*). Fenestra ovalis.

Ovales Loch (*G.*). Foramen ovale.

Ovalschnitt (*G.*). Oval amputation.

Ovaral'gia (*L.*) [ovum, ἄλγος]. *F.* ovaralgie. Pain in the ovaries.

Ovaria (*L.*). Painful ovary.

Ova'rial. Ovarian.

Ovarialgeschwulst (*G.*). Ovarian tumor.

Ovarial'gia. Ovaralgia.

Ovarialschläuche (*G.*). Egg-tubes.

Ova'rian. *F.* ovarien, ienne; *I.* ovarico, a. Relating to the ovary. **O. ap'oplexy,** rapid effusion of blood into the ovarian tissue. **O. ar'tery,** *L.* arteria ovarii; *F.* artère ovarique; *G.* Eierstockarterie; *I.* arteria ovarica. Homologous with spermatic artery of male; arises from aorta below renal; passes down and runs between layers of broad ligament to ovary. **O. lig'ament,** l. of ovary. **O. plex'us,** bulb of ovary. **O. tubes.** *G.* Eischläuche. Tube-like groups of egg-germs imbedded within the stroma of the ovary by the infolding of the general epithelium. **O. veins.** *L.* venæ ovarii. Have the same general course as ovarian arteries, discharging into the ascending vena cava.

Ovarico, a (*I.*). Ovarian.

Ovarie (*F.*). Condition of congested or painful ovary.

Ovariec'tomy. Excision of the ovary.

Ovario (*I.*). Ovary.

Ova'riocele (*L.*) [ovarium, κήλη]. *F.* ovariocèle. Hernia of the ovary.

Ovariocente'sis (*L.*) [κέντησις]. Puncture of the ovary. **O. vagina'lis,** puncture of an ovarian cyst through the vagina.

Ovariocisti (*I.*). Cysts of the ovary.

Ovarioclasie (Porro) [κλάσις]. Destruction of the tissue of the ovary when its removal is indicated, but cannot be carried out.

Ovariolo (*I.*). Corpus luteum.

Ovarioncie (*F.*). Velpeau's name for ovarian hernia.

Ovariot'omy [τομή]. *F.* ovariotomie. *G.* Ovariotomie; *I.* ovariotomia. Excision of the ovary.

Ovario-tubaire (*F.*). Relating to the ovary and Fallopian tube.

Ovari'tis. *F.*, *I.* ovarite. Inflammation of the ovary.

Ovariule (*F.*). Corpus luteum.

Ova'rium (*L.*). Ovary. **O. masculi'num,** non-pedunculated hydatid: see *Morgagni's hydatids*. **O. secunda'rium,** ovula Nabothi.

Ovariumstiel (*G.*). Pedicle of ovary.

Ovaro-hysterec'tomy. Excision of womb and ovaries.

O'vary. *L.* ovarium; *F.* ovaire; *G.* Eierstock; *I.* ovario. The essential organ of generation of the female; an oval body corresponding to the testis of the male; two in number, situated within the posterior layer of the broad ligaments of the uterus.

Ovatta (*I.*). Cotton batting.

Over-feeding. *G.* Ueberfütterung. Mode of treatment by giving large amount of food in excess of the appetite of the patient.

Over-pres'sure. *F.* surménage; *G.* Ueberbürdung. Demand for excessive exertion, especially for mental work.

Overri'ding. Sliding of the end of one fragment of a broken bone beyond the broken end of the other fragment.

Over-sight'edness. Hypermetropia.

O'vic. Referring or pertaining to the ovum.

Ovicap'sule. Internal lining of Graafian vesicle.

Ovicelle (*F.*). Ovisac.

O'viduct. *L.* oviductus; *F.* oviducte; *G.* Eiergang, Eileiter; *I.* ovidutto. The canal which conveys the ova from the ovary; in the human species the Fallopian tube.

Ovifère (*F.*). Oviduct.

Ovifica'tion (*F.*). *I.* ovificazione. Production of ova.

Ovig'erous. *F.* ovigère. Containing or producing eggs or ova.

Ovina'tion. *I.* ovinazione. Inoculation of sheep with sheep-pox virus.

Oviparité (*F.*). *I.* oviparità. Ability to reproduce by eggs.

Ovip'arous. *L.* oviparus; *F.* ovipare; *I.* oviparo. Egg-laying; applied to animals which bring forth their progeny in the egg stage.

Oviposi'tion [ovum, positio]. Act or process of depositing the ovum.

O'vis A'ries, L. The sheep.

O'visac. *L.* ovisaccus; *I.* ovisacco. Graafian vesicle.

O'vism. *L.* ovismus; *F.* ovisme; *I.* ovismo. Theory that the ovum before fecundation contains the germs of all parts of the complete organism.

Ovo, uovo (*I.*). Egg.

Ov'ula (*L.*). Ova. **O. Graafia'na** or **O. Graaf'ii,** Graafian follicles. **O. Naboth'i.** *F.* œufs de Naboth; *G.* Nabothseier. Yellowish vesicles of varying size found in the mucous membrane of the cervix uteri. They appear to be merely mucous follicles which have become closed at the mouth and distended by their secretion.

Ov'ular. *L.* ovularis; *F.* ovulaire; *I.* ovulare. Pertaining to the ovum. **O. abor'tion:** see *Abortion.*

Ovula'tion. *L.* ovulatio. The production of eggs or ova.

O'vule. *I.* ovulo. Unimpregnated ovum.

Ovules mâles (*F.*). Sperm-cells.

Ovulifère or **Ovuligère** (*F.*). Having or bearing ovules.

O'vuline. Decidua reflexa.

O'vulum (*L.*), dim. of **Ovum,** a small egg.

O'vum (*L.*). 1. The egg-cell. 2. The female generative element; the egg-cell after the extrusion of the polar globules. 3. Oosperm, the female element after impregnation. 4. The impregnated ovum in various stages of after-development.

Owaton'na Mineral Springs. Alkaline, calcic waters, near Owatonna, Steele Co., Wisconsin.

Owos'so Chalyb'eate Spring. Chalybeate water, Owosso, Shiawassee Co., Michigan.

Ox., abbv. for **Oxymel** (*L.*), honey and vinegar.

Oxalæ'mia (*L.*) [oxalas, *αἷμα*]. *I.* ossalemia. Excess of oxalates in the blood.

Ox'alas (*L.*). Oxalate. **O. cer'icus,** cerium oxalate. **O. ferro'sus,** ferrous oxalate.

Ox'alate. *L.* oxalas; *G.* oxalsaures Salz; *I.* ossalato. A salt of oxalic acid $H_2C_2O_4$.

Oxalate (*F.*). Oxalate. **O. acide de potasse,** potassium binoxalate. **O. de cérium,** cerium oxalate. **O. ferreux,** ferrous oxalate.

Oxala'tum ferro'sum [F. Mex.]. Ferrous oxalate.

Oxal'ic acid. $H_2C_2O_4.2H_2O$. *L.* acidum oxalicum; *F.* acide oxalique; *G.* Oxalsäure; *I.* acido ossalico. Small, colorless, transparent, prismatic crystals, odorless, having a strongly acid taste and reac-

tion; soluble in water and alcohol; obtained by action of nitric acid upon organic substances, such as sugar, gum, starch, etc. A powerful irritant poison; one drachm has proved fatal; sublimes completely by heat; white precipitate with silver nitrate, soluble in nitric acid; white precipitate with soluble lime salts, soluble in nitric, but not in acetic, acid.

Ox'alis (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Geraniaceæ*. 2. Wood-sorrel. **O. Acetosel'la**, L., wood-sorrel, indigenous to North America and Europe. **O. stric'ta**, L., yellow wood-sorrel, indigenous; properties same as above; see *Wood-sorrel*.

Oxalsäure (*G.*). Oxalic acid.

Oxalsaures Ceroxydul (*G.*). Cerium oxalate.

Oxalsaures Eisenoxydul (*G.*). Ferrous oxalate.

Oxalsaures Salz (*G.*). Oxalate.

Oxalu'ria (*L.*) [*ὀξαλίς, οὖρον*]. *F.* oxalurie; *I.* ossaluria. Secretion of urine containing calcium oxalate.

Oxalu'ric acid [*ὀξαλίς*]. $C_5H_4N_2O_4$. *F.* acide oxalurique; *G.* Oxalursäure; *I.* acido ossalurico. Acid present in normal urine, combined with ammonia; closely related to uric acid, xanthin, guanin, and urea.

Oxalursäure (*G.*). Oxalic acid.

Ox-bile. Ox-gall.

Oxéolat (*F.*). A synonym for acetole. **O. simple**, distilled vinegar.

Ox-eye. Buphthalmus.

Ox-eye daisy. *Leucanthemum vulgare*, Lam.

Ox-gall [A. S. *oxa, gealla*] *L.* fel bovis; *F.* bile de bœuf; *G.* Ochsengalle; *I.* bile bovina. The fresh gall of *Bos Taurus*, L. [U. S. P.]; supposed to be laxative and stomachic; see also *Inspissated* and *Purified ox-gall*.

Oxhy'dryl. *F.* oxhydryle. Hydroxyl.

Ox'ide. *L.* oxydum; *F.* oxyde; *G.* Oxyd; *I.* ossido. Neutral or basic compound of oxygen with a metal or metalloid.

Ox'-tongue. *Anchusa officinalis*, L.

Oxyacan'thine. $C_{19}H_{19}NO_3$. *F.* oxyacanthine; *I.* ossiacantina. An alkaloid accompanying berberine in the root of *Berberis vulgaris*.

Oxyæsthe'sia (*L.*) [*ὀξύς, αἴσθησις*]. Abnormally acute power of sensation.

Oxyakoia (*G.*). Oxycœna.

Oxya'phia (*L.*) [*ἀφή*]. Abnormal acuteness of sense of touch.

Oxyarthri'tis [*ἀρθρῖτις*]. Acute arthritis.

Oxybenzol (*G.*). Phenol.

Oxyblep'sia (*L.*) [*βλέπω*]. Acute vision.

Oxybo'lia (*L.*) [*βολή*]. Rapid ejaculation of semen.

Oxycan'nabin. $C_{20}H_{30}N_2O_7$. A product of the oxidation of cannabin by hot nitric acid.

Oxycephal'ia (*L.*) [*ὀξύς, κεφαλή*]. *F.* oxycéphalie; *I.* ossicefalia. The condition of oxycephalus.

Oxyceph'alus (*L.*). *F.* oxycéphale; *I.* ossicefalo. Head in which there is synostosis of the parietal with the occipital and temporal bones, with compensatory development of the skull in the region of the anterior fontanelle, giving it a pointed appearance.

Oxychlorure (*F.*). Oxychloride, a compound of chlorine with an oxide. **O. ammoniacal de mercure**, ammoniated mercury. **O. de bismuth**, bismuth oxychloride.

Oxychlorure'tum antimo'nii (*L.*). [P. Belg.]. Antimony oxychloride.

Oxycopai'vic ac'id. $C_{20}H_{28}O_3$. An acid obtained from resin of copaiba.

Oxycre'sol. Guaiacol.

Oxyde (*F.*). Oxide. **O. d'antimoine**, antimony oxide. **O. d'argent**, silver oxide. **O. d'azote**, nitrogen monoxide. **O. blanc d'arsenic**, arsenious acid. **O. (sesqui) de fer anhydre**, ferric oxide. **O. (sesqui) de fer bihydraté**, ferric hydrate. **O. de fer noir** or **O. ferroso-ferrique**, ferroso-ferric oxide. **O. (bi) de manganèse**, manganese dioxide. **O. de mercure par précipitation**, mercuric oxide, yellow. **O. de mercure par voie sèche**, mercuric oxide, red. **O. mercurique jaune**, mercuric oxide, yellow. **O. mercurique rouge**, mercuric oxide, red. **O. de méthyle**, methylic ether. **O. noir de cuivre**, copper oxide. **O. rouge de fer**, ferric oxide. **O. rouge de plomb**, minium, red lead. **O. de zinc**, zinc oxide. **O. de zinc par voie sèche**, zinc oxide prepared by sublimation [Cod.].

Oxyden'dron arbo'reum, DC. Sorrel-tree, sour-wood, an indigenous tree with pleasantly acid leaves; used in decoction as a refrigerant drink.

Oxyder'cia (*L.*) [ὀξέρκω]. *G.* Scharfsichtigkeit. Acuteness of vision.

Oxydiabro'sis (*L.*) [ὀξυδιάβρωσις]. Rapid corrosion.

Oxydimor'phine. Pseudomorphine.

Ox'ydum (*L.*). Oxide. **O. antimo'nii** [P. Belg.], antimony oxide. **O. argen'ticum** [F. Mex.], silver oxide. **O. azoto'sum** [F. Mex.], nitrogen monoxide. **O. cal'cicum** [P. Dan.], lime. **O. cal'cicum a'qua solu'tum** [Cod.], solution of lime. **O. cu'pricum**, copper oxide. **O. fer'ricum ig'ne para'tum** [Cod.], ferric oxide. **O. fer'ri ni'grum** or **O. ferro'soferr'icum**, ferroso-ferric oxide. **O. hydrargyr'icum**, mercuric oxide. **O. magne'sicum ig'ne para'tum** [P. Port.], magnesia. **O. magne'sicum le've** [P. Dan.], magnesia. **O. magne'sicum pondero'sum** [P. Dan.], heavy magnesia. **O. mangan'icum** [Cod.], manganese dioxide. **O. plum'bicum** [P. Dan.], lead monoxide, litharge. **O. plum'bicum fu'sum** [Cod.], lead monoxide, litharge. **O. plum'bicum ru'brum** [Cod.], minium, red lead. **O. potas'sicum** [F. Mex.], potassa. **O. stib'icum** [P. Dan.], antimony oxide. **O. zin'cicum** [Cod.], zinc oxide.

Oxyeco'ia (*L.*) [ἀκοή]. *F.* oxyécoïe; *I.* ossiecoia. Morbid acuteness of hearing.

Oxyg'ala (*L.*) [γάλα]. *I.* ossigala. Sour milk.

Ox'ygen [ὀξύς, γένω]. *L.* oxygenium; *F.* oxygène; *G.* Sauerstoff; *I.* ossigene, ossigeno. A colorless, invisible, tasteless, inodorous gas, spec. grav. 1.1056; slightly soluble in water, entering into combination with all the other elements, except fluorine, forming oxides; obtained by heating a mixture of potassium chlorate and manganese peroxide or by other chemical processes; has been used by inhalation as a remedy in various diseases, and as an application to ulcers.

Oxyg'enated water. *F.* eau oxygénée; *I.* acqua ossigenata. Hydrogen peroxide in aqueous solution. It is made commercially for bleaching purposes in the strength of 3 per cent. Medicinally, it has been administered for many diseases with doubtful advantage; externally applied, it is a useful lotion for ulcers.

Oxygena'tion. *F.* oxygénation; *I.* ossigenazione. Supplying, or combining with, oxygen.

Oxygène (*F.*). Oxygen.

Oxygenirt (*G.*). Oxygenated.

Oxygenirung (*G.*). Oxygenation.

Oxyge'nium (*L.*). Oxygen.

Oxygeu'sia (*L.*) [γεῦσις]. Morbid acuteness of sense of taste.

Oxyhæmoglo'bin. *F.* oxyhémoglobine; *I.* ossiemoglobina. A peculiar combination of hæmoglobin with oxygen in the proportion of 1 gramme to 1.59 c.cm. when saturated. The combination is easily made or dissociated, and it is by this means, largely, that oxygen is conveyed from the lungs to the tissues.

Oxyic'terus (*L.*). Acute jaundice.

Oxyleu'cotin. $C_{21}H_{20}O_7$. A proximate principle of paracoto-bark.

Ox'ymel (*L.*). *G.* Sauerhonig; *I.* ossimele. 1. Clarified honey 40 ounces, acetic acid and distilled water each 5 fluidounces; mix [B. P.]. 2. Honey 200, vinegar 50; mix, evaporate to sp. gr. 1.26, clarify, and strain [Cod.]. **O. simplex** [Cod.], oxymel. **O. of squill.** *L.* oxymel scillæ; *F.* oxymel scillitique; *G.* Meerzwiebelsauerhonig; *I.* ossimele scillitico. 1. Vinegar of squill 5, clarified honey 8; mix and evaporate to sp. gr. 1.32 [B. P.]. 2. Vinegar of squill 5, clarified honey 10; mix and evaporate to 10 parts [P. G.]. 3. Vinegar of squill 5, clarified honey 20; mix and evaporate to sp. gr. 1.26 [Cod.].

Oxymel'litum (*L.*). *F.* oxymellite. Oxymel.

Oxymercu'ric sul'phate. Mercuric sulphate, basic.

Oxymor'phine. Pseudomorphine.

Oxymu'riate. *I.* ossimuriato. Chlorate.

Oxymyeli'tis. Acute myelitis.

Oxynaphtoesäure (*α*) (*G.*). $C_{11}H_8O_3$. A white powder, soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water; a powerful germicide.

Oxyneu'rin. Betaine.

Oxynose'ma (*L.*) [νόσημα]. Acute disease.

Oxyn'tic cells. Parietal cells of cardiac glands of stomach, believed by Heidenhain to produce the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice.

Oxyoko'ïa (*L.*) [ἀκοή]. Production of a peculiar disagreeable sensation in the ear when loud sounds are heard [Wolff].

Oxyoöphori'tis [ὠόν, φέρω]. Acute ovaritis.

Oxyo'pia (*L.*) [ὀξύς, ὤψ]. *F.* oxyopie; *G.* Scharfsichtigkeit; *I.* ossiopia. Abnormal acuteness of vision.

Oxyosphra'sia or **Oxyosphre'sia** (*L.*) [ὀσφρησις]. *F.* oxyosphresie; *I.* ossiosfresia. Acuteness of the sense of smell.

Oxyphlegma'sia (*L.*) [φλεγμασία]. *F.* oxyphlegmasie; *I.* ossiflemmasia. An acute violent inflammation.

Oxypho'nia (*L.*) [φωνή]. *F.* oxyphonie; *I.* ossifonia. Sharpness or shrillness of the voice.

Oxyphon'ic. Possessed of, or relating to, oxyphonia.

Oxypod'ia (*L.*) [πούς]. Club-foot.

Oxypropylendiisoamyl'amine. An alkaloid prepared by synthesis, being a colorless oily liquid with a disagreeable odor. It causes epileptiform convulsions in animals, and appears to paralyze the inhibitory fibres of the pneumogastric.

Oxyreg'mia (*L.*) [ῥεγμός]. *F.* oxyregmie; *I.* ossiregmia. Acid eructation.

Oxyr'ia (*L.*). A genus of *Polygonaceæ*. **O. renifor'mis**, mountain-sorrel, grows in northern Europe; the acid leaves have the same properties as *Oxalis Acetosella*.

Oxyr'rhinus (*L.*) [ῥίς]. Sharp-nosed.

Oxysul'phuret or **Oxysul'phide.** *L.* oxysulphurum; *F.* oxysulphure; *I* ossisolfuro. A compound of sulphur with a metallic oxide, or a mixture of an oxide with a sulphide of the same metal.

Oxysul'phurum (*L.*). Oxysulphuret. **O. antimon'icum semivitrifac'tum** [F. Esp.], liver of antimony. **O. antimon'icum semivitrifac'tum lo'tum** [F. Esp.], crocus of antimony.

Oxytoc'ic [ὀξύς, τόκος]. *F.* oxytocique; *I.* ossitocico. 1. Producing or hastening parturition. 2. A drug having such power.

Oxytoluyl-tro'peine. Homatropine.

Oxyu'ris vermicula'ris (*L.*). *F.* oxyure vermiculaire; *I.* ossiuro vermicolare. The thread-worm; inhabits the human rectum, especially in children.

Oys'ter-plant. *Tragopogon porrifolius*, L.; cultivated for food; root diuretic.

Oyster-shell: see *Prepared oyster-shell.*

Oz., abbv. for **Uncia** (*L.*), an ounce.

Ozæ'na (*L.*) [ὄζη]. *F.* ozène; *G.* Ozene; *I.* ozena. Ulceration in the nasal cavities with fetid discharge.

Ozænacoccus (*G.*). Form of diplococcus supposed by Löwenberg to cause ozæna.

Ozène essentiel (*F.*). Atrophic coryza.

Ozo'kerine. Commercial name for a variety of petrolatum.

Ozo'kerite. *F.* ozocérite; *I* ozocerite. A mixture of natural paraffins, found native in several countries, and known as earth-wax, fossil or mineral wax.

O'zone [ὄζη]. O_3. *G.* Ozon; *I.* ozono. A variety of oxygen of special activity and peculiar molecular constitution, produced by electrolysis of acidulated water, the slow oxidation of phosphorus, or the discharge from an electrical machine through atmospheric air or through oxygen gas. It is a colorless gas of peculiar odor, and is one of the most powerful oxidizing agents known; poisonous to low organisms and consequently useful as an antiseptic.

Ozon'ic e'ther. A solution of hydrogen dioxide in ether; has been used internally in diabetes and other diseases, locally as an antiseptic.

O'zonized e'ther. A solution of hydrogen peroxide in ether containing a little alcohol; used in the form of spray as a disinfectant.

Ozosto'mia (*L.*, *I.*) [στόμα]. Foulness of the mouth or breath.

P.

P., abbv. for **Optic papilla** or for **Pupil.** 2. Abbv. for **Pugillus** (*L.*), a handful. 3. Abbv. for **Pars** (*L.*), a part. 4. Symbol of phosphorus.

Paaren (*G.*). To couple. **Paarung,** copulation, pairing.

Pab'ulum (*L.*). Aliment, food.

Pacchio'nian bod'ies. *L.* glandulæ Pacchionii; *F.* glandes de Pacchioni; *G.* Pacchioni'sche Granulationen; *I.* corpuscoli del Pacchioni. Small elevations extending from the arachnoid membrane against the dura mater which may become so thinned that they appear to lie immediately against the bone or in depressions formed in it. Frequent near the venous sinuses.

Pacchio'nian depres'sions or **P. fos'sæ.** *L.* foveæ glandulares; *G.* Pacchioni'sche Gruben; *I.* depressioni del Pacchioni. Small, pit-like depressions for the Pacchionian bodies, found on cerebral surface of cranium near longitudinal sinus.

Pachæ'mia (*L.*). Pachyæmia.

Pachiblefarosi (*I.*). Pachyblepharosis.

Pachicefalia (*I.*). Pachycephalia.

Pachidactilia (*I.*). Pachydactylia.

Pachidermatocele (*I.*). Pachydermatocele.

Pachidermia (*I.*). Pachydermia.

Pachiemia (*I.*). Pachyæmia.

Pachilosi (*I.*). Pachylosis.

Pachimeningite (*I.*). Pachymeningitis.

Pachis'mus (*L.*) [παχύς]. 1. Thickening. 2. Polypionia.

Pachulo'sis (*L.*). Pachylosis.

Pachy- [παχύς]. In composition, thick, a thickening.

Pachyæ'mia (*L.*) [αἷμα]. *I.* pachiemia. Thickening of the blood.

Pachyblepharo'sis (*L.*) [βλέφαρον]. *F.* pachyblépharose; *I.* pachiblefarosi. Thickening and induration of the eyelids.

Pachycepha'lia (*L.*) [κεφαλή]. *F.* pachycéphalie; *I.* pachicefalia. The condition of having a very thick skull.

Pachycephal'ic. *F.* pachycéphale. Having a thick skull

Pachyceph'alus (*L.*). Thick head, due to synostosis of parietal and occipital bones.

Pachyder'ma vul'væ (*L.*). Elephantiasis of the vulva.

Pachydermat'ocele [δέρμα, κήλη]. *F.* pachydermatocèle; *I.* pachidermatocele. A tumor produced by relaxation and hypertrophy of the skin.

Pachyder'mia (*L.*). *F.*, *G.* Pachydermie; *I.* pachidermia. Thickened skin, elephantiasis, myxœdema. **P. lactif'lua,** elephantiasis with discharge of lymph. **P. lactiflua scro'ti,** lymph-scrotum. **P. laryn'gis,** Virchow's name for a papillary growth in the larynx. **P. lymphangiectat'ica,** lymph-scrotum. **P. verruco'sa,** Virchow's name for a thickened, warty epidermic growth.

Pachylo'sis (*L.*) [παχυλός]. *I.* pachilosi. Excessive production of epidermis.

Pachy'ma Co'cos, Fries. *Lycoperdon solidum,* Gron.

Pachyme'nia (*L.*) [ὑμήν]. Thickening of the skin.

Pachymen'ic. *L.* pachymenicus. Thick-skinned.

Pachymeningi'tis [μῆνιγξ]. *F.* pachyméningite; *I.* pachimeningite. Inflammation of the dura mater. **P. acu'ta,** acute, usually suppurative, form. **P. chron'ica,** chronic form, causing thickening of the membrane by new formation of connective tissue. **P. chronica hæmorrha'gica,** chronic pachymeningitis with hæmorrhage from newly-formed blood-vessels. **P. exter'na,** fibrous thickening of dura mater with adhesion to skull. **P. inter'na,** P. chronica.

Pachyme'ninx (*L.*). Dura mater.

Pachyn'sis (*L.*) [παχύνω]. Thickening.

Pachyn'tic. *L.* pachynticus. 1. Having the power to thicken or incrassate. 2. Fleshy, obese.

Pachy-pelviperitoni'tis. Pelvic peritonitis, with membranous deposits over the uterus.

Pachys'mus or **Pachis'mus** (*L.*). Obesity.

Pach'ytes (*L.*). Thickness, obesity.

Pach'ytic. *L.* pachyticus. 1. Thick, obese. 2. Pachyntic.

Pachyvaginalite (*F.*). Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle.

Pacif'ic Con'gress Springs. Saline, chalybeate waters, 12 miles west of San José, Santa Clara Co., California.

Paci'ni, cor'puscles of, or **Pacin'ian bod'ies.** *L.* corpuscula Vateri; *F.* corpuscules de Pacini; *G.* Vater'sche Körperchen; *I.* corpuscoli di Pacini. Terminal nerve-organs found in many situations, especially in the hands, feet, and mesentery. Oval in form, composed of lamellæ of connective tissue, surrounding a soft core where the axis cylinder of the nerve ends in a bulbar enlargement.

Paci'ni's meth'od: see *Artificial respiration.*

Pacini'sche Körperchen (*G.*). Pacinian bodies.

Packdarm (*G.*). Rectum.

Packetkokken (*G.*). Microörganisms which increase by division in the three directions of space; the *Sarcina*.

Pack'ing. Term applied to the operation of closely enveloping the body in wet cloths, with dry sheets or blankets outside.

Pack-wax. Ligamentum nuchæ.

Paculo'sis (*L.*). Pachylosis.

Pad [*A. S* pæth]. A little cushion. **P. of cor'pus callo'sum,** splenium.

Padella (*I.*). Patella.

Padiglione dell' orecchio (*I.*). Auricle.

Padiglione della tuba del Falloppio (*I.*). Fimbriated extremity of Fallopian tube.

Pædarthroc'ace [παῖς, ἄρθρον, κακός]. Fungous inflammation of joints in children.

Pædatro'phia (*L.*) [ἀτροφία]. Marasmus of children. Tabes mesenterica.

Pæderas'tia (*L.*) [ἐράω]. *G.* Paderastie. Pederasty.

Pædiaph'tha (*L.*) [παιδίον, ἄφθα]. Aphthæ of infants.

Pædiatri'a or **Pædiat'rics** [ἰατρεία]. *F.* pædiatrie. That part of medicine relating to the diseases and hygiene of children.

Pædiat'rophy. Pædotrophy.

Pædica'tio (*L.*). Pederasty.

Pædic'terus (*L.*) [ἴκτερος]. Jaundice in children.

Pædiomètre (*F.*). Apparatus for measuring the stature of children.

Pæ'dion or **Pæ'dium** (*L.*) [παιδίον]. Infant, fœtus.

Pædogen'esis (*L.*) [γένεσις]. Sexual reproduction during the larval stage of the parent [v. Baer].

Pædonosol'ogy [νόσος, λόγος] *L.* pædonosologia. Discussion of the diseases of children.

Pædon'osos or **Pædon'osus** [νόσος]. Disease of childhood.

Pædoph'lysis (*L.*) [φλύσις]. *I.* pedophlisis. Pemphigus in infants.

Pædoph'thisis (*L.*) [φθίσις]. Marasmus or tabes in children.

Pædop'yra America'na (*L.*). Cholera infantum.

Pædostath'mion [στάθμιον]. A scale for weighing infants.

Pædotro'phium (*L.*) [τρέφω]. An infant asylum.

Pædot'rophy. *L.* pædotrophia. The hygiene of the rearing of children.

Pæeos'yne [παιγνώσυνη]. The art of medicine.

Pæ'on [παιών]. 1. The god of medicine. 2. Physician.

Pæo'nia (*L.*). A genus of herbaceous plants, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*. **P. Mou'tan,** DC., botan; a Chinese species of *P.* used for congestions, hæmorrhages, and menstrual disorders; believed to have abortive properties. **P. officina'lis,** Retz., the common peony, native of Europe, cultivated for ornament. The root, flower, and seeds are official in the Cod. An ancient antispasmodic and emmenagogue remedy; used as a charm in epilepsy.

Pæon'icus (*L.*) [παιωνικός]. Healing.

Pæ'ony. Paeonia.

Pagenstecher's oint'ment. Yellow oxide of mercury gr. j–iij to vaseline ʒj.

Paget's disease'. An eczema-like disease of the nipple and areola, with clear viscid exudation, and with special tendency to terminate in cancer of the breast.

Pagliari's styp'tic. A limpid styptic fluid made by boiling a mixture of tincture of benzoin 8 oz., alum 1 lb., and water 10 lbs.

Pagoplex'ia (*L.*) [*πάγος*, *πλῆξις*]. *G.* pagoplexie. Frost-bite, a benumbing by cold.

Pa'gos. 1. Pellicle. 2. Peritoneum.

Pago'sa Springs. Thermal waters, 148° F., Conejos Co., Colorado.

Paidonosol'ogy. Pædonosology.

Pail sys'tem. Goux system.

Pain. *L.* dolor; *F.* douleur; *G.* Schmerz; *I.* dolore. An excessive degree of any sensation, so as to be disagreeable.

Pain (*F.*). Bread. **P. azyme** or **à chanter,** unleavened bread. **P. de coucou,** wood-sorrel. **P. de pourceau,** cyclamen. **P. de singe,** monkey-bread.

Pain'ful subcuta'neous tumor. Small, very painful subcutaneous tumor, allied to the neuromata.

Pains. *F.* tranchées; *G.* Wehen; *I.* doglie. Labor-pains.

Paint'ed tril'lium. *Trillium erythrocarpum*, Michx.

Paint'ers' col'ic. *L.* colica pictonum; *F.* colique des peintres; *G.* Maler's Colik; *I.* colica dei pittori. Lead colic in painters.

Paio (*I.*). Pair. **P. vagante,** par vagum.

Pair of ner'ves. *L.* par nervum; *F.* paire de nerfs; *G.* Nervenpaar; *I.* paio di nervi. Two nerves of opposite sides arising from homologous areas of the cerebrospinal axis.

Pala'da. Alopecia, especially that due to syphilis.

Palæontol'ogy. Paleontology.

Palais (*F.*). Palate.

Palamosyphilol'epis [*παλάμη*, syphilis, *λεπίς*]. Syphiloderm of palm of the hand.

Pa'las ki'no. Bengal kino.

Palataire (*F.*). Palatine.

Pal'atal. Palatine. **P. index.** F. indice palatin; *G.* Gaumenindex. Relation between maximum breadth and maximum length of hard palate, the latter being taken as 100. **P. proc'ess.** *G.* Gaumenplatte. Ingrowth from maxillary plate of embryo, which meets its fellow on median line forming the palate. **P. tri'angles,** proposed by von Török for measuring the palate. The Gaumenbreitendreieck has its apex at the prosthion, and the greatest palatal width for its base; the Gaumendreieck has its apex at the posterior diameter of palate.

Pal'ate. *L.* palatum; *F.* palais; *G.* Gaumen; *I.* palato. The horizontal septum between mouth-cavity and nasal fossæ. Its anterior portion, having a basis of bone, is known as the hard p.; the posterior, being musculo-membranous, is the soft p. **P.-bone.** *L.* os palatinum; *F.* os palatin; *G.* Gaumenbein; *I.* osso palatino. An irregular paired bone of the face closely wedged between superior maxillary in front and sphenoid behind. It is very light and fragile, and assists in forming the orbit, the nasal cavity, the roof of the mouth, and the zygomatic, spheno-maxillary, and pterygoid fossæ. **P. proc'ess.** *L.* processus palatinus; *F.* apophyse palatine; *G.* Gaumenfortsatz. That part of superior maxillary bone forming anterior portion of hard palate.

Palate-my'ograph. An instrument for recording graphically the motions of the soft palate in speaking.

Palatin, ine (*F.*). Palatine; substantively, the palate-bone.

Pal'atine. Pertaining to the palate. **P. ar'teries.** *G.* Gaumenarterien. Those supplying the palate. The **ascending** or **inferior p. a.** is a branch of the facial passing up from the neck; the **descending** or **superior p. a.** passes down the posterior palatine canal from internal maxillary artery. **P. canals',** passages traversing the palate-bone or palatal process of superior maxillary. The **anterior p. c.** (*L.* canalis palatinus anterior) is behind the incisor teeth and communicates above with the nasal fossæ. The name is properly applied only to the lower portion of the passage, it dividing above into the incisor canals [canals of Stenson]. The **posterior p. c.** (*L.* canalis pterygo-palatinus) is between the superior maxillary and palate bones. The name is also applied to the **accessory p. c-s.** (*L.* canales palatini posteriores, which open out of the latter. They are usually two in number, and the outer one is sometimes called the **external palatine canal. P. cells.** *L.* cellulæ palatinæ. That portion of ethmoidal cells formed by union with palate-bone. **P. duct,** palatine canals. **P. fora'men, poste'rior.** *L.* foramen palatinum posterius. Inferior opening of posterior palatine canal. **P. fos'sæ,** palatine canal, inferior. **P. glands.** *L.* glandulæ palatinæ; *G.* Gaumendrüsen.

Many small racemose glands between mucous membrane and periosteum of roof of mouth. **P. nerves.** *L.* nervi palatini; *F.* nerfs palatins; *I.* nervi palatini. Descending branches from spheno-palatine ganglion, supplying hard and soft palate and tonsils. **P. proc'ess of supe'rior max'illary,** palate process. **P. rid'ges.** *G.* Gaumenleisten. Dense eminences of mucous membrane of hard palate, less marked in the adult than in the fœtus and lower animals, being in the latter important masticating organs. A median one is the raphé; others run obliquely backward from incisor teeth. **P. sec'tor,** area in median plane of skull between lines drawn from hormion to staphylion, and to alveolar point [Lissauer]. **P. spine,** nasal spine, posterior: see *Nasal spine.* **P. su'ture.** *L.* sutura palatina; *G.* Gaumennaht. That formed by union on middle line of palate-bones behind and palate processes of superior maxillary in front. **P. su'ture, trans'verse.** *L.* sutura palatina transversa. That between horizontal plates of palate-bones behind and palate processes of superior maxillary bone in front. **P. veins.** *L.* venæ palatinæ. Those supplying soft palate. The inferior p. v. is tributary to facial, the superior p. v. to internal maxillary.

Palatino (*L.*). Palatine.

Palati'tis [palatum]. *F.* palatite; *G.* Gaumenentzündung; *I.* palatite. Inflammation of the palate.

Palato (*L.*). Palate.

Palato-faringeo (*I.*). Palato-pharyngeus.

Palato-glos'sal fold. Anterior pillar of fauces.

Palatoglos'sus (*L.*). *F.* palato-glosse; *I.* palato-glosso. A muscle of the fauces arising within the soft palate and inserted into side of the tongue.

Palatogna'thus (*L.*) [γνάθος]. One having congenital fissure of the palate.

Palato-labiale (*I.*). Facial artery.

Palato-max'illary arch. Maxillary arch.

Palato-max'illary ar'tery. Palatine artery, superior.

Palato-pharynge'al fold. Posterior pillar of fauces.

Palato-pharynge'us (*L.*). *F.* palato-pharyngien, ienne; *I.* palatofaringite. A muscle of the fauces arising from soft palate and hamular process, and inserted into thyroid cartilage and wall of pharynx.

Palato-pharyngo-larynge'us (*L.*). Palato-pharyngeus.

Pal'atoplasty [πλάσσω]. *F.* palatoplastie; *I.* palatoplastica. Uranoplasty.

Palator'raphy [ῥαφή]. Staphylorrhaphy.

Palato-salpingien (*F.*). Tensor palati muscle.

Palatos'chisis (*L.*) [σχίσις]. Cleft palate.

Palato-staphyli'nus (*L.*). *F.* palato-staphylin; *I.* palato-stafilino. Azygos uvulæ [Henle].

Palato-uvula'ris (*L.*). Azygos uvulæ.

Pala'tum (*L.*). Palate. **P. du'rum,** hard palate. **P. mo'bile** or **P. mol'le,** soft palate: see *Palate.* **P. os'seum,** hard palate. **P. pen'dulum,** soft palate. **P. sta'bile,** hard palate.

Pale. *L.* pallidus; *F.* pâle; *I.* pallido. Pallid, not ruddy, whitish. **P. bark,** pale cinchona. **P. cat'echu:** see *Gambir.* **P. cincho'na.** *L.* cinchona pallida; *F.* quinquina gris; *G.* braune Chinarinde; *I.* china bianca. The name is applied, on account of the color of the powder, to several commercial varieties of cinchona-bark, derived principally from *Cinchona officinalis,* Hook., *C. nitida,* R. et P., and *C. micrantha,* R. et P. Chemically characterized by containing a much larger proportion of cinchonine and quinidine or cinchonidine than of quinine. **P. lau'rel,** *Kalmia glauca,* Ait. **P. rose.** *L.* rosa centifolia; *F.* rose pâle; *G.* Centifolienrose; *I.* rosa pallida. The petals of *Rosa centifolia,* L., cultivated in innumerable varieties all over the world; used in various forms as a fragrant vehicle.

Paleontol'ogy [παλαιός, ὄντα, λόγος]. *F.* paléontologie; *G.* Palaeontologie; *I.* paleontologia. Discourse on ancient organisms or fossils.

Paleron (*F.*). Shoulder-blade.

Pâles couleurs (*F.*). Chlorosis.

Paletta (*I.*). Scapula.

Palette à pansement (*F.*). A small thin spliut.

Pâleur (*F.*). Pallor.

Pa'li plague. Form of plague which first appeared in Pali in 1836, characterized by tendency to pulmonary hæmorrhage.

Palim'bolus (*L.*) [πάλιν, βάλλω]. Very changeable.

Palincote'sis (*L.*) [παλιγκότησις]. Relapse.

Pal'indrome [*δρόμος*]. *L.*, *I.* palindromia; *F.* palindromie; *G.* Rückfall. Relapse.

Palingen'esis (*L.*) [*γένεσις*]. *L.* palingenesia; *F.* palingénésie; *G.* Wiedergeburt; *I.* palingenesia. Regeneration.

Palino'dia (*L.*) [*ὁδός*]. 1. A bending backward. 2. Relapse.

Pal'liative. *L.* palliativus; *F.* palliatif, ive; *G.* palliativ; *I.* palliativo. Tending to lessen or mitigate, but not to cure.

Palliativpunction (*G.*). Paracentesis as a palliative measure.

Pal'lium cer'ebri (*L.*). Mantle.

Pal'lor. *F.* pâleur; *G.* Blässe; *I.* pallore. Paleness.

Palm. 1. *L.* vola manus; *F.* paume; *I.* palma. The slightly hollowed anterior surface of the body of the hand. 2. *F.* palme. A palm tree. **P. but'ter**, palm oil. **P. oil.** *L.* oleum palmæ; *F.* huile de palme; *G.* Palmöl; *I.* olio di palma. A bland fixed oil of the consistence of butter, orange-yellow in color, of agreeable odor; obtained from the outer coating of the fruit of *Elæis guineensis*, Jacq. **P.-sugar**, jaggery; sugar made from the juice of various species of palm. **P. wax**, a vegetable wax obtained from the bark of *Ceroxylon andicola*, a South American palm.

Pal'ma Chris'ti. Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*, L.

Pal'ma ma'nus (*L.*). Palm of hand.

Pal'mæ plica'tæ (*L.*). Arbor vitæ, def. 2.

Palmaire (*F.*). Palmar. **P. cutané**, palmaris brevis. **P. grand**, flexor carpi radialis. **P. grand, grêle** or **long**, palmaris longus. **P. petit**, duplication of the palmaris longus; sometimes met with.

Pal'mar. Pertaining to the palm of hand. **P. aponeuro'sis**, palmar fascia. **P. arches.** *L.* arci volares; *F.* arcades palmaires; *G.* Hohlhandbögen; *I.* archi palmari. Arterial arches formed between the radial and ulnar arteries, extending transversely across the palm. The **superficial p. a.** is formed by the palmar portion of the ulnar artery, which may anastomose with the superficial volar branch of the radial; the **deep p. a.** is formed by the palmar portion of the radial, which joins the deep branch of the ulnar. **P. ar'teries**: see *Palmar arches*. **P. cuta'neous nerve.** *L.* nervus cutaneus palmaris. Branch from median nerve, arising above wrist; supplies integument of palm. **P. dig'ital ar'teries**, branches from superficial palmar arch, the inner supplying ulnar side of little fingers, three others passing in intermetacarpal spaces to roots of fingers, where they divide into collateral digital arteries. **P. fas'cia**, a thick and strong membrane in the middle of the palm, consisting of fibres which are mainly continued downward from tendon of palmaris longus. It divides into processes which pass to the bases of all the digits [Keen]: see *Sulcus digitalis anterior*, *Sulcus digitalis posterior*, *Sulcus longitudinalis*, and *Sulcus pollicis*. **P. folds.** *F.* plis de locomotion. Lines upon skin of palm shaped like a capital M, caused by the movement of muscles of hand. **P. interos'seous ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ interosseæ volares. Branches of deep palmar arch in interosseous spaces, joining palmar digital arteries. **P. interos'seous mus'cles**: see *Interosseous muscles*. **P. lig'aments**, those on palmar surfaces of joints of hand: see also *Digital fibro-cartilages*. **P. nerves**, branches from ulnar nerve accompanying deep palmar arch. **P. veins**, accompany palmar arches of arteries.

Palmare (*L.*). Palmar. **P cutaneo**, palmaris brevis. **P. grande**, flexor carpi radialis.

Palma'res interos'sei (*L.*): see *Interosseous muscles*.

Palma'ris (*L.*). Relating or belonging to palm of hand. **P. bre'vis.** *F.* palmaire cutané. A small thin muscle arising from palmar fascia and inserted into skin on inner side of palm. **P. cuta'neus**, palmaris brevis. **P. lon'gus.** *F.* petit palmaire; *G.* Handsehnenspanner; *I.* piccolo palmare. A very variable slender muscle of palmar surface of forearm, arising from epitrochlea by common flexor tendon; it is inserted into palmar fascia or blends with muscles of hand. **P. lon'gus bicauda'tus**, a variation of palmaris longus, in which it has two tendons of insertion [Gruber]. **P. mag'nus**, flexor carpi radialis.

Palmature or **Palmure** (*F.*). Webbing or adhesion of fingers.

Palmet'to. A genus of palms, *Palmæ*.

Pal'micus (*L.*) [*παλμικός*]. Pertaining to palpitation.

Palmi-phalangiens (*F.*). Lumbricales muscles of hand [Chaussier].

Palmit'ic ac'id. $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$. *F.* acide palmitique; *G.* Palmitinsäure; *I.* acido palmitico. A colorless, odorless, tasteless

solid existing in a free state in old palm oil, and sometimes in pus from gangrened parts, and in combination with glyceryl in palmitin.

Pal'mitin. $C_3H_5(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$. *F.* palmitine; *I.* palmitina. Tripalmitate of glyceryl; occurs in palm oil and other liquid oils, as well as in butter and human fat.

Palmos'copy [παλμός]. *L.* palmoscopia. Observation of the beats of the heart or of the pulse.

Palmos'sei (*L.*). Palmar interosseous muscles [Coues]: see *Interossei Muscles.*

Pal'mus (*L.*) [παλμός]. 1. Pulsation. 2. Palpitation. 3. Subsultus.

Palommier (*F.*). *Gaultheria procumbens*, L.

Palpa'tion. *L.* palpatio; *G.* Betasten; *I.* palpamento. Exploration by the sense of touch applied through the hand or fingers.

Palpatom'etry. Investigation of the degree of tenderness over particular areas by means of an instrument giving measured degrees of pressure used.

Pal'pebra (*L.*). Eyelid **P. fico'sa,** old name for trachoma. **P. ter'tia,** nictitating membrane, or valvula semilunaris oculi.

Pal'pebral. *L.* palpebralis; *F.* palpébral, ale; *I* palpebrale. Pertaining to the eyelids. **P. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ palpebrales; *F.* artères palpébrales; *G* Augenlidarterien; *I.* arterie palpebrali. Small twigs from ophthalmic artery or some of its branches to eyelids and conjunctiva. **P. car'tilages,** tarsal cartilages. **P. conjuncti'va,** conjunctiva lining eyelids. **P. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia palpebralis; *F.* ligament palpébral; *G.* Augenlidaponeurose. Limits the orbit in front, springing at its edge from the periorbital membrane and passing to the tarsi. **P. fis'sure.** *L.* fissura palpebrarum. Slit separating the eyelids from each other. **P. folds,** those formed by reflection of conjunctiva from lids to eyeball. **P. lig'aments,** palpebral fascia. **P. mus'cles,** thin sheets of nonstriated muscle inserted upon the tarsi. The **superior p. m.** is better known as the orbito-palpebralis, *q. v.* The **inferior p. m.** is connected behind with the fascial process of the inferior rectus. **P. nerves, infe'rior.** *L.* nervi palpebrales inferiores. Terminal branches of infraorbital nerve, supplying lower eyelid. **P. veins,** collect blood from eyelids and discharge into the facial.

Palpebra'lis (*L.*). Levator palpebræ superioris [Coues]. **P. infe'rior** and **supe'rior:** see *Palpebral muscles;* also *Orbitopalpebralis* and *Orbicularis palpebrarum.*

Palpebra'tio (*L.*). Nictitation.

Palpébro-frontal (*F.*). Frontalis muscle.

Palper (*F.*). Palpation.

Palpita'tion. *L.* palpitatio; *G.* Herzklopfen; *I.* palpitazione. Convulsive motion, throbbing of the heart; rapid and irregular pulsation.

Palpitiren (*G.*). To throb, to palpitate.

Pal'sy. Paralysis.

Pal'sywort. Marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris*, L.

Palu'dal. *L.* paludosus; *F.* paludéen, enne; *G.* sumpfig; *I.* palustre. Relating to swamps or marshes. **P. fe'ver,** malarial fever.

Paludeux, euse (*F.*). Paludal.

Pal'udism. *F.* paludisme. The morbid condition produced by exposure to marsh malaria.

Paludoso (*I.*). Paludal.

Pa'lus sanc'tus (*L.*). Guaiac-wood.

Pambio'ma (*L.*) [πᾶς, βιόω]. Vital principle.

Pâmoison (*F.*). Hysterical swooning.

Pampho'bia (*L.*) [φόβος]. Panophobia.

Pampin'iform. *L.* pampiniformis; *F.*, *I.* pampiniforme; *G.* rankenartig. Tendrillike. **P. plex'us.** *L.* plexus pampiniformis. The much-convoluted portion of the spermatic and ovarian veins, where they lie in the spermatic cord or broad ligament.

Pample'gia (*L.*) [πλήσσω]. General paralysis.

Panace'a (*L.*) [πανάκεια]. *F.* panacée; *G.* Universalmittel. A remedy for all diseases. **P. An'glica,** magnesia. **P. duplica'ta** or **P. Holsat'ica,** potassium sulphate. **P. lapso'rum,** arnica. **P. mercuria'lis,** mercurous chloride.

Panace'a Springs. Saline, carbonated, and chalybeate waters, Halifax Co., North Carolina.

Pan'acon. $C_{11}H_{10}O_4$. A white, tasteless substance, the product of the action of strong sulphuric acid upon panaquilon.

Pana'da [*Sp.* panado]. *F.* panade. Bread boiled in water to a pulp or pap.

Pan'ama fe'ver. Sometimes malarial and sometimes yellow fever.

Panamalähmung (*G.*). Beri-beri.

Panaq'uilon. $C_{12}H_{20}O_9$. *F.* panaquilone. An amorphous sweet principle found in ginseng.

Panaris analgésique (*F.*). Morvan's disease.

Panari'tium (*L.*). *F.* panaris; *G.* Nagelgeschwür; *I.* patereccio. Felon, whitlow—*i. e.* periphalangeal cellulitis.

Panari'tium tendino'sum (*L.*). *G.* Sehnenscheidenentzundung. An acute infective inflammation of the sheath of a tendon, generally of a finger, more rarely of a toe.

Panarthri'tis [πᾶν, ἄρθρον]. Inflammation of all of the tissues of a joint.

Panato (*I.*). Composed of, or prepared with, bread.

Pa'nax. A genus of *Araliaceæ*. **P. quinquefo'lium,** ginseng, an indigenous herb with a sweet, slightly aromatic, demulcent root, collected principally for export to China. **P. Schin'seng,** Nees, said to be the source of the Chinese ginseng.

Panblas'tic [πᾶν, βλαστός]. Originating from all the germinal layers.

Panchres'ton (*L.*) [χρηστός]. *F.* panchreste; *G.* Panchrestum; *I.* panchresto. Panacea.

Panchym'agogues [χυμός, ἀγωγός]. *I.* panchimagoghi. Drugs which cause the excretion of portions of the elements of the blood and of the humors.

Pancia (*I.*). Paunch.

Pancœ'nus (*L.*) [κοινός]. Epidemic.

Pancrat'ic [πᾶν, κράτος]. *L.* pancraticus. All-powerful, very potent.

Pan'creas (*L.*) [κρέας]. *F.* pancréas; *G.* Bauchspeicheldrüse. A long, spindle-shaped gland lying along the posterior wall of the abdomen behind the stomach. **P. accesso'rium** [Kolb]. *G.* Nebenpancreas. Pancreatic lobules detached from the main gland. Such have been found between the membranes of the stomach near the great curvature, in the wall of the jejunum, and even as far as the diverticulum ilei. **P. Asel'li.** *F.* pancréas d'Aselli; *I.* pancreas d'Aselli. An aggregation of mesenteric glands into a somewhat distinct mass; more marked in lower mammals [Phoca, Delphinus]. **P. par'vum,** lower part of head of pancreas, bending round superior mesenteric vein. **P. par'vum Winslow'ii,** pointed process of lower portion of head of pancreas, which sometimes passes upward behind the main gland, following direction of transverse portion of the duodenum. **P. secunda'rium** or **P. succenturia'tum,** Brunner's glands. **P. Winslow'ii,** pancreas parvum Winslowii.

Pancreas-pty'alin. Substance in pancreatic juice resembling ptyalin, but acting more energetically on starch.

Pancreatal'gia (*L.*) [ἄλγος]. *F.* pancréatalgie; *G.* Bauchspeicheldrüsenschmerz. Pancreatic neuralgia.

Pancreatemphrax'is (*L.*) [ἐμφράσσειν]. *F.* pancréatemphraxis; *I.* pancreatenfrassi. Pancreatic engorgement.

Pancreathelco'sis (*L.*) [ἕλκόω]. Ulceration of pancreas.

Pancreat'ic. *L.* pancreaticus; *F.* pancréatique; *G.* pankreatisch; *I.* pancreatico. Pertaining to the pancreas. **P. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ pancreaticæ; *F.* artères pancréatiques; *G.* Bauchspeicheldrusenschlagadern; *I.* arterie pancreatiche. Those supplying the pancreas. From the splenic a. are derived the arteria pancreatica magna, following the pancreatic duct, and the arteriæ pancreaticæ parvæ, a number of small twigs. Other small branches are derived from the hepatic a., and are known as the arteriæ pancreaticæ mediæ. **P. dias'tase,** name given by Roberts (1881) to the amylopsin of Defresne. **P. duct.** *L.* ductus pancreaticus; *I.* canale pancreatico. Excretory duct of pancreas formed by union of smaller ducts from the lobules. It discharges into duodenum, together with common bile-duct, three or four inches below the pylorus. **P. duct, acces'sory:** see *Accessory pancreatic duct.* **P. emul'sion,** prepared by mixing the pancreas of the pig with lard and water, pounding, straining, exhausting with ether, and emulsifying the residual fat with rectified spirit and water by agitation. **P. juice.** *G.* Bauchspeichel; *I.* succo pancreatico. The fluid secreted by the pancreas, capable of emulsifying fats, of converting starch into glucose, and of completing the work of the gastric juice in digesting the albuminoids. **P. plex'us,** offshoot from splenic plexus of sympathetic, lying about the pancreatic vessels. **P. veins,** branches from pancreas, emptying into splenic vein.

Pancreatico, pl. che (*I.*). Pancreatic.

Pancreat'ico-duode'nal. *F.* pancréatico-duodénal; *I.* pancreatico-duodenale. Relating to pancreas and duodenum. **P.-d. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ pancreatico-duodenales; *F.* artères pancréatico-duodénales. Those supplying pancreas and duodenum. The **supe'rior p.-d. a.** is a branch of gastro-duodenal; the **infe'rior p.-d. a.** is from superior mesenteric. **P.-d. plex'us,** branches of hepatic plexus extending to pancreatico-duodenal artery. **P.-d. vein,** tributary of portal vein, which gathers blood from pancreas and duodenum.

Pancreat'ico-splen'ic lig'ament. *F.* épiploon pancréatico-splenique. A fold of peritoneum extending from the tail of the pancreas to the spleen, connecting with the gastro-splenic omentum.

Pan'creatin. *F.* pancréatine; *G.* Pankreatin; *I.* pancreatina. A soluble ferment prepared from the pancreas of the ox, having the property of emulsifying and decomposing fats and of converting starch into sugar; see also *Amylopsin*, *Myopsin*, and *Steapsin*.

Pancreati'tis. *F.* pancréatite; *G.* Bauchspeicheldrüsenentzündung; *I.* pancreatite. Inflammation of the pancreas.

Pan'creatoid [*κρέας*, *εἶδος*]. Resembling the pancreas.

Pancreat'omy [*τομή*]. Excision of the pancreas.

Pancreaton'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. Swelling of the pancreas.

Pancreatorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥηγνυμι*]. Pancreatic hæmorrhage.

Pancreec'tomy [*ἐκτέμνω*]. Pancreatomy.

Pancreopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. Diseases of the pancreas.

Pandali'tium or **Pandari'tium** (*L.*). Paronychia.

Pande'mia (*L.*) [*δῆμος*]. *F.* pandémie. A pandemic disease.

Pandem'ic. *L.* pandemicus; *F.* pandémique; *G.* pandemisch; *I.* pandemico. Affecting all the people; a general and widespread epidemic.

Pander'scher Kern (*G.*). Minute central swelling on the germinal disc of the fowl's egg.

Pandicula'tion. *L.* pandiculatio; *G.* Dehnen; *I.* pandicolazione. Automatic movements of extensor muscles in stretching. It is usually accompanied by yawning.

Pandochi'um (*L.*). A general hospital.

Pane (*I.*). Bread. **P. azzymo:** see *Pain azyme*. **P. porcino,** cyclamen.

Panereccio (*I.*). Panaritium.

Pang [*A. S.* pyngan]. A sudden, sharp pain.

Pangen'esis (*L.*) [*γένεσις*]. *F.* pangenèse; *I.* pangenesi. Theory that the germ of an organism contains special germs of all its parts and of its offspring.

Panhidro'sis (*L.*). Panidrosis.

Panhistophy'tum ova'tum, Lebert (*L.*). The parasite of pébrine.

Panhysterec'tomy [*ὑστέρα*, *ἐκτομή*]. *G.* Panhysterectomie. Total removal of the uterus.

Panicaut commun (*F.*). *Eryngium campestre*, L.

Panidro'sis (*L.*) [*ἱδρώς*]. *I.* panidrosi. General perspiration.

Pa'nis (*L.*). Bread.

Pankreas (*G.*). Pancreas; —**atrophie,** atrophy of pancreas; —**blutung,** pancreatic hæmorrhage; —**carcinom,** carcinoma of pancreas; —**krebs,** cancer of pancreas; —**saft,** pancreatic juice.

Pan'na (*L.*). *Aspidium athamanticum*. **P.-root,** the rhizome of *Aspidium athamanticum*, Kunze, used by the natives of South Africa as a vermifuge—uncomocomo.

Panne (*F.*). Pannus, nævus, panniculus. **P. hépatique,** chloasma hepaticum. **P. lenticulaire,** lentigo. **P. mélané,** melasma maculosum.

Panneuri'tis epidem'ica (*L.*). Beriberi.

Pannicolo (*I.*). Panniculus. **P. adiposo,** panniculus adiposus. **P. carnoso,** panniculus carnosus.

Pannicule (*F.*). Panniculus. **P. adipeux,** superficial fascia, panniculus adiposus. **P. charnu,** panniculus carnosus.

Pannic'ulus (*L.*). A skin-like membrane. **P. adipo'sus,** superficial fascia. **P. carno'sus.** *F.* pannicule charnu; *I.* panniculo carnoso. A subcutaneous muscle of large extent which in lower animals moves the integument; represented in man by the platysma myoides, occipito-frontalis, and some other integumentary muscles.

Panno (*I.*). Pannus.

Pan'nus (*L.*). *F.* panne; *G.* Augenfell; *I.* panno. A vascular web or excrescence on the cornea. **P. carno'sus** or **P.**

cras'sus, thick, fleshy form of pannus. **P. sic'cus**, pannus associated with xerosis.

Panopho'bia (*L.*) [*φόβος*]. *F.* pantophobie; *G.* Furchtsamkeit; *I.* pantofobia. Morbid, vague sense of fear, without clear conception of object feared.

Panophthal'mia (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. Panophthalmitis.

Panophthalmi'tis [*ὀφθαλμός*]. *F.* panophthalmie; *I.* panottalmittide. Inflammation of all the tissues of the eyeball.

Panoti'tis (*L.*) [*πᾶν, οὖς*]. Inflammation of the middle and internal ear.

Panottalmittide (*I.*). Panophthalmitis.

Panse (*F.*). Paunch.

Pansement (*F.*). Dressing. **P. de Lister**, Lister's method. **P. occlusif**, occlusive dressing. **P. phéniqué**, carbolized dressing.

Pansen or **Panzen** (*G.*). Rumen.

Pansper'mia (*L., I.*) [*σπέρμα*]. *F., G.* Panspermie. Theory that germs are everywhere present.

Pansphyg'mograph [*σφυγμός, γράφω*]. Cardiograph.

Pan'sy. *Viola tricolor.*

Pantamor'phic [*ἀμορφία*]. *L.* pantamorphicus. Generally amorphous or deformed.

Pantancyloblepha'rum (*L.*) [*ἀγκύλη, βλέφαρον*]. Complete adhesion of eyelids to eyeball and to each other.

Pantanencepha'lia (*L.*) [*ἀν, ἐγκέφαλος*]. Total absence of brain.

Pan'tas. Dysentery in cattle.

Pantatro'phia (*L.*) [*ἄτροφία*]. General atrophy.

Pantopho'bia (*L.*) [*φόβος*]. *F.* pantophobie; *G.* Furchtsamkeit; *I.* pantofobia. Morbid, causeless fear of everything; panophobia.

Panzerkrebs (*G.*). Cancer en cuirasse.

Panzoötic, pan-zō-ot'ik [*ζῶον*]. *L.* panzoötia. An epizootic affecting many different kinds of animals.

Pa'o perei'ra. *Geissospermum laeve*, Baill.

Papaïn, pa-pah'in. *L.* papainum; *F.* papaïne; *I.* papaina. The albuminoid ferment obtained from the juice of the half-ripe fruit of *Carica papaya*, L., the papaw-tree; digests fibrin and albumin more readily than pepsin; recommended as a solvent of the fibrinous membrane in croup and diphtheria.

Papaiotina (*I.*). Papayotin.

Papaja (*I.*). Papaw.

Papa'ver (*L.*). Poppy. **P. ni'grum**, a variety of *P. somniferum*, having black seeds. **P. officina'le**, Gmelin, the white-flowered variety of *P. somniferum*. L. **P. Rhœ'as**, the red or corn poppy. **P. somnif'erum**, the opium poppy.

Papav'eric ac'id. A coloring principle found by Meier (1846) in red poppy-petals.

Papav'erine. $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4$. *F.* papavérine; *I.* papaverina. An opium alkaloid discovered by Merck (1848).

Papav'eris cap'ita or **Papaveris cap'sulæ** (*L.*). Poppy-capsules.

Papavero (*I.*). Poppy.

Papaverosine. *F.* papavérosine. A crystallizable alkaloid found in poppy-capsules.

Papaw'. *F.* papayer; *G.* Melonenbaum; *I.* papaja. The fruit of *Carica papaya*, L., a tree indigenous to tropical America; cultivated. The ripe fruit is edible; the juice of the unripe fruit yields the digestive ferment papaïn.

Papa'ya vulga'ris, DC. *Carica papaya*, L.

Papayer (*F.*). Papaw.

Papa'yotin. *I.* papaiotina. The dried juice of the half-ripe fruit of the papaw tree, *Carica papaya*, L.

Papel (*G.*). Papule.

Pa'per [*πάπυρος*]. *L.* charta; *F., G.* Papier; *I.* carta: see *Antirheumatic, Blistering, Cantharides, Litmus, Medicated, Mustard*, and *Turmeric paper.*

Pa'per birch. *Betula papyracea*, Ait.

Papier (*F.*). Paper. **P. arsénical**, arsenical cigarettes. **P. à cautères.** *L.* charta ad cauteres. A mixture of Burgundy pitch, wax, and Venice turpentine spread upon paper [Cod.]. **P. chimique** (*L.* charta chemica), tissue-paper is rendered impermeable by a mixture prepared from linseed oil 100, garlic 10, oil of turpentine 80, ferric oxide 40, lead carbonate ground with oil 15 parts; to this impermeable paper is applied a plaster prepared from olive oil 200, red lead 100, yellow wax 6 parts [Cod.]. **P. épispastique**, cantharides paper. **P. joseph**, filtering paper. **P. moutarde**, mustard-paper. **P. nitré**, nitrate-of-potassium paper. **P. sinapisé** [P. Belg.], mustard-paper. **P. de tournesol**, litmus-paper.

Papiernes Bein (*G.*). Os planum.

Papil'la (*L.*). *F.* papille; *G.* Warze, Wärzchen; *I.* capezzolo. The nipple. By analogy, any small conical eminence, particularly of the skin or mucous membrane. **P. acus'tica basila'ris**, the patch of nerve-endings on the wall of the cochlea. In amphibia and reptiles this is a small rounded eminence; in man it is lengthened out to the organ of Corti. **P. basila'ris**, organ of Corti. **P. of hair.** *L.* papilla pili. A small vascular eminence found at the bottom of the hair-follicle which appears to control the growth and nutrition of the hair. **P. of kid'ney.** *L.* papilla renalis; *F.* mamelon du rein; *G.* Nierenwarzchen; *I.* papilla del rene. The conical projection of apex of a pyramid of Malpighi into a calyx of the ureter; the uriniferous tubules open upon its free surface. **P. lachryma'lis.** *L.* tuberculum lachrymale. Elevation found on either eyelid where the lachrymal canaliculus opens. **P. mam'mæ**, nipple. **P. ner'vi op'tici** or **P. op'tici**, optic disc. **P. palati'na.** *G.* Gaumenwarze. Eminence on anterior portion of palate just behind anterior palatine foramen. **P. pi'li**, papilla of hair. **P. of ret'ina**, optic disc. **P. saliva'lis bucca'lis**, eminence within the mouth opposite second molar tooth of upper jaw, where Stenson's duct discharges. **P. saliva'lis infe'rior**, sublingual carunele. **P. saliva'lis supe'rior**, papilla salivalis buccalis. **P. semiluna'ris**, crista acustica. **P. spira'lis**, projection made by Corti's organ in a preparation showing a cross-section of the ductus cochlearis. **P. sublingua'lis**, sublingual carunele. **P. umbilica'lis**, the roundel cicatricial stump of the umbilical cord remaining at the bottom of the umbilicus.

Papilla del nervo ottico (*I.*). Optic disc.

Papil'læ (*L.*), pl. of Papilla. **P. arcua'tæ**, filiform papillæ. **P. calicifor'mes**, or **P. capita'tæ**, or **P. circumvalla'tæ**, circumvallate papillæ. **P. clava'tæ**, fungiform papillæ. **P. con'icæ**, conical papillæ. **P. corallifor'mes**, filiform papillæ. **P. co'rii**, papillæ of skin. **P. cutaneoacus'ticæ**, papilliform eminences. **P. cu'tis**, papillæ of skin. **P. filifor'mes**, filiform papillæ. **P. fungifor'mes**, club-shaped papillæ found in mucous membrane of tongue, and connected with sense of taste. **P. gus'tus**, papillæ of tongue. **P. interlocula'res**, foliate papillæ. **P. of kid'ney**: see *Papilla of kidney*. **P. lenticula'res**, fungiform papillæ. **P. linguæ**, papillæ of tongue. **P. max'imæ**, circumvallate papillæ. **P. me'diæ**, fungiform papillæ. **P. min'imæ** or **P. mino'res**, filiform papillæ. **P. muco'sæ**, papillæ circumvallatæ. **P. nerve'æ**, Pacinian bodies. **P. obtu'sæ**, fungiform papillæ. **P. petiola'tæ**, circumvallate papillæ. **P. pyramida'les**, conical papillæ. **P. rena'les** or **P. re'num**, papillæ of the kidney. **P. semilenticula'res**, fungiform papillæ. **P. of skin.** *L.* papillæ corii; *F.* papilles de la peau; *G.* Hautwärzchen; *I.* papille della pelle. Small and very numerous eminences of the corium, containing blood-vessels and tactile corpuscles. **P. tac'tus**, tactile papillæ. **P. of tongue**: see *Circumvallate*, *Conical*, *Filiform*, *Foliate*, and *Fungiform papillæ*. **P. trunca'tæ** or **P. valla'tæ**, circumvallate papillæ. **P. vascula'res**, vascular papillæ. **P. villo'sæ**, filiform papillæ.

Papillar (*G.*). Papillary; —**geschwulst**, papilloma; —**körper**, capillary layer of skin; —**linie**, nipple-line; —**muskeln**, papillary muscles.

Pap'illary. *L.* papillaris; *F.* papillaire; *G.* papillar; *I.* papillare. Relating to, or provided with, papillæ. **P. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ papillares. Main branches of arteria centralis retinæ. The **superior** runs upward, the **inferior** downward over the optic disc. **P. body**, papillary layer of corium. **P. lay'er of co'rium** or **of skin.** *L.* pars papillaris. The external layer containing the papillæ. **P. mus'cles.** *L.* musculi papillares; *G.* Warzenmuskeln; *I.* muscoli papillari. The columnæ carneæ of the heart, that are attached only at their base to the walls. **P. tu'bercle of liv'er.** *L.* tuberculum papillare; *F.* prolongement antérieur du lobe de Spigel. A rounded projection from the Spigelian lobe opposite the transverse fissure.

Papille (*F.*). Papilla. **P-s. caliciformes**, circumvallate papillæ. **P. du nerf optique**, optic disc. **P-s. de la peau**, papillæ of skin. **P. pileuse**, papilla of hair. **P-s. du rein**, papillæ of kidney.

Papille (*G.*). Nipple.

Papille (*I.*), pl. of Papilla. **P. circonvallate**, circumvallate papillæ. **P. gustatorie**, papillæ of tongue. **P. lagrimali**, papillæ lachrymales. **P. del rene**, papillæ of kidney.

Papilleux, se (*F.*). Provided with papillæ.

Papil'liform. *L.* papilliformis; *F.*, *I.* papilliforme; *G.* warzenförmig. Nipple-shaped. **P. em'inences.** *L.* papillæ cutaneo-acusticæ. Projections from wall of membranous semicircular canals, appearing to be of a similar nature to the papillæ of the skin.

Papilli'tis. *F.*, *I.* papillite; *G.* Papillenentzündung. Inflammation of the optic nerve-entrance, not necessarily involving the rest of the nerve-trunk. It is usually symptomatic of lesions, particularly morbid growths, in the brain, and in such cases commonly affects both eyes at once.

Papillös (*G.*). Papillary.

Papillo'ma (*L.*). *F.* papillome; *G.* Papillom. A surface growth whose general structure is the same as that of the papillæ of the skin. **P. diffu'sum**, form described by Smith; the lesions are small tumors, generally seen on the legs and buttocks, varying in size from 5 mm. to 2 cm. in diameter. **P. neuropath'icum** [Gerhardt], Nervennævus. **P., zymot'ic**, yaws.

Papilloso (*I.*). Provided with papillæ.

Pappelknospen (*G.*). Poplar-buds.

Pappoose'-root. *Caulophyllum thalictroïdes*, Michx.

Pap'pus (*L.*). *G.* Zwickelbart. First downy hair upon the chin.

Pappverband (*G.*). Starch bandage.

Pap'ula, pl. æ (*L.*). *F.* papule; *G.* Papel, Knötchen. A pimple or small inflamed elevation of the skin, containing no fluid visible to the naked eye. **P. a'gria**, lichen agrius. **P. fe'ra.** 1. Lupus vulgaris. 2. Lichen agrius. **P.-æ. sic'cæ**, lichen. **P.-æ. sudora'les**, sudamina. **P. syphilit'ica hu'mida**, condyloma latum.

Papula mucosa (*L.*). Syphilide.

Pap'ular. *F.* papulaire. Resembling, or composed of, papulæ.

Papulation (*F.*). Production of papules.

Papule (*F.*). Papula.

Papuleux, euse (*F.*). Papulose.

Pap'ulose. *L.* papulosus; *F.* papulé, ée; *I.* papuloso. Having, or covered with, papules.

Papyracé (*F.*). *I.* papiraceo. Ethmoid bone.

Papyra'ceus (*L.*). *F.* papyracé; *I.* papiraceo. Paper-like; thin and dry.

Papyra'ceous fœ'tus. Fœtus papyraceus.

Paquelin's cau'tery. Form of thermocautery in which the hollow cauterizing point is of platinum, and contains platinum sponge. It is heated in a lamp, and the heat is maintained by forcing on the sponge, by means of a hand spray-apparatus, vapor of benzole.

Par nervo'rum (*L.*). A pair of nerves.

Par no'num (*L.*). Hypoglossus.

Par va'gum (*L.*). Pneumogastric nerve.

Para- [*παρά*]. A prefix signifying near, through, corresponding with. 2 para, 3 para, etc., indicates the number of children borne by a woman.

Para' cress. *Spilanthes oleracea*, Jacq.

Para' sarsaparil'la. Known also as Rio Negro, Brazilian, and Lisbon sarsaparilla, probably derived from *Smilax papyracea*, Poir.; a mealy sarsaparilla.

Para-anæsthe'sia (*L.*) [*ἀν, α σθησις*]. Anæsthesia on both sides of the body.

Paraban'ic ac'id. $C_3H_2N_2O_3$. *F.* acide parabanique; *G.* Parabansäure; *I.* acido parabanico. Artificial derivative of uric acid by treatment with nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.3), at 70° C. Thin, colorless, six-sided prisms.

Par'ablast [*βλάστη*]. *F.* parablaste; *G.* Nebendotter; *I.* parablasto. Nucleated layer of yolk immediately underlying peripheral portions of germinal area in mesoblastic vertebrate ova [His].

Parablas'tic. Pertaining to, or derived from, the parablast.

Parablep'sis (*L.*) [*βλέπω*]. False vision.

Parabu'lia (*L.*) [*βουλή*]. Disordered will.

Parabux'ine. $C_{21}H_{24}N_2O$. An alkaloid found by Pavia in the bark of *Buxus sempervirens*.

Parabys'ma (*L.*) [*παραβύω*]. Engorgement, turgescence.

Paracan'thoses [*ἄκανθα*]. Diseases characterized by anomalies of growth of prickle-layer of skin.

Par'acary. *Peltodon radicans*, P. et B.

Paracefalo (*I.*). Paracephalus.

Paracente'sis (*L.*) [*κεντέω*]. *F.* paracentèse; *G.* Anstechen, Paracentese, Punktion; *I.* paracentesi. The operation of puncturing a cavity.

Paracen'tral lob'ule. *L.* lobulus paracentralis; *F.* lobule paracentrale; *I.* lobulo para-rolandico. On median surface of hemispheres the area cut off between calloso-

marginal and paracentral sulci. It corresponds to upper end of anterior central convolution of the convex surface.

Paracen'tral sul'cus. *L.* sulcus paracentralis. Shallow furrow on median surface of the hemispheres, running upward from the calloso-marginal sulcus.

Paraceph'alus (*L.*) [*κεφαλή*]. *F.* paracéphale; *I.* paracefalo. A monster with an imperfectly formed head, a distinct mouth, and rudimentary organs of special sense.

Parachor'dal [*χορδή*]. Term applied to the cartilaginous mass investing anterior extremity of notochord in the embryo, and subsequently forming part of chondrocranium.

Parachro'ma (*L.*) [*χρῶμα*]. False perception of color.

Parachromatoblep'sia or **Parachromoblep'sia** [*χρῶμα, βλέπω*]. *F.* parachromatoblepsie. False vision of colors.

Parachro'sis (*L.*) [*χρῶσις*]. 1. Discoloration. 2. Production of parachroma.

Parachymo'sis (*L.*) [*χυμός*]. Disorder of secretion.

Paracine'ses [*παρα, κίνησις*]. *F.* paracinèses. 1. Diseases affecting muscular motion. 2. Displacements.

Paraclo'nus (*L.*). Paramyoclonus.

Parac'masis (*L.*) [*ἄκμη*]. Decline, remission.

Paracmas'tic [*ἀκμαστικός*]. *L.* paracmasticus; *F.* paracmastique; *I.* paracmastico. Declining; becoming less acute or vigorous.

Parac'öe [*ἀκούω*]. *I.* paracoe. Disordered hearing, false hearing.

Paracolpi'tis [*κόλπος*]. Inflammation of external coat of vagina. **P. dis'secans,** form ending in suppuration and a dissecting out of the entire vaginal tube.

Paracol'pium (*L.*). The connective tissue around the vagina.

Paracon'dyloid proc'ess. *L.* processus paramastoideus. A process sometimes seen which is continued from the condyles of the occipital bone outward and downward, and articulates with the transverse process of the atlas [Hyde].

Parac'onine. *F.* paraconicine. An artificial alkaloid prepared by Schiff, isomeric with natural conine, and having its physiological properties.

Parac'ope [*παραλόπτω*]. 1. Insanity. 2. Delirium.

Paracop'ic. Slightly delirious.

Paracop'ticus (*L.*). Insane, pertaining to insanity.

Paraco'to-bark. A bark of undetermined botanical origin, brought from Bolivia, resembling Coto-bark in appearance and properties.

Paraco'toïn. $C_{19}H_{12}O_6$. A crystallizable, tasteless, proximate principle obtained from paracoto-bark; used in doses of 1 to 3 grains in the treatment of diarrhœa and night-sweats.

Paracou'sia (*L.*) [*παράκουσις*]. *F.* paracousie; *F.* Falschhören; *I.* paracusia. False sensations of hearing.

Paracru'sis (*L.*) [*παραχρώσμαι*]. Slight delirium.

Paracrus'tic. *L.* paracrusticus. Slightly delirious.

Paracu'sis (*L.*) [*ἀκούω*] Disordered hearing, paracousia. **P. duplica'ta,** diplacusis. **P. imagina'ria,** hallucination of hearing. **P. imperfec'ta,** deafness. **P. lo'ci,** inability to tell from what direction sound proceeds. **P. Willisia'na,** a condition of the auditory apparatus in which acuteness of hearing is increased in the midst of a noise.

Paracus'ma (*L.*). Paracusis.

Paracye'sis (*L.*) [*κύησις*]. *F.* paracyésie; *G.* Parakyesie; *I.* paraciesia. Extra-uterine pregnancy.

Paracynan'che (*L.*) [*κυνάγχη*]. *F.* paracynancie; *I.* paracinanzia. Mild or unilateral angina.

Paracysti'tis [*κύστις*]. Inflammation of the tissues about the bladder.

Paracyst'ium (*L.*). The connective tissue around the bladder.

Paradeni'tis [*ἀδήν*]. Inflammation of tissue around lymphatic glands.

Paradid'ymis (*L.*) [*δίδυμος*]. *F.* organe de Giraldès. Remains of urinary portion of Wolffian body, a collection of closed tubes found on spermatic cord just above epididymis.

Paradieskörner (*G.*). Grains of paradise.

Paradioxyben'zol. Hydroquinone.

Paradox'ia sexua'lis (*L.*) [*παραδοξία*]. Appearance of sexual instincts, masturbation, etc. in early childhood before the genital organs are developed.

Paradox'ical contrac'tion. Contraction of a muscle caused by passive approximation of its extremities.

Paradoxie (*G.*). That which is abnormal as to the time or age in which it appears, as precocious sexual desire, etc.

Paraepidid'ymis (*L.*). Paradidymis.

Paræsthe'sia (*L.*) [*αἴσθησις*]. *F.* paræsthésie; *G.* Parästhesie; *I.* parestesia. Abnormal or perverted sensation. **P. sexua'lis**, disorder of the sexual instinct.

Paræsthet'ic. Having abnormal sensation.

Par'affin [parum, affinis]. *L.* paraffinum; *F.* paraffine; *I.* paraffina. 1. A solid or liquid product of the destructive distillation of many organic substances, and a natural constituent of petroleum, from which it is commercially prepared. 2. A solid, microcrystalline, inodorous mass, melting at a temperature of 74° to 80° C.: prepared from petroleum [P. G.]. 3. In chemistry, the term applied to a series of hydrocarbons homologous with methane or marsh gas, having the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}: see also *Hard* and *Soft paraffin*. **P. jel'ly**, petrolatum. **P. oil.** *L.* paraffinum liquidum. A limpid, oily liquid prepared from petroleum, having a specific gravity not less than .840, and boiling at a temperature not below 360° [P. G.]. **P. oint'ment.** *L.* unguentum paraffini; *G.* Paraffinsalbe. A mixture of solid paraffin 1 part and liquid paraffin 4 parts [P. G.]. **P. wax:** see *Hard paraffin*.

Paraffin (*G.*). Paraffin; — **acne**, acneiform eruption due to irritation by paraffin; — **einbettung**, imbedding in paraffin; — **krebs**, epithelioma following irritation of the skin by paraffin; — **salbe**, paraffin ointment.

Paraffi'num (*L.*). Paraffin. **P. du'rum**, hard paraffin. **P. liq'uidum**, paraffin oil. **P. mol'le** [B. P.], petrolatum. **P. sol'idum**, solid paraffin.

Parafimosi (*I.*). Paraphymosis.

Parafonia (*I.*). Paraphonia.

Parafrenesia or **Parafrenite** (*I.*). Paraphrenitis.

Paragene'sia (*L.*) [*γένεσις*]. *F.* paragénésie. Broca's term for the defective fecundity of a hybrid which is sterile with similar hybrids, but fertile when crossed with one of its parent race.

Parageu'sis (*L.*) [*γεῦσις*]. *F.* parageustie; *I.* parageustia. Perversion or abnormity of the sense of taste.

Paraglo'bin. Paraglobulin.

Paraglob'ulin. *F.* paraglobuline; *I.* paraglobulina. A form of globulin obtained from blood-serum, supposed to exist in the white blood-corpuscles, and to be one of the constituents of plasmine; known also as fibrino-plastin or serum-globulin.

Paraglos'sa (*L.*) [*γλῶσσα*]. *F.* paraglosse; *G.* Zungenvorfall. 1. Swelling and prolapse of the tongue. 2. Disease of the parts near the tongue.

Paragna'thus (*L.*). *F.* paragnathe; *I.* paragnato. Epignathus.

Paragompho'sis (*L.*) [*γομφόω*]. *F.* paragomphose; *I.* paragonfosi. Impaction of the fœtal head in the pelvis.

Paragra'phia (*L.*). *G.* Paragraphie. Manifestation of cerebral disorder by making mistakes in writing, as writing one word when another is intended.

Par'aguay tea. *F.* thé du Paraguay. Maté, Jesuit's tea, St. Bartholomew's tea; the leaves of *Ilex paraguayensis*, St. Hil.; a decoction of the roasted leaves is used as an habitual drink by the inhabitants of certain portions of South America; contains caffein.

Paraguay-roux (*F.*). A tincture of Para cress and pellitory, used for the relief of toothache.

Parahypno'sis (*L.*) [*ὑπνόω*]. Abnormal sleep, as in hypnotism or somnambulism.

Parai'so Springs. Thermal waters, said to resemble those of Carlsbad, Germany. Mud-baths, Monterey Co., California.

Parakanthosis (*G.*). A term used by Auspitz for cancer of the skin.

Parakerato'ses [*παρά, κέρας*]. Diseases of the skin characterized by development of horny tissue of abnormal character.

Parakine'sia [*ἀκινησία*]. Irregular movement.

Parakre'sol. C_7H_8O. Hydroxyltoluol, found in urine.

Parakyesie (*G.*). Extra-uterine pregnancy.

Paralac'tic ac'id. *F.* acide paralactique; *I.* acido paralattico. Sarcolactic acid.

Parala'lia (*L.*) [*λαλεῖν*]. *F.* paralalie. Disordered speech.

Paralamp'sis (*L.*) [*παραλάμπω*]. *F.* paralampsie; *I.* paralampsi. Leucoma corneæ.

Paralbu'min. *F.* paralbumine; *I.* paralbumina. An albuminoid found in the

fluid of ovarian cysts and of effusions; coagulates incompletely by heat; its precipitate by alcohol is soluble in water.

Paral'dehyd. ($C_6H_{12}O_3$). *F.* paraldéhyde. A colorless liquid, or below 50° F. a crystalline solid, obtained by treating aldehyde with sulphuric or gaseous hydrochloric acid; hypnotic and anodyne.

Paralere'ma or **Paralere'sis** (*L.*) [*ληρημα*]. Slight delirium.

Paralex'ia (*L.*) [*παραλέγω*]. *G.* Paralexie. Difficulty in reading, though the person may be able to write readily from dictation; a form of aphasia with word-blindness.

Paralge'sia (*L.*) [*ἀλγησις*]. *G.* Paralgesie. Lessened sensibility to pain.

Paralgie (*G.*). Perverted feeling.

Paralisi or **Paralisia** (*I.*). Paralysis. **P. agitante**, paralysis agitans. **P. degli alienati**, polyparesis. **P. difteritica**, paralysis following diphtheria. **P. facciale**, facial paralysis. **P. generale progressiva**, polyparesis. **P. glosso-labio-faringea**, glosso-labio-pharyngeal paralysis. **P. dell' infanzia**, infantile paralysis. **P. saturnina**, lead palsy. **P. secondaria** or **per azione riflessa**, that following a neuralgia or other affection of a sensory nerve. **P. simpatica**, P. secondaria. **P. tremula**, paralysis agitans.

Paralitico (*I.*). Paralytic.

Paralizzato (*I.*). Paralyzed.

Parallaxe (*F.*). *I.* parallasse. Displacement with overriding, of a fractured bone.

Parallax'is (*L.*) [*παραλλάττειν*]. Mental confusion.

Par'allel fis'sure. Parallel sulcus.

Par'allel law: see *Parallelgesetz*.

Par'allel sul'cus. *G.* Parallelfurche. The superior temporal sulcus, so called because it is parallel to the fissure of Sylvius: see *Temporal sulci*.

Parallelfurche (*G.*). Superior temporal sulcus.

Parallelgesetz (*G.*). Parallel law. A law announced by Fechner as parallel to Weber's law, and stating that when the sensibility is equally altered for two stimuli, the perceptibility of their difference remains unchanged; that is, the sensory surface may have become more sensitive (or less sensitive), but this will not influence the differential sensibility. The truth of this law has been questioned.

Paralo'gia (*L.*) [*λόγος*]. Slight delirium.

Paralysé, ée (*F.*). Paralyzed.

Paralyse (*G.*). Paralysis. **P. der Irren**, general paralysis.

Paralysie (*F.*). Paralysis. **P. agitante**, P. agitans. **P. alterne** or **dimidiée**, crossed paralysis. **P. ascendante**, ascending paralysis. **P. asphyxique**, paralysis from asphyxia. **P. atrophique**, atrophic paralysis. **P. atrophique de l'enfance**, paralysis, acute spinal. **P. cérébrale**, paralysis with loss of psychic function. **P. diphthéritique**, paralysis following diphtheria. **P. de Duchenne**, pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis. **P. d'Erb**, paralysis of certain roots of the brachial plexus. **P. faciale**, facial paralysis, Bell's paralysis. **P. générale**, general paralysis. **P. glosso-labio pharyngée**, glosso-labio-pharyngeal paralysis. **P. musculaire atrophique**, paralysis following or accompanying progressive muscular atrophy. **P. ourlienne**, Raynaud's disease. **P. radiculaire d'Erb**, paralysis of a group of muscles of the upper arm—deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus. **P. saturnine**, lead palsy. **P. secondaire**, paralysis following a neuralgia or other affection of a sensory nerve. **P. de la sensibilité**, anæsthesia. **P. spinale**, paraplegia.

Paralysies radiculaires (*F.*). Paralyses due to lesion of roots of spinal nerves.

Paral'ysis [*παραλύω*]. *F.* paralysie; *G.* Lähmung; *I.* paralisi or paralisia. A loss or diminution of the power of contractility in the voluntary or involuntary muscles, or of perceiving sensation. **P., acute' ascen'ding**, called also **Landry's paral'ysis**, an obscure disease of the spinal cord, most frequent in males between 20 and 40 years of age; characterized by rapid progressive paraplegia and by absence of appreciable organic change in the cord. **P., acute' spi'nal**, called also **Infantile paralysis, Anterior polio-myelitis**, or **Anterior cornual myelitis**. *G.* spinale Kinderlähmung. A disease chiefly of young children, characterized by suddenness of attack and total, or nearly total, absence of reflexes. **P. ag'itans**, a disease of advanced age, characterized by trembling of the extremities or head, often accompanied by lack of coördination. **P., al'ternate** or **crossed**, form in which there is paralysis of motion on one side and of sensation on the other. **P., atroph'ic, P.,**

acute spinal. **P., bul'bar,** bulbar paralysis. **P., cer'ebral in'fantile.** *G.* cerebrale Kinderlähmung. Form of spastic hemiplegia occurring in children. **P. of conver'gence,** paralysis of the internal recti muscles, so far as the associated movements to produce convergence are concerned, while they act normally when the visual axes are parallel. **P., direct',** that which affects the same side of the body as the cerebral lesion. **P., essen'tial,** paralysis, acute spinal. **P., gen'eral,** general paralysis. **P., in'fantile,** P., acute spinal. **P., obstet'rical.** *I.* paralisi infantile-ostetrica. Paralysis of infant due to injury received in its birth. **P., pseu'dohypertroph'ic:** see *Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis.* **P., regres'sive,** P., acute spinal. **P. scorbu'tica,** pellagra. **P., spas'tic spi'nal,** form in which there is progressive motor paresis, with increase of reflexes and rigidity of muscles; often connected with selerosis of the lateral columns of the cord.

Paralyt'ic. *L.* paralyticus; *F.* paralytique; *G.* paralytisch; *I.* paralitico. Pertaining to, or affected with, paralysis.

Paramasti'tis [παστός]. Inflammation of connective tissue around mammary gland.

Paramas'toid. Jugular process of occipital bone; separate in some apes.

Parame'cia (*L.*) [παραμήκης]. Longitudinal fissures.

Parame'dian sul'cus. *L.* sulcus paramedianus dorsalis. A furrow found on the cervical spinal cord, near the posterior median fissure, separating the column of Goll from the funiculus cuneatus. An **anterior p. s.** is sometimes found near the anterior median fissure.

Parame'nia (*L.*) [μήν]. Irregular menstruation; dysmennorrhœa.

Paramenisper'mine [μήνη, σπέρμα]. *F.* paraménispermine; *I.* paramenispermina. A peculiar principle isomeric with menispermine, and found associated with it in the shell of coccculus indicus.

Paramerid'ius (*L.*). Pertaining to the femur or thigh.

Param'esus (*L.*) [μέσος]. *I.* parameso. The ring-finger.

Paramet'ric [μήτρα]. Near the uterus.

Parametrien (*G.*). Uterine appendages.

Parametri'tis [μήτρα]. *F.* paramétrite; *I.* parametrite. Inflammation of tissues in the vicinity of the uterus.

Paramet'rium (*L.*). Subserous connective tissue on lateral surfaces of uterus and vagina, and at the origin of the broad ligaments.

Paramilchsäure (*G.*). Paralactic acid.

Paramim'ia (*L.*) [μιμέομαι]. *G.* Paramimie. Disordered expression; use of tone or gesture not in accord with the words employed.

Paramioclono multiplo (*I.*). Paramyoclonus multiplex.

Parami'tom [μίτος]. The fluid substance enveloping the mitom, hyaloplasm, or enchylema.

Paramne'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [ἀ, μνῆσις]. *F.* paramnésie; *G.* Paramnesie. Illusion of memory, false memory.

Paramœ'cium co'li [Malmsten]. *Balantidium coli.*

Paramono-bromoacetan'ilid. $NH.C_6H_4.CH_3CO$. Antisepsin; obtained by action of bromine on a solution of acetanilid in glacial acetic acid. Crystallizes in large pearl-colored prisms, insoluble in cold water, odorless and tasteless; recommended as an antiseptic.

Paramor'phia (*L.*) [μορφή]. Morbid form or structure.

Paramor'phine. *I.* paramorfina. Thebaine.

Paramy'lum (*L.*) [ἄμυλον]. Starch-like granules found in some infusoria.

Paramyoclo'nus mul'tiplex (*L.*). *I.* paramioclono multiplo. A form of convulsive tremor, first described by Friedreich, characterized by clonic spasms in a number of symmetrical muscles. The spasms cease during sleep, and do not interfere with movements directed by the will.

Paramyosin'ogen. A proteid of muscle-plasma, coagulated by heat at 47° C.; precipitated by magnesium sulphate or sodium chloride.

Paramyot'onus (*L.*) [μῦς, τόνος]. Disordered muscular tonicity, causing liability to spasm on slight provocation.

Paranephri'tis [νεφρός]. *I.* paranefrite. Inflammation of the suprarenal body.

Paraneph'ros (*L.*). Suprarenal body.

Paraneuris'mus (*L.*) [νεῦρον]. Nervous disorder.

Paran'gi. An endemic skin disease of Ceylon, perhaps identical with yaws.

Paranoi'a (*L.*) [παράνοια], also written paranœa. Unsoundness of mind, crankiness, insane diathesis, hereditary or acquired chronic mental instability; the "protopathic insanity" of Bucknill and Tuke. Sometimes used to signify monomania with delusions.

Parano'iac. A person affected by paranoia; a "crank."

Paranœ'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, paranoia.

Para-nuts. *G.* Paranüsse. Brazil-nuts.

Paraomphalique (*F.*). Parumbilical.

Paraonfalico (*I.*). Parumbilical.

Paropar'esis (*L.*) [παρίημι]. Partial paraplegia.

Parapath'ia (*L.*). Moral insanity.

Parapep'tone. A body formed by the digestion of albumin with an insufficiency of pepsin, or with dilute hydrochloric acid alone at 40° C., insoluble in water, soluble in dilute acids and alkalies, and convertible into peptone only through the action of tryptic digestion; identical with antialbumate [Meissner].

Paropha'sia (*L.*) [ἀφασία]. *G.* Paraphasie. Speaking one word when another is intended, or mispronunciation of words, due to cerebral disorder.

Paraph'ia (*L.*) [ἁφή]. Disorder of the sense of touch.

Paraphimo'sis (*L.*) [φιμόω]. *I.* parafimosi. Constriction of the glans penis by the prepuce withdrawn behind it.

Parapho'nia (*L.*) [φωνή]. *F.* paraphonie; *I.* parafonia. Abnormal voice. **P. palati'na**, disordered voice, due to malformation of the palate. **P. pu'berum**, the change of voice at puberty.

Paraph'ora (*L.*) [παραφορά]. Insanity of a mild type.

Paraphra'sia (*L.*) [παρά, φράσις]. *F.* paraphrasie. Disordered or incoherent speech.

Paraphre'nia (*L.*). Paraphrenitis.

Paraphreni'tis, or **Paraphrene'sia**, or **Paraphrene'sis** [παρά, φρήν]. *F.* paraphrénésie; *I.* parafrenesia. Delirium supposed to depend upon inflammation of the diaphragm; strictly, the inflammation itself.

Paraphrone'sis (*L.*) [φρόνησις]. Paraphrosyne.

Paraphros'yne [παραφροσύνη]. *I.* parafrosine. Delirium, mental disorder of a mild or transitory type.

Par'aplasm [πλάσσω]. Paraplasma, 3.

Paraplas'ma [πλάσσω]. 1. An abnormal or heteroplastic growth. 2. A malformation. 3. Term employed by W. Flemming for the substance filling the meshes of the reticulum of protoplasm.

Paraplas'tic. Tending to abnormal formation or growth.

Paraplec'tic [πλήσσω]. 1. Paraplegic. 2. Tending to produce paralysis.

Paraple'gia (*L.*) [πάρα, πλήσσειν]. *F.* paraplégie; *G.* Paraplegie. Paralysis of the lower extremities, generally including the pelvic organs, due to lesion of the cord. **P. doloro'sa**, paraplegia with intense paroxysmal pain in the course of the nerves; it is generally caused by a tumor in the cord.

Paraple'gic [πλήσσω]. *L.* paraplegicus; *F.* paraplégique; *G.* paraplegisch; *I.* paraplegico. Pertaining to, or affected with, paraplegia.

Parapleuri'tis. *F.* parapleurésie; *I.* parapleurite. Slight pleuritis.

Paraplex'ia (*L.*) [παραπλήξία]. *F.* paraplexie; *I.* paraplessia. 1. Paraplegia. 2. Slight apoplexy.

Parapoie'sis or **Parapoe'sis** (*L.*) [ποιέω]. Disturbance of function.

Parapoph'ysis (*L.*) [ἀποφύω]. *F.* parapophyse; *G.* Parapophyse; *I.* parapofisi. Capitular process.

Parap'oplexy. *F.* parapoplexie; *I.* parapoplessia. Slight apoplexy, symptoms resembling apoplexy.

Paraproc'tium (*L.*) [πρωκτός]. The connective tissue around the rectum.

Parap'sis (*L.*) [ἅπτομαι]. *I.* parapsi. Abnormity of the sense of touch.

Parapyram'idal sul'cus. *L.* sulcus parapyramidalis. In the medulla oblongata a slight furrow which runs obliquely from the anterior median fissure, upward and outward, to the sulcus lateralis ventralis.

Parar'abin. A constituent of the sugar-beet, convertible by long boiling with alkalies into arabic acid.

Pararec'tal pouch. *L.* fossa pararectalis. Depression in the peritoneum behind the broad ligament and at the sides of the rectum.

Pararhotacis'mus (*L.*). Defect in speech from the substitution of some other sound for that of the letter *r*.

Pararrhyth'mus (*L.*) [ῥυθμός]. *I.* pararritmo. Disordered rhythm.

Pararthre'ma or **Pararthro'ma** (*L.*) [*ἄρθρον*]. *F.* pararthrème; *I.* parartrema or parartroma. Partial dislocation.

Parar'thria (*L.*) [*ἀρθρόω*]. Disordered and difficult articular speech.

Pararthro'sis (*L.*) [*ἀρθρόω*]. *I.* parartrosi. Production of pararthrema.

Parasalpingi'tis [*σάλπιγξ*]. Inflammation around or near a Fallopian tube.

Parasecre'tion. Abnormal secretion, excessive secretion; continuous secretion when it should be intermittent.

Parasinoi'dal spa'ces. *G.* Parasinoidalräume. Hollow spaces in the dura mater near the superior longitudinal sinus, into which the cerebral veins discharge before reaching the sinus; the Pacchionian bodies lie in them.

Parasi'ta, pl. æ (*L.*). A parasite.

Parasitäre Bartfinne (*G.*). *Tinea tricophytina barbæ.*

Par'asite [*παρά, σῖτος*]. *L.* parasitus; *G.* Parasit; *I.* parasito. 1. An organism, animal or vegetable, which lives during the whole or part of its existence on or in the body of some other organism. 2. A fœtus or part of a fœtus which lives by means of the circulation of another fœtus.

Parasit'ic. *F.* parasitique; *G.* parasitisch; *I.* parasitico. Having the character or nature of a parasite.

Parasit'icide [*L.* cædere]. *I.* parasiticida. Having the power to kill parasites.

Parasitisch (*G.*). Parasitic.

Par'asitism [*παρά, σῖτος*]. *L.* parasitismus; *F.* parasitisme; *I.* parasitismo. Condition of being parasitic; that in which a fœtus or portions of one are nourished at the expense of another fœtus.

Parasor'bic ac'id. $C_6H_8O_2$. *F.* acide parasorbique. An aromatic oily liquid acid obtained by Merck from mountain-ash berries.

Paraspa'dia (*L.*) [*σπάω*]. An opening of the urethra at the side of the penis.

Parassitologia (*I.*). Doctrine of parasites.

Paras'tata (*L.*). *F.*, *I.* parastate. Epididymis. **P. adenoi'des,** prostate gland. **P. cirsoi'des,** epididymis.

Parastatadeni'tis. Prostatitis.

Parastati'tis. 1. Epididymitis. 2. Prostatitis.

Paraster'nal line. *G.* Parasternallinie. That drawn from the clavicle to the costal arch parallel to the edge of the sternum, and about 8 centimetres from it.

Paraster'nal re'gion. That between the margin of the sternum and the parasternal line.

Parastrem'ma (*L.*) [*στρέμμα*]. Spasmodic distortion of the face.

Parastrep'sis (*L.*) [*στρέφω*]. Pararthrosis.

Parasynovi'tis [*σύν, ὠόν*]. Inflammation of the tissue around a joint.

Parasys'tole (*L.*) [*συστολή*]. Interval between the systole and the diastole.

Paratar'sia (*L.*) [*τάρσος*]. Tarsectopia.

Paratarta'ric ac'id. *F.* acide paratartrique; *I.* acido paratartrico. Racemic acid.

Parathy'mia (*L.*) [*θυμός*]. Mental overwork.

Paraton'ia (*L.*) [*τόνος*]. *G.* Paratonie. 1. Abnormal tendency to contraction, spasm. 2. Overstraining, over-excitement.

Parato'pia (*L.*) [*τόπος*]. *F.* paratopie. Displacement.

Paratrim'ma (*L.*) [*τρίβω*]. *F.* paratrimme. Chafing, intertrigo.

Paratrip'tic. *G.* paratriptisch. Tending to produce rubbing or chafing.

Paratroph'ia (*L.*) [*τροφή*]. 1. Abnormal nutrition. 2. *G.* Paratrophie. Hypertrophy.

Paratu'do: see *Gomphrena.*

Paravagini'tis. Paracolpitis.

Paraves'ical pouch. The peritoneal pocket on either side the bladder.

Paraxan'thine. $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. Leucomaïne found in minute quantity in normal urine.

Parax'ial mus'cles. Those formed along the vertebral axis, consisting of the outer part of the erector spinæ and its continuations and the intercostal group (scaleni, abdominal muscles, etc.).

Parazö'on [*ζῶον*]. Animal parasite.

Parazygo'sis (*L.*) [*ζυγόω*]. The condition or formation of a double monster by union of the trunks above the umbilicus. It includes xiphopagus, thoracopagus, and pleuropagus.

Parcheminé, ée (*F.*). Parchment-like.

Parch'ment skin. *G.* Pergamenthaut. A hard, dry, wrinkled condition of skin, due to diffuse idiopathic atrophy; xeroderma of Hebra and Kaposi. It occurs in several children of the same family, and is fatal.

Pareccœlo'ma (*L.*) [ἐκ, κοιλόω]. Diverticulum; abnormal accessory cavity.

Parec'crisis (*L.*) [ἔκκρινω]. Disordered secretion.

Parec'tama (*L.*) [ἐκτείνω]. Abnormal extension or dilatation.

Paregor'ic elix'ir. *F.* élixir parégorique; *I.* elisire paregorico. Camphorated tincture of opium; see *Table of antidotes.*

Parei'ra. Pareira brava, the root of *Chondodendron tomentosum*, R. et P. Tonic, and stimulant to the genito-urinary mucous membrane. **P. bra'va,** pareira.

Parei'ræ ra'dix [B. P.]. Pareira.

Parelectronomie (*G.*). Du Bois Reymond's term for the condition of diminished force of the muscular electrical current when the natural section of the muscle is preserved—*i. e.* the end as it joins the tendon.

Parempto'sis (*L.*) [ἐμπίπτω]. *F.* paremptose; *I.* paremptosi. The being in a wrong place; also a form of amaurosis.

Parenceph'alis (*L.*) [ἐγκέφαλος]. *F.* parencéphale; *I.* parencefalo. Cerebellum.

Parencephali'tis. *F.* parencéphalite; *I.* parencefalite. Inflammation of the cerebellum.

Parenceph'alocele. Hernia of the cerebellum.

Parenceph'alum (*L.*). Cerebellum.

Parenceph'alus (*L.*). One with defective or unsymmetrical development of the encephalon.

Paren'chyma (*L.*) [παρέγχυμα]. *F.* parenchyme; *G.* Parenchym; *I.* parenchima. The substance of glandular organs like the liver or spleen, so called because it was believed to be an effusion from the blood-vessels.

Paren'chymal. Pertaining to parenchyma.

Parenchymati'tis. Inflammation of parenchyma

Parenchym'atous. *L.* parenchymatus; *F.* parenchymateux, euse; *G.* parenchymatos; *I.* parenchimatoso. Composed of, pertaining to, or resembling parenchyma. **P. degenera'tion,** cloudy swelling. **P. neuri'tis,** a neuritis in which the nervous elements are primarily involved.

Parenchymepati'tis [ἧπαρ]. Parenchymatous hepatitis.

Parenchymsaft (*G.*). Lymph that circulates in the intercellular spaces

Pa'rent-cell. *F.* cellule-mère. A cell undergoing cleavage or division into smaller or daughter-cells.

Parepidid'ymis (*L.*). *F.* parépididyme. Organ of Giraldès.

Parepithy'mia (*L.*) [ἐπιθυμία]. Morbid desire.

Parereth'isis (*L.*) [ἐρεθίζω]. Morbid excitement.

Pare'sifying. Tending to produce paralysis.

Par'esis (*L.*) [παραμαι]. *F.* parésie; *I.* paresi. Partial paralysis.

Paresoanalgesie (*G.*). Analgesia with partial sensory paralysis.

Paresthe'sis [αἴσθησις]. *F.* paresthésie; *I.* parestesia. Disorder or hallucination of sense

Parete, pl. **i** (*L.*). Wall, parietes.

Paret'ic. *L.* pareticus; *F.* parétique; *G.* paretisch; *I.* paretico. Pertaining to, or affected with, paresis. **P. demen'tia,** general paralysis.

Pareu'nia (*L.*) [παρά, εὐνή]. Coitus.

Parey'ra. *Pareira brava.*

Parhæma'siæ (*L.*) [αἷμα]. Diseases of the sanguiferous system [Young].

Parhidro'sis (*L.*). Paridrosis.

Pari (*L.*). Pair.

Par'icine. $C_{16}H_{15}N_2O$. *I.* paricina. An alkaloid found in the bark of *Cinchona succirubra* from India.

Paridro'sis (*L.*) [ἱδρώς]. Change in character of perspiration; includes chromidrosis, osmidrosis, etc.

Parie'ra. *Pareira brava.*

Pariétaire (*F.*). Wall-pellitory.

Pari'etal. *L.* parietalis; *F.* pariétal, ale; *I.* parietale. Relating to the wall or sides of a cavity, particularly the side of the head; used substantively for the parietal bone, especially in French. **P. an'gle of Broca,** between lines from auricular point to bregma and lambda. **P. angle of Lissauer.** *G.* Krummungswinkel des Scheitelbeins. One between lines drawn in the median plane of the skull from most prominent part of parietal bone to bregma and lambda. **P. angle of Quatrefages.** *F.* angle pariétal. In craniometry, an angle expressive of the projection of points on the parietal bone with reference to the zygomatic arch. The **anterior** is measured by two lines drawn on either side from the most prominent point of the arch through the

stephanion, the **posterior** from the same point through the summit of the parietal protuberance. **P. arc,** that measured on surface of cranium from bregma to lambda. **P. arch'es.** *G.* Scheitelbogen. Those formed by convolutions of convex surface of hemispheres, curving around the end of the fissure of Sylvius. More apparent in the brain of lower animals than in man. **P. a'rea:** see *Areas of the skull.* **P. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ parietales; *F.* artères pariétales. Branches from middle cerebral supplying central convolutions, parietal lobe, and outer surface of temporal lobe of the brain [Duret]. **P. bend or flex'ure.** *G.* Kopfbeuge. Flexure occurring at the most projecting portion of the mesencephalon in the course of development of the cerebrospinal axis. **P. bone.** *L.* os parietale; *F.* pariétal; *G.* Scheitelbein; *I.* osso parietale. A paired bone of quadrilateral shape, forming a considerable portion of the sides and roof of the skull, in front of the occipital and behind the frontal; it is ossified entirely in membrane. **P. convolu'tions.** *L.* gyri parietales; *F.* circonvolutions pariétales; *G.* Windungen des Scheitellappens; *I.* circonvoluzioni parietali Those situated upon the parietal lobe of the brain, three in number: The **ascending parietal,** passing upward and backward along the central sulcus; the **superior** and **inferior parietal,** separated from each other by the intraparietal sulcus, and from the ascending parietal by the postcentral sulcus. The superior parietal appears on the median surface as the **quadrate lobule,** also called the præcuneus; the inferior parietal borders upon the posterior branch of the fissure of Sylvius above, and is there called the **supramarginal gyrus.** Posteriorly it winds around the end of the parallel sulcus, and connects with the middle temporal convolution, being there known as the **angular gyrus.** **P. diam'eters.** *G.* Interparietalbreiten. Those relating to the parietal regions of skull, usually the **biparietal d.,** or distance between parietal protuberances. The **maximum p. d.** does not necessarily coincide with this [Topinard]. The **inferior p. d.** is taken between points upon the posterior root of the zygoma, vertically over upper edge of auricular foramen: see also *Ohrenbreiten, Jochwurzelbreite, Bi-auricular diameter.* **P. em'inence.** *L.* eminentia parietalis; *F.* bosse pariétale; *G.* Scheitelhöcker; *I.* gobba or bozza parietale. The most protuberant part of the external surface of the parietal bone. **P. em'issary vein.** *L.* emissarium parietale. Communication between the superior longitudinal sinus and the veins of the scalp through the parietal foramen. **P. eye,** an eye-like extension of the pineal gland, found between the parietal bones in certain lower vertebrates. **P. fora'men.** *L.* foramen parietale; *F.* trou pariétal; *G.* Scheitelbeinloch; *I.* forame parietale. Small opening for an emissary vein, usually found near postero-superior angle of parietal bone. **P. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa parietalis; *F.* fosse pariétale; *I.* fossa parietale. Deepest part of the excavation found on internal surface of parietal bone. **P. lobe.** *L.* lobus parietalis; *G.* Scheitellappen. The posterior and upper portion of the hemispheres. Of its two surfaces, the convex is bounded in front by the central sulcus, below by the posterior branch of the Sylvian fissure and the temporal lobe, behind by the parieto-occipital fissure, the transverse occipital sulcus, and the occipital lobe; the median surface is bounded in front by the ascending part of the calloso-marginal sulcus, below by the subparietal sulcus and the falciform lobe, behind by the parieto-occipital sulcus. **P. lob'ules.** *L.* lobuli parietales. Those portions of the parietal lobe situated behind the ascending parietal convolution, distinguished as **superior p. l.** and **inferior p. l.,** separated by the intraparietal sulcus. **P. nerves,** branches from auriculo-temporal nerve to parotid gland. **P. notch.** *L.* incisura parietalis. Indentation between squamous and mastoid portions of temporal bone, into which is received the postero-inferior angle of the parietal. **P. peritone'um:** see *Peritoneum.* **P. pleu'ra:** see *Pleura.* **P. por'tion of pericar'dium.** *L.* pericardium externum. Outer portion, separated from the heart by the pericardial cavity. **P. protu'berance,** parietal eminence. **P. quad'rangle.** *G.* Parietalviereck. That formed by lines connecting the two sphenia and the two entomia [von Török]. **P. sec'tor,** area in median plane of skull between lines drawn from hormion to bregma and to lambda [Lissauer]. **P. seg'ment.** *L.* septum valvulare Lieutaudii; *G.* Scheidewandlappen. Posterior segment of mitral valve of heart. **P. sul'cus,** intraparietal sulcus. **P. ver'tebra,** in the vertebral theory of the skull the complex formed by the basisphenoid, the alisphenoids, and the parietal bones; some also include the temporal bones: see *Cranial vertebræ.*

Parietalauge (*G.*). Parietal eye.

Parietalhöhle (*G.*). 1. Pericardio-pleural cavity. 2. Lateral portion of body-cavity of embryo, which becomes the pleural cavity in the adult.

Parietalwindungen (*G.*). Parietal convolutions.

Parieta'ria (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* pariétaire. 1. A genus of *Urticaceæ*. 2. *P. officinalis*, L. **P. lusita'nica**, L., a species of *P.* officinalis in the P. Port. **P. officina'lis**, L., wall-pellitory, a European herb, growing on walls and heaps of rubbish. **P. pennsylvan'ica**, Muhl., indigenous; has been used as a diuretic and emmenagogue.

Pari'etes (*L.*), pl. of **Paries**. Walls, enclosing tissues, boundaries.

Pari'eto-hæ'mal arch. Hyoidean arch.

Pari'eto-ju'gal in'dex Ratio of greatest transverse and bizygomatic diameters of skull, the latter taken as 100.

Pari'eto-mas'toid. Belonging to the parietal bone and mastoid process of temporal bone. **P.-m. su'ture.** *L.* sutura parieto-mastoidea. That between parietal bone and mastoid portion of temporal.

Pari'eto-occip'ital fis'sure. *L.* fissura parieto-occipitalis; *F.* scissure occipitale; *I.* scissura occipito-parietale. A deep cleft appearing mainly on the median surface of the hemispheres of the brain, where its upper end corresponds very nearly to the vertex of the lambdoidal suture of the skull, whence it descends downward and a little forward, and ends in the calcarine fissure. A small part is continued upon the convex surface, and is sometimes called the **external** parieto-occipital fissure.

Pari'eto-sphenoi'dal ar'tery. Parietal a., inferior

Pari'eto-sphenoi'dal notch. *L.* incisura parieto-sphenoidalis. A slight indentation of the upper margin of the squamous portion of the temporal bone, between that part which articulates with the parietal and that which unites with the great wing of the sphenoid.

Pari'eto-tem'poral su'ture. *L.* sutura parieto-temporalis. That between the parietal and temporal bones, composed of the squamo-parietal and the parieto-mastoid sutures

Par'iglin. Parillin

Paril'lin. *F.* parigline; *I.* paraglina. Smilacin, pariglin, salseparin; a crystallizable glucoside, the active principle of sarsaparilla.

Par'is blue. Prussian blue, ferric ferrocyanide.

Par'is Chalyb'eate Springs. Chalybeate waters. Lawrence Co., Missouri.

Par'is green. Aceto-arsenite of copper, prepared by boiling together solutions of copper acetate and arsenious acid: see *Table of antidotes*.

Par'is red. 1. Red sulphide of mercury. 2. Red lead, minium.

Par'is white. Very white and soft chalk, reduced to fine powder by elutriation.

Paris yel'low. Lead chromate.

Parisac'ticus (*L.*). Intussuscepted.

Paristh'mic [παθμός] *L.* paristhmicus. Pertaining to the tonsils

Paristhmi'tis [παθμός]. Ludwig's angina, tonsillitis.

Par'ity. 1. Equality. 2. Condition of being able to bear children.

Parivago (*L.*). Par vagum.

Park'inson's disease'. Paralysis agitans.

Parme'lia parieti'na, L. A common yellow lichen from which chrysophanic acid was first obtained by Schrader (1819).

Parmentière (*F.*). Potato.

Parnas'sus Springs or **Red Creek Springs.** Carbonated, saline, and sulphuretted waters, Red Creek, Pueblo Co., Colorado.

Paroa'rion or **Paroa'rium** (*L.*). Parovarium.

Paroccip'ital. Jugular process of occipital bone; separate in some apes. **P. fis'sure**, Wilder's name for posterior part of interparietal fissure.

Parocheteu'sis (*L.*) [παροχετεύω]. Derivation.

Par'odyn. Name suggested by Nicot for antipyrine.

Parodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὠδίς]. Difficult labor.

Paroftalmia (*I.*). Parophthalmia.

Paroi (*F.*). Wall, parietes. **P. abdominale**, abdominal wall. **P. crânienne**, roof of tympanum. **P. jugulaire**, floor of tympanic cavity. **P. labyrinthique**, inner wall of tympanum.

Parole (*F.*). *I.* parola. 1. Speech. 2. Word.

Parol'ivary body. Nucleus of anterior root-zone.

Parom'phalocele (*L.*) [παρά, ὀμφαλός,

κηλη]. *F.* paromphalocèle; *I.* paronfalocele. Hernia at the side of the umbilicus.

Paroni'ria (*L.*) [ὄνειρος]. Bad dreaming. **P. am'bulans**, somnambulism. **P. sa'lax**, nocturnal pollution.

Paronych'ia [παρά, ὄνυξ]. *F.* paronychie, tourniole; *I.* paronichia. 1. Inflammation about the nail. 2. *F.* panaris; *I.* patereccio. Periphalangeal cellulitis, panaritium. **P. latera'lis**, onychogryphosis. **P. syphilit'ica**, syphilitic dactylitis. **P. tendino'sa**, panaritium tendinosum. **P. ungula'ris o'vium malig'na**, foot-rot.

Paroophore (*F.*). Parovarium.

Paroöphori'tis [ᾠο-φόρος]. Inflammation near the ovary.

Paroöph'oron (*L.*). Parovarium.

Paropho'bia (*L.*). Hydrophobia.

Parophthal'mia (*L.*) [ὀφθαλμός]. *F.* parophthalmie; *I.* paroftalmia. Periocular inflammation.

Paro'pium (*L.*) [παρά, ὤψ]. An eye-shade.

Paroplex'ia (*L.*) [παραπληξία]. Paraplegia.

Parop'sis (*L.*) [ὄψις]. *F.* paropsie; *I.* paropsia. Disordered vision, false vision.

Paropte'sis (*L.*) [παρόπτησις]. Giving a hot-air bath.

Par'oquet Springs. Saline sulphur springs, in Bullitt Co., Kentucky.

Parora'sis (*L.*) [παρωράω]. False vision.

Parorchid'ium (*L.*) [ὄρχις]. *F.* parorchidie; *I.* parorchidia. Malposition of the testicle.

Parosismo or **Parossismo** (*I.*). Paroxysm.

Paros'mia (*L.*) [ὀσμή]. Parosphresis.

Parosphre'sis (*L.*) [ὄσφρησις]. Disordered or perverted sense of smell.

Paros'tia (*L.*) [ὀστέον]. Disordered or defective ossification.

Parosti'tis. Inflammation on the surface of the periosteum.

Parosto'sis (*L.*) [ὀστέον]. Ossification occurring without periosteum; abnormal ossification.

Parot'ic [παρά, οὖς]. *F.* parotique; *I.* parotico. 1. Near the ear. 2. Relating to the parotid gland.

Parot'id [οὖς]. *F.* parotidien, enne; *I.* parotideo. Near the ear; the parotid gland. **P. aponeuro'sis**, parotideo-masseteric fascia. **P. ar'teries**, twigs from external carotid a. to parotid gland. **P. duct**, Stenson's duct. **P. fas'cia**, that covering the parotid gland: see *Parotideo-masseteric fascia*. **P. gland.** *L.* glandula parotis; *F.*, *I.* parotide; *G.* Ohrspeicheldrüse. The largest of the salivary glands, situated on the side of the face in front of the ear, and extending deeply into the retro-maxillary space. **P. lymphat'ic glands.** *L.* glandulæ auriculares anteriores. Several situated in the substance of the parotid gland, and one that lies superficially directly in front of the ear. **P. veins**, small branches from parotid gland, joining facial vein.

Parotide (*F.*). 1. Parotid gland. 2. Mumps.

Parotideo (*I.*). Relating to the parotid gland.

Parotid'eo-masseter'ic fas'cia. *L.* fascia parotideo-masseterica; *F.* fascia massétérine. A thick and strong process of the cervical fascia which passes forward and covers the parotid gland and the masseter muscle, attached to the zygomatic arch above and the inferior border of the lower jaw below.

Parotidien, enne (*F.*). Relating to the parotid gland.

Parotidite (*F.*). Parotitis.

Parotidi'tis. Parotitis.

Parotidon'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. *F.* parotoncie; *I.* parotoncia. Swelling of the parotid; mumps.

Paro'tis, gen. **-o'tidis** (*L.*). Near the ear; used substantively for the parotid gland. **P. accesso'ria**, accessory parotid gland.

Paroti'tis [παρά, οὖς]. *F.* parotidite; *G.* Ohrspeicheldrüsenentzündung; *I.* parotidite or parotite. Inflammation of the parotid; mumps.

Parottalmia (*I.*). Parophthalmia.

Parova'rian cysts. *I.* cisti parovariche. Cysts in the vicinity of the ovary.

Parova'rium [παρά, ὠάριον]. *F.* parovaire; *I.* parovario. Remains of urinary portion of Wolffian body, granular cysts found in broad ligament of uterus between ovary and Fallopian tube, distinct from epoöphoron, *q. v.*

Par'oxysm [παροξύνω]. *L.* paroxysmus; *F.* paroxysme; *G.* Paroxysmus; *I.* parossismo. 1. Attack of a disease; fit. 2. Increase in symptoms to the highest point.

Paroxys'mal. Pertaining to, or characterized by, paroxysms.

Par'rot's nodes. Syphilitic osteophytes of the skull.

Pars (*L.*). A part. **P. acetabula'ris**, acetabular bone. **P. ascen'dens**, vertical plate of palate-bone. **P. basila'ris os'sis occip'itis**, basilar process of occipital bone. **P. bulbo'sa ure'thræ**, bulbous portion of urethra. **P. carno'sa ure'thræ**, membranous portion of urethra. **P. cartilagin'ea tu'bæ**, the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube, about two-thirds of its length. **P. caverno'sa ure'thræ**, spongy portion of urethra. **P. chorda'lis**, portion of base of skull occupied originally by the chorda dorsalis, extending from foramen magnum in the body of the occipital and sphenoid bones as far forward as the sella turcica. **P. cilia'ris ret'inæ**, the thinned and reduced continuation of the retina forward over the ciliary body. **P. conjunctiva'lis cor'neæ**, epithelial layer of the cornea. **P. cuneifor'mis tegmen'ti tym'pani**, the anterior portion of the tegmen. **P. descen'dens substan'tiæ perfora'tæ an'ticæ me'diæ**, lamina terminalis. **P. fronta'lis**, squama frontalis. **P. horizonta'lis**, horizontal plate of palate-bone. **P. horizonta'lis duode'ni**, horizontal portion of duodenum. **P. horizonta'lis infe'rior duode'ni**, transverse portion of duodenum. **P. horizonta'lis supe'rior duode'ni**, horizontal portion of duodenum. **P. interfascia'lis ure'thræ**, membranous portion of urethra. **P. interme'dia**, intermediary nerve. **P. irid'ica ret'inæ**, pars retinalis iridis. **P. irid'ica u'veæ**, pars uvealis iridis. **P. mala'ris**. *G.* Wangenplatte. That portion of the malar bone which forms the prominence of the cheek. **P. mammilla'ris** or **P. mastoi'dea**, mastoid portion of temporal bone. **P. membrana'cea sep'ti**, area at upper part of interventricular septum of heart that remains thin and membranous. **P. membrana'cea ure'thræ**, membranous portion of urethra. **P. muscula'ris ure'thræ**, membranous portion of urethra. **P. nasa'lis**. 1. Horizontal part of frontal bone between the two orbital plates. 2. Vertical plate of palate bone. **P. nu'da**, membranous portion of urethra. **P. obli'qua ascen'dens duode'ni**, transverse portion of duodenum. **P. occipita'lis**, supraoccipital bone. **P. os'sea tu'bæ**, osseous portion of Eustachian tube, forming about one-third of its length. **P. palati'na**, horizontal plate of palate bone. **P. papilla'ris**, papillary layer of skin. **P. pelvi'na ure'thræ**, membranous portion of urethra. **P. perinea'lis ure'thræ**, spongy portion of urethra. **P. perpendicula'ris**. 1. Squama frontalis. 2. Vertical plate of palate-bone. **P. petro'sa**, petrous portion of temporal bone. **P. prostat'ica ure'thræ**, prostatic portion of urethra. **P. pylor'ica**, pyloric portion of stomach. **P. reticula'ris**, reticular layer of skin. **P. retina'lis ir'idis**, epithelial portion of iris, formed originally from the secondary optic vesicle. **P. sclera'lis cor'neæ**, Bowman's membrane. **P. spongio'sa ure'thræ**, spongy portion of urethra. **P. squamo'sa**, squamous portion of temporal bone. **P. transver'sa duode'ni**, transverse portion of duodenum. **P. triangula'ris**, anterior portion of third frontal convolution of brain. **P. tympan'ica**, tympanic portion of temporal bone. **P. urethra'lis levato'ris a'ni** [Luschka], an erroneous designation for the fibres of inferior sheet of ischio-rectalis, which loop around the urethra. **P. uvea'lis cor'neæ**, membrane of Descemet. **P. uvea'lis ir'idis**, connective-tissue portion of iris, forming its external layer.

Pars'ley. *L.* petroselinum; *F.* persil; *G.* Petersilie; *I.* prezzemolo. *Petroselinum sativum*, Hoffm.; used for culinary purposes and medicinally. **P. cam'phor.** $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$. A stearoptene obtained from volatile oil of parsley. **P. fruit**, the fruit of *Petroselinum sativum*, Hoffm.; contains a volatile oil and apiol; carminative and antiperiodic. **P.-root**, the root of *Petroselinum sativum*, Hoffm.; carminative, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

Pars'nip. *F.* panais; *I.* pastinaca. 1. The genus *Pastinaca*, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*. 2. The common or garden parsnip, *Pastinaca sativa*, L.

Par'son's disease'. Exophthalmic goitre.

Part. *L.* pars; *F.* partie; *G.* Theil; *I.* parte. An essential portion, member, or organ.

Part. æq., abbv. for **Partes æquales** (*L.*), equal parts.

Parte, pl. **i** (*L.*). Part. **P.-i. nobili**, external genital organs. **P.-i. pudende**, genital organs.

Partenogenesi (*I.*). Parthenogenesis.

Par'tes (*L.*), pl. of **Pars**. **P. jugula'res** or **P. latera'les os'sis occip'itis**, exoccipital bones. **P. orbita'les**, orbital plates.

Par'thenine. $C_{19}H_{23}NO_6$. An alkaloid

obtained from *Parthenium hysterophorus*, L., said to be a substitute for quinine as a febrifuge.

Parthe'nium (*L.*). A genus of *Compositæ*. **P. hysteroph'orus**, L., wild wormwood, bastard feverfew, West Indian mugwort; indigenous to the West Indies, Florida, and Louisiana; said to contain an alkaloid, parthenine, which may be substituted for quinine as a febrifuge. **P. integrifo'lium**, L., grows in the U. S.; the extremely bitter flowering tops have been used as a febrifuge.

Parthenochloro'sis (*L.*) [*παρθένος*, *χλωρός*]. Chlorosis of girls.

Parthenogen'esis (*L.*) [*γένεσις*]. *F.* parthénogenèse; *G.* Parthenogenesie; *I.* partenogenesi. Reproduction by means of ova, but without the intervention of the male element.

Parthenol'ogy [*λόγος*]. Discussion of virginity.

Parthenon'osus (*L.*) [*νόσος*]. Disease of girls, chlorosis.

Par'tial aponeuro'ses. Those of intersection: see *Aponeurosis*.

Par'tial re'flexes. Movements in one muscle, or one limited group of muscles, from reflex irritation.

Partialhoropter (*G.*). Horopter of lines.

Partialtöne (*G.*). One of the weaker tones which combine with the key-note to produce a musical sound in an instrument.

Parties (*F.*). Parts. **P. honteuses, P. naturelles,** or **P. nobles,** external genital organs.

Par'tite. Divided nearly to the base.

Parto (*I.*). Delivery, labor. **P. artificiale** or **istrumentale,** instrumental delivery. **P. cesario** or **P. per taglio,** delivery by Cæsarean operation.

Partoriente (*I.*). Woman in labor or one about to be delivered.

Par'tridge-berry. 1. Gaultheria. 2. *Mitchella repens*, L.

Par'tridge-pea. *Cassia chamæchrista*, L.

Partu'rient. *L.* parturiens; *F.* parturient, ente; *G.* gebärend, kreissend. Bringing forth in labor. **P. ap'oplexy,** a puerperal disease of cows, characterized by arrest of lactation, fever, delirium, and brain congestion.

Parturien'tes dolo'res (*L.*). Labor-pains.

Parturifa'cient. Tending to produce labor.

Parturiom'eter. An instrument designed by Leaman which, applied to presenting part of the fœtus in labor, indicates the expulsive contractile force of the uterus.

Parturi'tion. *L.* parturitio; *G.* Gebären; *I.* parto. Expulsion of the fœtus at full term.

Par'tus (*L.*). Labor, birth.

Paru'lis [*παρά*, *οὐλον*]. *F.* parulie; *G.* Zahnfleischgeschwür; *I.* parulide. 1. Ulcer of the gum, with thickened margin. 2. Inflammation or abscess of the gums.

Parumbil'ical. Near the umbilicus. **P. veins** [Schiff]. *L.* venæ parumbilicales. Small vessels that run from portal vein along round ligament of liver to umbilicus, and there connect with epigastric veins.

Paru'ria (*L.*) [*οὐρέω*]. Disordered urination. **P. mel'lita,** diabetes.

Parurocys'tis (*L.*) [*οὖρον*, *κύστις*]. Appendage or sacculus of the urinary bladder.

Parvago (*I.*). Par vagum.

Parvipso'as (*L.*). Psoas parvus [Coues].

Par'voline. $C_9H_{13}N$. *I.* parvolina. 1. The first ptomaïne analyzed and chemically defined, discovered by Gautier and Etard in 1881; oily liquid, amber-colored, odor of hawthorn, boiling slightly below 200° C.; very soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, slightly soluble in water; obtained from putrefying mackerel and horse-flesh. 2. Perhaps identical with product obtained by Waage from ammonia and propionic alcohol by heating in sealed tubes. 3. A compound obtained from bituminous schists rich in animal fossils. $C_{18}H_{15}N$ [Robin].

Pas (*F.*). *I.* passo. Step.

Pas d'âne (*F.*). Colt's-foot.

Pas'ma (*L.*) [*πάσσω*]. A powder for sprinkling.

Paso Robles Springs. Thermal saline sulphur springs, in San Luis Obispo Co., California.

Pasque-flower. *Anemone patens*, L.

Passe-fil (*F.*). Thread-holder for sutures.

Passiflo'ra (*L.*). Passion-flower; a genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Passifloræ*. **P. incarna'ta,** L.; grows in the southern U. S.; the fruit known as maypops. **P. lu'tea,** L., also indigenous; the expressed

juice of the leaves of these two species, dried and powdered, has been used for tetanus and neuralgia. P. quadrangula'ris, L., granadilla: native of the West Indies, fruit edible, root thought to be a narcotic poison. P. ru'bra, L., a West Indian plant, the flowers are used as a narcotic.

Pas'sio (*L.*). Affection, disease. P. cadi'va, epilepsy. P. cardi'aca, cardialgia. P. cœli'aca, coeliac passion. P. fellif'lua, cholera. P. hyster'ica, fit of hysteria. P. ili'aca, ileus.

Passion (*F.*). Affection, disease. P. cardiaque or du cœur, cardialgia, angina pectoris. P. cólique, intestinal occlusion, coeliac passion. P. hystérique, fit of hysteria. P. iliaque, iliac passion, ileus.

Passione (*I.*). Affection, disease. P. cardiaco or del cuore, cardialgia. P. colica, coeliac passion.

Pas'sion-flower. *Passiflora.*

Pas'sive. *L.* passivus; *F.* passif, ive; *G.* passiv; *I.* passivo. Not active; pertaining, or due to, weakness or absence of activity. P. mo'tion, motion caused by external force, and not by muscular efforts of the patient.

Pas'sulæ (*L.*). Raisins. P. majo'res, Malaga raisins. P. mino'res, Corinthian raisins.

Pas'ta (*L.*). Paste. P. althæ'a, marshmallow paste. P. Canquoi'ni, paste of zinc chloride. P. glycyrrhi'zæ, liquorice paste. P. guara'na [P. Helv.], guarana. P. gummo'sa, gum paste. P. Londinen'sis, potassa with lime [U. S. P.], made into a paste with alcohol. P. Viennen'sis, potassa with lime. P. zin'ci chlo'ridi, paste of zinc chloride.

Pasta (*I.*). Paste. P. di altea, marshmallow paste. P. arsenicale, pâte arsénicale, *q. v.* P. di Canquoin, paste of zinc chloride. P. caustica di Vienna, Vienna paste. P. di giuggiole, jujube paste. P. di lichene, pate de lichen, *q. v.* P. di regolizia nera, massa cum succo glycyrrhizæ.

Paste [*-aaza*]. *L.* massa, pasta; *F.* pâte; *G.* Teig; *I.* pasta. A pharmaceutical preparation, composed of sugar and gum or mucilage, of such consistence that it will preserve the form given it without becoming brittle; see also *Canquoin's, Coster's, Dupuytren's, Jujube, Liquorice, London, Marshmallow, Michel's,* and *Vienna paste.* P. of zinc chlo'ride. *L.* pasta zinci chloridi; *F.* caustique au chlorure de zinc. Canquoin's paste, zinc chloride 32, water 4 parts; dissolve, and add zinc oxide 8, wheat flour 24 parts, dry thoroughly [Cod.]; escharotic.

Pastel (*F.*). *Isatis tinctoria*, L.

Pastenstift (*G.*). Medicated soluble pencil or crayon made with a paste.

Pastèque (*F.*). Watermelon.

Pas'tern. *F.* paturon; *G.* Fessel; *I.* pastoia. The part between the fetlock-joint and the hoof in the horse; the homologue of the phalanges.

Pasteuriza'tion. *G.* Pasteurisiren. The treatment of milk or wine so as to destroy the contained microörganisms, and thus to prevent decomposition.

Pasteur's flu'id. Cane-sugar 100 gm., ammonium tartrate 10 gm., ashes of yeast 0.75 gm., distilled water 1,000 c. c.; used as a culture-medium.

Pastiglia (*I.*), pl. Pastiglie. 1. Pastil. 2. Troche, sugar-drop. P-e. di menta, peppermint drops.

Pas'til. *L.* pastillus; *F., G.* Pastille; *I.* pastiglia. 1. A mixture of aromatic substances with nitre, formed into various shapes, and used by slow combustion for the purpose of fumigation. 2. A term used as a synonym for troche, sugar-drop, or lozenge.

Pastilles (*F.*). Pastils, troches, or sugar-drops. P. de menthe anglaises [Cod.], troches of peppermint. P. de menthe à la goutte [Cod.], peppermint drops.

Pastil'li (*L.*, pl. of Pastillus. Troches or pastilles. P. na'trii bicarbon'ici [P. Helv.] or P. de Vichy, troches of bicarbonate of sodium.

Pastina'ca Opop'anax, L. *Opopanax Chironium*, Koch.

Pastoso, a (*I.*). Pasty, doughy.

Patata or Batata (*I.*). 1. Sweet potato. 2. Potato.

Patchou'ly. The dried tops of *Pogostemon Patchouli*, Pell.; used in perfumery.

Pâte (*F.*). Paste. P. arsénicale, a caustic consisting of cinnabar, dragon's blood, and arsenious acid, the latter forming 8 per cent of the mixture. P. de Canquoin, paste of zinc chloride. P. de gomme, gum paste. P. de guimauve, marshmallow paste. P. de jujube, jujube paste. P. de lichen, a paste made of cetraria, gum Senegal, and sugar, and containing 0.02 gms. of extract of opium in each 100 gms. of the paste [Cod.]. P. de

réglisse brune. *L.* massa cum succo glycyrrhizæ. A liquorice paste containing 0.02 per cent. of extract of opium [Cod.].

Patel'la. *L.*, *I.* rotula; *F.* rotule; *G.* Kniescheibe. A flattened, chestnut-shaped bone situated in front of the knee-joint, regarded as a sesamoid developed in tendon of quadriceps extensor femoris. **P. brachia'lis,** os patellare.

Patel'lar. *F.* patellaire. Relating to the patella. **P. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa patellæ. Depression on trochlea of femur receiving the patella. **P. plex'us,** formed in front of knee by branches of internal saphenous and internal and middle cutaneous nerves. **P. re'flex,** knee-jerk.

Patellarfirste (*G.*). Slight ridge on condyles of femur separating the portion articulating with the patella from the remainder.

Patel'liform. *L.* patelliformis; *F.* patelliforme. Shaped like a patella or small dish.

Pa'tent. *L.* patens. 1. Open. 2. Evident, public. **P. med'icine.** A mixture for the sale of which the manufacturer obtains exclusive privilege under the patent law.

Patereccio (*I.*). Whitlow.

Paternostererbse (*G.*). Jequirity.

Paternosterwerkzeug (*G.*). A snare for the ablation of small tumors, the thread of which passes through a row of beads forming a flexible handle.

Patetico (*I.*). Pathetic nerve.

Pâteux, euse (*F.*). Doughy, pasty.

Pathe'ma (*L.*) [πάθος]. Disease.

Pathengenet'ic [πάθος, ἐγγενής]. Produced by disease.

Pathet'ic muscle. *L.* patheticus. Superior oblique muscle of eye.

Pathet'ic ner've. *L.* patheticus; *F.* pathétique; *I.* patetico. Trochlear nerve.

Path'etism. The doctrine of mental influences, including hypnotism, telepathy, etc.

Path'ic re'flexes. Movements due to stimulation of sensory fibres.

Path'icus (*L.*). The passive agent in pederasty.

Pathogène (*F.*). Pathogenic.

Pathogen'esis [πάθος, γένεσις]. *F.* pathogénésie or pathogénie; *G.* Pathogenesie; *I.* patogenia or patogenesi. Production of disease.

Pathogen'ic or **Pathogenet'ic.** *L.* pathogenicus, pathogeneticus; *F.* pathogène or pathogénique; *G.* pathogen; *I.* patogenico. Disease-producing.

Pathog'eny. Pathogenesis.

Pathognomon'ic [πάθος, γνώμων]. *L.* pathognomonicus; *F.* pathognomonique; *G.* pathognomonisch; *I.* patognomonico. Pertaining to the characteristic symptoms of a disease.

Pathognos'ticus (*L.*) [γνωστικός]. *F.* pathognostique; *G.* pathognostisch; *I.* patognostico. Pathognomonic.

Pathograph'ia (*L.*) [γράφω]. Description of disease.

Patholog (*G.*). Pathologist.

Patholo'gia (*L.*) [λόγος]. Pathology.

Patholog'ical. *L.* pathologicus; *F.* pathologique; *G.* pathologisch; *I.* patologico. 1. Pertaining to pathology. 2. Morbid, abnormal, due to disease. **P. anat'omy,** anatomy of diseased bodies, organs, or structures.

Pathologie (*F.*). Pathology. **P. externe** or **chirurgicale,** surgical pathology. **P. interne** or **médicale,** pathology of diseases treated by medication rather than by surgery.

Pathol'ogist. *F.* pathologiste; *G.* Patholog; *I.* patologo. One who makes a special study of pathology.

Pathol'ogy [πάθος, λόγος]. *L.* pathologia; *F.*, *G.* Pathologie; *I.* patologia. The doctrine of disease, and especially of its nature and results.

Pathol'ysis (*L.*) [λύω]. Decomposition of substances in the living body under the influence of disease.

Pathoma'nia (*L.*) [μανία]. Moral insanity.

Pathono'mia (*L.*) [νόμος]. *F.* pathonomie. Classification of pathological conditions; study of laws of disease.

Pathopatridal'gia (*L.*) [πάτρα, ἄλγος]. *I.* patopatridalgia. Nostalgia.

Pathopho'bia (*L.*) [πάθος, φόβος]. *I.* patofobia. 1. Morbid fear of disease, hypochondria. 2. *G.* Pathophobie. Morbid dread or fear, including such forms as agoraphobia, claustrophobia, etc.

Pathopoie'sis (*L.*) [ποιέω]. *F.* pathopoèse; *I.* patopoesi. Production of disease.

Path'os [πάθος]. Emotion, disease.

Patience (*F.*). Name of various spe-

cies of *Rumex* [Cod.] P. sauvage, root of *Rumex obtusifolius*, L.

Pa'tience dock. *Rumex Patientia*, L.; root used as an alterative.

Patien'tiæ mus'culus (*L.*). Levator scapulæ.

Patina (*L.*). Coating. P. dei denti, sordes. P. della lingua, coating of the tongue in disease.

Patofobia (*I.*). Hypochondriasis.

Patogenesi or Patogenia (*I.*). Pathogenesis.

Patologia (*I.*). Pathology. Patologico, pathological Patologo, pathologist.

Patopatridalgia (*I.*). Nostalgia.

Patopoesi (*I.*). Pathopoiesis.

Patte d'oie (*F.*). 1. Pes anserinus fasciæ latæ. 2. The wrinkles radiating from outer angle of the eye in the aged.

Pat'terson's pow'der. A mixture of bismuth subnitrate and magnesia.

Pat'ulous. *L.* patulus. Open.

Paturon (*F.*). Pastern.

Patur'sa (*L.*). Syphilis.

Patz (*G.*). Scab; — kopf, porrigo.

Pauke (*G.*). Tympanum. In composition Pauken, as in — bein, tympanic bone; — decke, tegmen tympani; — drüse, glandula tympanica; — geflecht, tympanic plexus; — kiemendrüse, glandula tympanica; — mündung, ostium tympanicum; — nerv, tympanic nerve; — ring, tympanic plate; — rinne, sulcus tympanicus; — röhrchen, bougie for the Eustachian tube; — saite, chorda tympani; — saitenkanal, canalis chordæ tympani; — schlagader, tympanic artery; — theil, tympanic portion of temporal bone; — treppe, scala tympani; — wand, tympanic wall; — winkel, tympanic angle.

Paukenfell (*G.*). Membrana tympani; — entzündung, myringitis; — falz, tympanic groove; — nerv, chorda tympani; — spanner, tensor tympani; — tasche, plica membranæ mucosæ tympani

Paukenhöhle (*G.*). Tympanic cavity. P., obere, attic of tympanum. In composition Paukenhöhlen, as in — arterie, tympanic artery; — boden, floor of tympanic cavity; — dach, roof of tympanum; — decke, tegmen tympani; — enge, isthmus of tympanum; — platte, tympanic portion of temporal bone.

Paullin'ia. *F.* paullinie. 1. A genus of *Sapindaceæ*. 2. Guarana. P. pinna'ta, L., a Brazilian tree; all parts of the plant are aeronarcotic and poisonous; root-bark used as an anodyne externally and internally. P. sor'bilis, Mart., a Brazilian climbing shrub, the source of guarana.

Paul's bet'ony. Common speedwell, *Veronica officinalis*, L.

Paume (*F.*). Palm.

Paupière (*F.*). Eyelid.

Pausbacke (*G.*). A full, chubby cheek.

Pausime'nia (*L.*) [παῦσις, μήν]. Cessation of menstruation.

Pava'na-wood. *Croton tiglium.*

Pave'ment epithe'lium. *F.* épithélium pavimenteux; *G.* Pflasterepithel; *I.* epitelio pavimentoso. Flattened, scaly, irregular-shaped, nucleated cells, arranged in several superposed layers, lining the mucous (in part) and dermal tissues.

Pavillon de l'oreille (*F.*). Auricle.

Pavillon de la trompe utérine (*F.*). Fimbriated extremity of Fallopian tube.

Pavimento anteriore del terzo ventricolo (*I.*). Lamina terminalis.

Pavimen'tum or'bitæ (*L.*). *I.* pavimento dell' orbita. Floor of the orbit.

Pa'vor (*L.*). 1. Fear. 2. Old term for scabies. P. noctur'nus, night-terrors.

Pavot (*F.*). Poppy. P. blanc or à opium, *Papaver somniferum*, L.

Pa'vy's disease'. Intermittent cyclic albuminuria.

Pavy's solu'tion or test. Copper sulphate 16 gr., potassic tartrate 32 gr., caustic potash 64 gr., water 1 oz.; 100 milligrams of this mixture has all its copper reduced by half a grain of grape-sugar, shown by loss of blue color.

Paw'paw. 1. *Asimina triloba*, Dun. 2. See *Papaw.*

Pay'ta-bark. A variety of pale cinchona-bark, shipped from the port of Payta, Peru.

Pay'tamine. An amorphous alkaloid accompanying paytine in white payta-bark.

Pay'tine. $C_{21}H_{24}N_2O_4H_2O$. A natural crystallizable alkaloid found in white payta-bark.

Pay'ton or Snow'den Min'eral Spring. Alkaline waters, Douglas Co., Oregon

Pazzia (*I.*). Folly, madness, insanity. Pazzo, an insane person; mad.

Pb., abbv. for **Plumbum** (*L.*), lead.

P. B., abbv. for **Pharmacopœia Britannica** (*L.*), British Pharmacopœia.

P. Bor., abbv. for **Pharmacopœia Borussica** (*L.*), Prussian Pharmacopœia.

P. D., abbv. for **Pharmacopœia Dublinensis** (*L.*), Dublin Pharmacopœia.

P. e., abbv. for **Pars equalis** (*L.*), an equal part.

P. E., abbv. for **Pharmacopœia Edinensis** (*L.*), Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

Peach. *L.* persica; *F.* pêcher; *G.* Pfirsich; *I.* persico or pesco. *Persica vulgaris*, DC., and its fruit; leaves and flowers used as a gentle laxative. **P. bran'dy**, an alcoholic liquor distilled from the fermented juice of fruit of the peach.

Peach'wort. *Polygonum persicaria*, L.

Péan's opera'tion. Laparotomy for removal of uterine fibroid tumors.

Pea'-nut. Ground-nut. **P.-n. oil**, ground-nut oil.

Pear. *F.* poire; *G.* Birne; *I.* pera. The fruit of *Pyrus communis*, L.

Pearl bar'ley. *L.* hordeum perlatum; *F.* orge perlé; *G.* Perlgerste; *I.* orzo perlato. Barley deprived of all its investments, and afterward rounded and polished in a mill.

Pearl sa'go. Sago in small grains, prepared by passing the moistened sago-meal through a sieve, and drying the small fragments by constant stirring over a fire.

Pearl'ash. *L.* potassii carbonas impurus; *F.* carbonate potassique du commerce; *G.* rohes kohlensaures Kali. An impure potassium carbonate prepared from the crude potash of commerce by solution in the minimum of cold water required to dissolve the carbonate, and evaporating the clear solution.

Pearl-plant. *Lithospermum officinale*, L.; seed diuretic, lithontryptic.

Pearl'white. Bismuth oxychloride.

Pearl'y bod'ies. *F.* globes épidermiques; *G.* Cancroidperlen; *I.* globi epidermici. Collections of concentrically laminated, flattened, fibre-like cells found in epithelioma; known also as bird's-nest bodies or epidermic spheres.

Pearl'y everlas'ting. *Antennaria margaritacea*, R. Br.

Pearly tu'mor. 1. Cholesteatoma. 2. *G.* Perlsucht. Tuberculosis in cattle.

Pear'son's arsen'ical solu'tion. *L.* liquor arsenicalis Pearsonii; *F.* solution arsénicale de Pearson; *I.* liquore arsenicale di Pearson. An aqueous solution of sodium arseniate containing about 0.1 per cent. of the anhydrous salt [Cod.].

Pear'son's Springs. Alkaline, sulphuretted waters, Lake Co., California.

Pear-tree. *F.* poirier; *I.* pero. *Pyrus communis*, L.

Peas'lee's opera'tion. Superficial trachelotomy.

Peat. *F.* tourbe; *G.* Turf; *I.* turba. Brown or black unctuous substance, consisting of decomposing vegetable matters, found in bogs beneath the surface of the turf. It contains humic, phosphoric, and sulphuric acids, and is used for baths and poultices.

Peau (*F.*). Skin. **P. ansérine**, gooseflesh. **P. brillante**, glossy skin. **P. divine**, condom.

Peaucier or **Peaussier, ère** (*F.*). 1. Platysma myoides. 2. Cutaneous. **P. du cou**, platysma myoides. **P. du crâne**, occipito-frontalis, together with the muscles of the ear and the orbicularis oculi [Cruveilhier]. **P. de la face**, muscles of upper face, taken collectively. **P. palmaire**, palmaris brevis. **P. sous-occipital**, occipitalis transversus.

Pébrine (*F.*). *I.* pebrina. A disease of silkworms, known also as gattine, maladie des corpuscules, or petechia. It is due to a parasitic organism consisting of irregularly oval, colorless corpuscles about 3–4μ in length, known as the corpuscles of cornalia, sporospermia, the *Panhistophyton ovatum* of Lebert, the *Nosema Bombycis* of Naegeli.

Pecan'-nut. The fruit of *Carya olivæformis*, Nutt.

Pec'cant. *L.* peccans; *F.* peccant, ante; *I.* peccante. Morbid, vitiated.

Pece (*I.*). Pitch. **P. bianca**, or **gialla**, or **di Borgogna**, Burgundy pitch. **P. liquida**, tar. **P. nera**, black pitch.

Pech (*G.*). Pitch; —**kappe**, pitch-cap or plaster used to tear out the hairs in favus.

Pêche (*F.*). Peach.

Pêcher (*F.*). Peach-tree.

Pechia'gra (*L.*) [πῆχυς, ἄγρα]. *F.* péchyagre. Gout in the elbow.

Pechöl (*G.*). Oil of tar.

Pechu'rim. Pichurim.

Pecquet, duct of. Thoracic duct

Pecquet, res'ervoir of. *F.* réservoir de Pecquet; *I.* cisterna di Pecquet. Receptaculum chyli.

Pec'tase. *I.* pectasi. An albuminoid ferment found in unripe fruit, roots, etc.

Pec'ten (*L.*). A comb. **P. den'tium,** a row of teeth. **P. ma'nus,** metacarpus. **P. os'sis pu'bis,** or **P. pubicum,** or **P. pubis,** crest of pubis.

Pec'tin. *F.* pectine; *I.* pectina. A neutral, uncrystallizable substance, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; the gelatinizing principle of vegetable juices.

Pectina'lis (*L.*). Pectineus.

Pec'tinate lig'ament of i'ris. A peculiar sponge-like connective tissue arranged in trabeculæ, which fills up the angle where the cornea and iris meet.

Pectiné (*F.*). Pectinate, substantively the pectineus.

Pectine'al bur'sa. Bursa subtendinea pectinei.

Pectine'al fas'cia. *L.* fascia pectinea. That part of fascia lata covering over the pectineus and adductor longus; attached above to crest of pubis.

Pectine'o-fem'oral band. Pubo-femoral ligament.

Pectine'us (*L.*). *F.* pectiné; *G.* Kammmuskel; *I.* pettineo. A flat muscle of upper and medial part of thigh, arising from iliopectineal line, and inserted on femur between lesser trochanter and linea aspera.

Pectin'iform. *L.* pectiniformis; *F.* pectiniforme; *I.* pettinato. Like a comb. **P. sep'tum.** *L.* septum pectiniforme. Median septum of connective tissue between the two corpora cavernosa.

Pec'tinous. *F.* pectineux; *I.* pectinoso. Pertaining to pectin.

Pec'toral. *L.* pectoralis; *F.* pectoral, ale; *I.* pettorale. 1. Relating to the breast. 2. A medicine for the relief of diseases of the chest. **P. aor'ta,** thoracic aorta: see *Aorta.* **P. arch.** *L.* cingulum humeri, *F.* ceinture claviculaire; *G.* Schultergurtel; *I.* cintura scapolare. The bony apparatus by which the pectoral limb is attached to the axial skeleton. It consists in man of the clavicle and scapula. **P. frem'itus,** vibration of chest-walls on speaking or singing. **P. fruits.** *L.* fructus pectorales; *F.* fruits pectoraux, *I.* frutti pettorali. Dates, figs, jujubes, Corinthian raisins equal parts; cut and mix [Cod.]. **P. glands,** lymphatic glands lying along the long thoracic artery. **P. intercos'tal nerves,** the upper six, supplying the thorax only. **P. limb.** *L.* extremitas thoracica; *F.* membre thoracique; *G.* Brustglied; *I.* arto toracico. That attached to the trunk by the pectoral arch, the upper extremity of man and the anterior extremity of quadrupeds. **P. nerves:** see *Thoracic nerves.* **P. ridge.** *L.* spina tuberculi majoris. External lip of bicipital groove, to which is attached the pectoralis major. **P. tea.** *L.* species pectorales; *F.* espèces pectorales; *G.* Brustthee; *I.* specie pettorali. A mixture of althæa, glycyrrhiza, mullein-flowers, orris-root, colt's-foot, and anise [P. G.]; of the flowers of althæa, mallow, mullein, mouse-ear, violet, colt's-foot, and poppy [Cod.]; used in the preparation of a demulcent infusion or tisane. **P. tu'bercle.** *L.* tuberositas pectoralis. Impression for pectoralis major on anterior surface of clavicle near its sternal end.

Pectoral (**grand**) (*F.*). Pectoralis major.

Pectoral (**interne**) (*F.*). Triangularis sterni.

Pectoral (**petit**) (*F.*). Pectoralis minor.

Pectora'lis (*L.*). 1. Pectoral. 2. Pectoralis major [Coues]. **P. inter'nus.** *F.* pectoral interne; *I.* pettorale interno. Triangularis sterni. **P. ma'jor.** *F.* grand pectoral; *G.* grosser Brustmuskel; *I.* grande pettorale. A large radiate muscle forming the principal fleshy mass of the breast, arising by three divisions from clavicle, from sternum and costal cartilages, and from aponeurosis of external oblique muscle of abdomen; inserted into pectoral ridge of humerus. **P. min'imus,** supernumerary muscle sometimes found arising from first rib, and inserted into coracoid process [Gruber]. **P. mi'nor.** *L.* serratus anticus minor; *F.* petit pectoral; *G.* kleiner Brustmuskel; *I.* piccolo pettorale. A thin, triangular muscle of the upper thorax, extending from 3d, 4th, and 5th ribs to coracoid process, over axillary artery.

Pectoriloquie aphone (*F.*). Baccelli's sign.

Pectoril'oquy. *F.* pectoriloquie; *G.* Brustreden; *I.* pettoriloquia. Transmission of articulate sounds through the chest-wall.

Pec'tose. *I.* pectosi. A neutral, uncrystallizable principle, insoluble in all neutral solvents, found in unripe fruits and in

some fleshy roots; by the action of acids, pectase, etc. convertible into pectin.

Pec'tous. Gelatinous.

Pectun'culus (*L.*). A series of fine longitudinal furrows seen with a slight magnifying power on the wall of the Sylvian aqueduct [Arnold].

Pec'tus (*L.*). Thorax.

Pe'dal. *L.* pedalis; *F.* pédal, ale; *I.* pedale. Relating to the feet. **P. aponeuro'sis,** fascia dorsalis pedis. **P. ar'tery,** dorsal artery of foot.

Peda'lium Mu'rex, L. Gokhru; a large, succulent, East Indian herb. Nat. Ord. *Pedalineæ*; the leaves and seeds are very mucilaginous, and are in high repute as a remedy for urinary disorders.

Pedatrofia (*I.*). Pædatrophia.

Pédatrophie (*F.*). Pædatrophia.

Peddig (*G.*). Ovary.

Ped'erasty (also **Pæderasty**) [παῖς, ἐραστής]. *L.* puerile officium; *F.* pédérastie; *G.* Knabenschändung; *I.* pederastia. Unnatural copulation with males, especially boys.

Pede'sis (*L.*) [πηδάω]. Pulsation, throbbing.

Pedeth'mus (*L.*). 1. Subsultus. 2. Visible pulsation.

Pediæ'us exter'nus (*L.*). Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

Pediæ'us inter'nus (*L.*). Flexor brevis digitorum pedis.

Pedial'gia (*L.*) [πεδίον, ἄλγος]. Pain in the foot.

Pediatria (*I.*). Pædiatrics.

Ped'icle. *L.* pediculus; *F.* pédicule; *G.* Stiel; *I.* pedicciuolo. Stem, stalk, the contracted neck of certain tumors. **P. of ver'tebra.** *L.* collum vertebrale; *F.* pédicule; *G.* Hals; *I.* peduncolo. The narrowed portion connecting the lamina with the body. **P-s. of op'tic thal'ami,** peduncles of optic thalamus.

Pedicula'ria (*L.*). Pediculosis.

Pedic'ulated. *L.* pediculatus; *F.* pédiculé, ée; *I.* pediculato. Having a pedicle.

Pédicule (*F.*). Pedicle; pedicle of a vertebra. **P. perdu,** pedicle of ovarian or other abdominal tumor ligated, cut short, and dropped into the cavity.

Pédiculé, ée (*F.*). Pediculated.

Pédiculisation (*F.*). Formation or development of a pedicle.

Pediculopho'bia (*L.*) [φόβος]. Morbid dread of phtheiriasis, with erroneous belief that one is affected with it.

Pediculo'sis (*L.*). Phtheiriasis.

Pedic'ulus (*L.*) [dim. of Pes]. *F.* pou; *G.* Laus; *I.* pidocchio. A genus of parasitic, wingless, non-metamorphosing insects, order *Hemiptera*, living by suction on the blood and secretions of the body; louse. **P. cap'itis,** head-louse. **P. cor'poris,** body-louse. **P. inguina'lis,** P. pubis. **P. pu'bis,** crab-louse, found about the pubis and in the axilla; smaller than head- or body-louse; body short, flat, and broad; head large. **P. vestimen'tæ,** P. corporis.

Pédicure (*F.*). Care of the feet; one who professes to treat diseases of the feet.

Ped'icus (*L.*). Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

Pedidia (*I.*). Dorsal artery of foot.

Pedidio (*I.*). 1. Relating to the foot. 2. Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

Pédieuse (*F.*). Dorsal artery of the foot.

Pédieux, euse (*F.*). Relating to the feet; substantively the extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

Pedignone (*I.*). Chilblain.

Pédiluve (*F.*). Foot-bath. **P. sinapisé,** mustard foot-bath.

Pedilu'vium (*L.*). *F.* pédiluve; *G.* Fussbad; *I.* pediluvio. Foot-bath.

Pedional'gia (*L.*) [πέδιον, ἄλγος]. *F.* pédionalgie. Pedialgia.

Pédoctonie (*F.*). Murder or torture of children by cruel or unusual punishment.

Pédonculaire (*F.*). Pedunecular.

Pédoncule (*F.*), pl. **Pédoncules.** Peduncle. **P-s. cérébelleux,** peduncles of cerebellum. **P-s. cérébraux,** crura cerebri. **P-s. du corps calleux,** peduncles of corpus callosum. **P-s. supérieurs du conarium** or **P-s. de la glande pinéale,** striæ medullares thalami optici.

Pédonculé, ée (*F.*). Pedunculate.

Pédotrophie (*F.*). *I.* pedotrofia. Hygiene of infants' food.

Pedun'cle. *L.* pedunculus; *F.* pédoncule; *G.* Stiel; *I.* peduncolo. A stalk-like process by which an organ is attached. **P-s. of brain.** *L.* pedunculi cerebri; *F.* pédoncules cérébraux; *I.* peduncoli del cervello. Crura cerebri. **P-s. of cerebel'lum.** *L.* pedunculi cerebelli; *F.* pédon-

cules cérébelleux. *G.* Kleinhirnschenkel. *I.* peduncoli del cervelletto. Bundles of white commissural fibres connecting the cerebellum with other portions of the brain—the **inferior** with the medulla, the **middle** with the pons; the **superior** with the corpora quadrigemina. **P-s. of cor'pus callo'sum.** *F.* pédoncules du corps calleux; *I.* peduncoli del corpo calloso. Two white bands continuous with the longitudinal striæ above, diverging below to the anterior perforated space of either side. **P-s. of op'tic thal'amus,** bundles of white fibres connecting it with other parts of the brain. The **anterior p.** passes from the frontal end and external nucleus of the ganglion to the frontal lobes; the **inferior** or **internal p.** passes downward and outward from the zonal stratum and internal nucleus to near the fissure of Sylvius under the optic tract. A **superior p.** is constituted by the anterior pillars of the fornix and the bundle of Vicq d'Azyr, taken together. The **posterior p.** is constituted by the optic radiations. **P-s. of pin'eal gland.** *L.* pedunculi conarii; *F.* pédoncules de la glande pinéale or supérieurs du conarium; *G.* Zirbelstiele; *I.* peduncoli della glandola pineale. Attachment of pineal gland to optic thalami, continued along sides of third ventricle as the striæ medullares. **P. of sep'tum lu'cidum.** *L.* pedunculus septi pellucidi; *G.* Stiel der durchsichtigen Scheidewand. White fibres running up on either side in front of the septum lucidum to the corpus callosum [Reichert].

Peduncolo (*I.*). Peduncle; pedicle of a vertebra. **P. pituitario** or **P. soprasfenoidale,** infundibulum.

Pedun'cular. *F.* pédonculaire; *I.* peduncolare. Relating to a peduncle. **P. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ pedunculares. Twigs supplying crura cerebri. The **medial P. a.** arises from the posterior communicating artery; the **lateral P. a.,** from the posterior cerebral or choroid arteries. **P. lam'inæ.** *L.* laminæ pedunculorum. That portion of the pineal gland above the recessus pinealis. **P. sul'ci,** those on either side the crus cerebri, separating crusta from tegmentum. The inner one is also known as the oculo-motor sulcus (sulcus peduncoli medialis); the outer as the lateral sulcus of the mesencephalon (sulcus lateralis mesencephali).

Pedun'culate or **Pedun'culated.** *F.* pédonculé, ée; *I.* peduncolato. Having a peduncle or fruit-stalk. **P. fi'broid,** myoma of uterus attached to mucous membrane by a pedicle. **P. hydat'id:** see *Morgagni's hydatids.*

Pedun'culus (*L.*). Peduncle. **P. cerebel'li infe'rior,** restiform body. **P. cona'rii,** peduncle of pineal gland. **P. cor'poris mammilla'ris,** superficial bundle of fibres in trigonum interpedunculare, connected with the mammillary tubercles. **P. floc'culi,** commissure of the flocculus. **P. gan'glii haben'ulæ,** fasciculus retroflexus. **P. hypophys'eos,** infundibulum of brain. **P. medul'læ oblonga'tæ,** restiform body. **P. nuc'lei globo'si,** stemlike process of the nucleus globosus directed forward. **P. oli'væ,** olivary peduncle. **P. pulmo'nis** or **P. pulmo'num,** root of lung. **P. sep'ti pellu'cidi,** peduncle of septum lucidum. **P. substan'tiæ ni'græ.** *G.* dorsale Grenzschicht des Hirnschenkelfusses. Fibres of crusta between pyramidal tract and substantia nigra, passing up to the caudate nucleus; degenerate downward.

Pedunculusbahn (*G.*). Crusta.

Pee'nash. Maggots in the nasal passages [India].

Peg-leg. *F.* pilon. Simplest form of artificial leg, consisting of a socket for the stump, with a straight rod for support.

Peg'ma (*L.*) [πῆγνυμι]. Concretion.

Pegmat'icus (*L.*). *F.* pegmatique. Producing coagulation or concretion.

Peg'u cat'echu. Black catechu; official catechu of the U. S. P.

Peg'wood. *Euonymus atropurpureus,* Jacq., wahoo.

Pei'na (*L.*) [πεῖνα]. Hunger.

Peinotherapi'a (*L.*) [θεραπεύω]. Hunger cure.

Peitschenwurm (*G.*). *Filaria medinensis.*

Pelade (*F.*). Alopecia areata.

Pel'agra. Pellagra.

Pelargon'ic ac'id. $C_9H_{18}O_2$. *F.* acide pélargonique; *G.* Pelargonsäure; *I.* acido pelargonico. A fatty acid obtained by the action of nitric acid upon oil of rue.

Pelargo'nium antidysenter'icum (*L.*). A South African plant used as a remedy for dysentery.

Pelargo'nium ro'seum, Willd. Rose-geranium. Nat. Ord. *Aristolochiaceæ,* cultivated; yields oil of rose-geranium.

Pelatina (*I.*). Porrigo decalvans.

Pel'ican. *F.* pélican; *I.* pellicano. An instrument formerly used for the extraction of teeth, similar in principle to the "key of Gareugeot."

Pel'ican-flower. Virginia snakeroot, *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, L.

Pelicol'ogy [πέλιξ, λόγος]. Discourse on the pelvis.

Pelicom'eter [μέτρον]. Pelvimeter.

Pelidno'ma (*L.*) [πελιδνός]. Pelioma.

Pelikan (*G.*). Pelican.

Pelio'ma (*L.*) [πέλιος]. *F.* péliome. A livid spot, an ecchymosis.

Pelio'sis (*L.*) [πέλιος]. *F.* péliose; *G.* Blutfleckenkrankheit; *I.* peliosi. Purpura. **P. hæmorrhag'ica**, purpura hæmorrhagica. **P. rheumat'ica.** *F.* péliose rhumatismale. A form of rheumatic purpura.

Pel'lagra [πέλλα, ἄγρα]. *F.* pellagre; *G.* Mailändische Rose. An endemic disease of Italy, characterized by chronic erythematous, desquamative inflammation of the skin, with digestive derangement and neuroses.

Pel'lagrous. *F.* pellagreux, euse; *G.* pellagrös; *I.* pellagroso. Relating to, or affected with, pellagra.

Pellar'sis (*L.*). Pellagra.

Pelle (*G.*). Skin, pellicle.

Pelle (*I.*). Skin. **P. anserina**, cutis anserina. **P. di camoscio**, chamois skin. **P. di Lixa**, a form of confluent smallpox met with in Brazil. **P. d'oca**, goose-flesh.

Pelletierine. *F.* pelletiérine; *I.* pelletierina. An oily, aromatic alkaloid, the active principle of pomegranate-bark. **P. tan'nate**, an amorphous salt of pelletierine; an efficient tænifuge in the dose of 0.50 gm.

Pellicano (*I.*). Pelican.

Pelliciaio (*I.*). Platysma myoides; panniculus carnosus.

Pellicello (*I.*). *Pulex penetrans.*

Pel'licle. *L.* pellicula; *F.* pellicule; *G.* Häutchen; *I.* pellicola. A thin membrane, a film.

Pel'lis (*L.*) [πέλλα]. Skin.

Pel'litory. 1. Pyrethrum. 2. Parietaria: see also *Bastard*, *German*, *Spanish*, and *Wall pellitory*. **P. of Spain**, pyrethrum.

Pel'lous [πελλός]. *L.* pellus. Dusky, dark-colored.

Pellu'cid zone. Zona pellucida.

Pel'ma (*L.*) [πέλμα]. Sole of the foot.

Pelmat'ogram. Print of the foot.

Pelo (*I.*). 1. Hair. 2 (vulg.). Inflammatory swelling of mammæ.

Pelohæ'mia [πηλός, αἷμα]. *F.* pélohémie; *I.* peloemia. Viscidity of the blood.

Pe'lor, Pelo'rium, or **Pelo'ron** [πέλωρ]. A large monster, or one with excessive size of some part.

Pelo'ricus (*L.*) [πέλωρ]. Abnormally large, monstrous.

Pel'osine. *F.* pélosine; *I.* pelosina. Cissampeline.

Pelote (*F.*). A small mass of charpie, oakum, cotton, or jute rolled loosely between the palms of the hands and enclosed in a small bag of linen; used as a tampon.

Pelote-pessaire (*F.*). Gariel's pessary.

Peloton (*F.*). Glomerulus. **P. fille**, dispirema. **P. folliculaire**, glomerulus of sweat-glands. **P. nucléaire**, spirema.

Pelotonnement (*F.*). Ballage, forming a ball; applied to the tendency of the uterus to become a hard globe by its contractions during labor.

Peltan'dra (*L.*). A genus of *Aroideæ*. **P. virgin'ica**, Raf., arrow-arum, indigenous, grows in swamps; the root is said to be stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

Pel'todon rad'icans, Pohl. et Benth. Paracary, a Brazilian herb; used in asthma and as an antidote for snake-poison.

Peluria (*I.*). Down.

Pelveo-peritoni'tis. Pelvic peritonitis.

Pelvi (*I.*). Pelvis. **P. renali**, pelvis of kidney.

Pel'vic. *L.* pelvicus; *F.* pelvien, enne; *I.* pelvico, a. Pertaining to the pelvis. **P. aponeuro'sis.** *F.* aponévrose pelvienne; *I.* aponevrosi pelvica. Pelvic fascia. **P. arch.** *L.* cingulum pelvinum; *G.* Beckengürtel; *I.* cintura pelvica. The bony apparatus by which the pelvic limb is attached to the axial skeleton; in man comprises the hip-bone. **P. ax'is**, line drawn from centre of conjugate diameter of inlet parallel to face of sacrum and coccyx, to centre of conjugate diameter of outlet. **P. brim, in'dex of:** see *Index of pelvic brim*. **P. canal'**, cavity of true pelvis considered as a passage through which a child passes at birth. **P. cav'ity.** *L.* cavitas pelvis; *F.* cavité pelvienne; *G.* Beckenhöhle; *I.* cavità pelvica. That enclosed by walls and floor

of true pelvis. **P. diam'eters.** *G.* Durchmesser des Beckens. Measurements expressing dimensions of pelvic cavity. At inlet, the **antero-posterior** or **conjugate d.** is taken in median plane from promontory of sacrum to symphysis pubis; the **transverse** or **bis-iliac d.** at widest part; the **oblique d.** from sacro-iliac joint to ilio-pectineal eminence. The **obstetrical conjugate d.** (conjugata vera) is taken from the promontory to about 1 cm. below upper border of symphysis, and the **diagonal conjugate** from same to lower border of symphysis. In the middle of cavity the conjugate is taken from junction of second and third sacral vertebræ to middle of symphysis pubis. Meyer's **normal conjugate** is from the most retreating portion of 3d sacral vertebræ to upper border of symphysis. At outlet the conjugate is from tip of coccyx (lower end of sacrum if coccyx is absent) to lower border of symphysis, transverse or bi-ischiatic between tuberosities of ischium. **P. di'aphragm,** rectal diaphragm. **P. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia pelvica; *F.* aponévrose pelvienne supérieure. That lining inner surface of pelvic floor, consisting of the obturator, pyriformis, and recto-vesical fascia. **P. gir'dle,** pelvic arch. **P. in'dex,** relation of antero-posterior to transverse diameter, the latter being taken as 100. **P. limb.** *L.* extremitas pelvina; *F.* membre pelvien; *G.* Beckenglied; *I.* arto pelvico or addominale. That attached to the trunk by the pelvic arch; the lower extremity of man and hinder extremity of quadrupeds. **P. out'let,** inferior strait. **P. plex'us.** *L.* plexus hypogastricus inferior; *G.* unteres Beckengeflecht. Continuation of hypogastric plexus of sympathetic downward along internal iliac arteries. **P. re'gion, ante'rior.** *L.* regio pelvina anterior. That in front of the pelvis, limited laterally on either side by the anterior edge of the tensor fasciæ latæ. **P. sur'face of il'ium,** that facing the pelvic cavity.

Pelvicol'ogy. Pelycology.

Pelvicrurale (*F.*, *L.*). Common iliac artery [Chaussier].

Pelvid'ymus (*L.*). Dipygus.

Pelvien, ienne (*F.*). Pelvic.

Pel'viform. *F.* pelviforme. Basin-shaped.

Pelvig'raphy [*γραφω*]. *F.* pelvigraphie. Obtaining a contour of the wall of the pelvis.

Pelvim'eter [pelvis, *μετρον*]. *F.* pelvimètre; *G.* Beckenmesser. *I.* pelvimetro. An instrument for measuring the pelvis.

Pelvim'etry. *F.* pelvimétrie; *G.* Beckenmessung; *I.* pelvimetria. The process of measuring the pelvis.

Pelvino (*I.*). Pelvic.

Pelviot'omy. Section of the bones of the pelvis; symphisiotomy.

Pelvipéritonite (*F.*). Pelvic peritonitis.

Pel'vi-prostat'ic fas'cia. *L.* fascia pelvi-prostatica. Offset from the recto-vesical fascia, making a sheath for the prostate gland.

Pelvi-rectal, ale (*F.*). *I.* pelvi-rettale. Relating to the pelvis, rectum, and adjacent tissues.

Pel'vis [*πελις*]. *F.* bassin; *G.* Becken; *I.* bacino, pelvi. The large bony girdle at the caudal extremity of the trunk by which the abdominal limbs articulate with the body; composed of the two innominate or hip bones laterally, and the sacrum behind. The **true pelvis** is the portion which forms the girdle proper, and is below the promontory of the sacrum and the ilio-pectineal line; the **false pelvis** is the expanded portion of the hip-bone above that line. **P. æquabil'iter justo-mi'nor:** see *Æquabiliter justo-minor pelvis.* **P. au'ris,** tympanum. **P. au'rium,** cochlea. **P., beaked,** pelvis triradiate. **P. cer'ebri,** infundibulum of brain. **P. fal'sa,** false pelvis: see *Pelvis.* **P., flat,** one in which the antero-posterior diameter of the inlet is less than normal, the other diameters being little changed. **P., infe'rior,** true pelvis: see *Pelvis.* **P. of kid'ney.** *L.* alvus renum; *F.* bassinet du rein; *G.* Nierenbecken; *I.* bacinetto renale. Upper expanded portion of ureter into which the uriniferous tubules discharge. **P. ma'jor,** false pelvis: see *Pelvis.* **P. mi'nor,** true pelvis: see *Pelvis.* **P., Nae'gele's:** see *Naegele's pelvis.* **P. obtec'ta,** kyphotic pelvis. **P. ova'lis,** an elliptical fossa above the promontory on the inner wall of the tympanum, in the bottom of which appears the fenestra ovalis. **P., Rob'ert's,** an uncommon form of deformed pelvis, the oblique and transverse diameters being much diminished. **P., ros'trated,** malacosteon. **P., spondylolisthet'ic:** see *Spondylolisthesis.* **P. supe'rior,** false pelvis: see *Pelvis.* **P., thorn'y:** see *Acanthopelis pelvis.* **P. trilo'ba,** pseudo-osteomalacic pelvis. **P., trira'diate,** one in which the sacrum and lumbar vertebræ project inward toward the

centre of the brim. P. ve'ra, true pelvis: see *Pelvis*.

Pelvitomie (*F.*). Pelycotomia.

Pelycochirometre'sis (*L.*) [πέλυξ, χείρ, μέτρον]. Pelvimetry with the hand.

Pelycog'raphy [γράφω]. *F.* pelycographie. Description of the pelvis.

Pelycol'ogy [λόγος]. *F.* pelycologie. A treatise upon the pelvis.

Pelycom'eter [μέτρον]. *F.* pelycomètre. Pelvimeter.

Pelycometre'sis (*L.*). Pelvimetry.

Pelycoto'mia (*L.*) [τομή]. *F.* pelycotomie. Section of the os pubis.

Pelyochirometre'sis (*L.*). Pelvimetry with the hand. Pelycochirometresis.

Pelyometre'sis. Pelycometresis.

Pelzigsein (*G.*). Fornication.

Pem'mican. A concentrated food composed of dried meat and fat.

Pem'phigoid. *F.* pemphigoïde; *I.* penfigoide. Resembling pemphigus.

Pem'phigus (*L.*) [πέμφιξ]. *G.* Blasenausschlag; *I.* penfigo. A skin disease characterized by the successive formation of variously sized bullæ, seated on a slightly inflamed base, usually with fever. **P. apyret'icus**, form without fever. **P. chron'icus mor'ta**, pompholyx. **P. circina'tus**, form in which new bullæ rise in circles around an older one. **P. diphtherit'icus**, form in which the exposed cutis at bases of bullæ is covered with a whitish-yellow layer. **P. diu'tinus**, P. vulgaris, in which the attack is prolonged, the eruption following in quick succession. **P. folia'ceus**, form with flaccid bullæ which are only partly filled with fluid. **P. hæmorrhag'icus**, form in which the blebs contain bloody fluid. **P. hungar'icus**, anthrax. **P. lepro'sus**, the prodromic vesicles of lepra nervorum. **P. malig'nus**, form in which the blebs are large, form rapidly, and result in ulceration. **P. prurigino'sus** [Hardy], dermatitis circumscripta herpetiformis [Duhring]. **P. veg'etans**, first appears as a few blebs, which break, and are followed by warty growths resembling condylomata; it is fatal. **P. vulga'ris**, pemphigus.

Pemphigusartig (*G.*). Pemphigoid.

Pem'phix (*L.*). Pemphigus.

Penæ'a (*L.*). A genus of *Penæaceæ*. **P. mucrona'ta**, L., and **P. sarcocol'la**, L., small shrubs growing in central and southern Africa; exude the peculiar gum resinous substance called sarcocolla.

Pen'cil-flow'er. *Stylosanthes elatior*, Sw.

Pen'cil-wood. *Juniperus communis*, L.

Pendaison (*F.*). Hanging.

Pendin'ski ul'cer or **Pend'jeh sore.** Aleppo button: see *Ulcers, endemic*.

Pen'dulous. Hanging down, dependent.

Pene (*L.*). Penis.

Penetra'tion [penetrare]. *F.* pénétration; *I.* penetrazione. 1. The power of an objective to give good definition of several planes of an object at once. 2. Entrance of the male organ within the labia majora. Proof of penetration is necessary to the establishment of the crime of rape, but it is not essential that the hymen should have been ruptured.

Penfigo (*I.*). Pemphigus.

Penicil'li lie'nis (*L.*). Tufts of fine twigs into which small arteries of the spleen suddenly break up.

Penicil'liform. *L.* penicillatus, penicilliformis; *F.* pénicillé, ée; *G.* pinselförmig; *I.* penicillato. Arranged in a tuft-like or radiate manner.

Penicil'lium (*L.*). 1. *F.* pinceau. Tuft arising from the radiation of a number of vessels or fibrous structures from a single point. 2. A genus of fungi.

Penicil'lus (*L.*). *F.* pinceau. A group or pencil of arterioles.

Pénien, ienne (*F.*). *I.* penieno. Relating to the penis.

Péniform. *F.* péniforme. Penis-shaped.

Pénil (*F.*). Mons Veneris.

Pe'nile. *F.* pénien, ienne; *I.* penieno. Pertaining to the penis.

Pe'nis. *L.* membrum virile; *F.* pénis, verge; *G.* Ruthe; *I.* pene, verga. The organ of copulation of the male, composed mainly of erectile tissue arranged in two paired cylinders, the corpora cavernosa, and a third median one, the corpus spongiosum, surrounding the urethra. **P.-bone.** *L.* os penis; *G.* Penisknochen. Ossification found in the corpora cavernosa in many animals. Traces of it are occasionally seen in man. **P. cer'ebri**, pineal gland. **P. femine'us** or **P. mulie'bris**, clitoris.

Penis'chisis (*L.*) [σχίζω]. Fissure of the penis, producing epispadias or hypospadias.

Penisknochen (*G.*). Penis-bone.

Peni'tis. Inflammation of the penis.

Penjdeh ul'cer: see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Pennello elettrico (*I.*). Electrical brush.

Pennsylva'nia su'mach. *Rhus glabra.*

Pen'nycress. Mithridate mustard. *Thlaspi arvense*, L.; used same as mustard.

Pennyroy'al: see *Hedeoma.*

Pen'nywort. 1. *Cotyledon umbilicus*, L. 2 [P. Ind.]. *Hydrocotyle asiatica*, L.

Pen-palsy. Writers' palsy or cramp.

Pensée sauvage (*F.*). *Viola tricolor.*

Pen'sile. *L.* pensilis. Pendent, hanging by a pedicle.

Pensil'ia (*L.*). The male genitals.

Pentabro'mide of i'odine: see *Iodine bromide.*

Pentamethylenedi'amine. *G.* Pentamethylendiamin. Cadaverine.

Pen'tane: see *Amyl hydride.*

Pentas'toma. *F.* pentastome; *I.* pentastoma. A genus of *Acaridea*. P. constric'tum, Siebold, larval form found encysted in the liver and lungs; length ¼ inch, width 0.1 inch. Cephalothorax has 4 foot-claws, abdomen 23 rings. P. denticula'tum, Rudolphi, the larval form of *Pentastoma taenioides*, found encysted in the liver of man.

Pen'tene. Amylene.

Pentho'rum (*L.*). A genus of *Crassulaceæ*. P. sedoi'des, L., Virginia or ditch stonecrop; a common North American plant; used as an astringent in catarrhal affections.

Pen'tyl ac'etate. Amyl acetate.

Pen'tyl al'cohol. Amylic alcohol.

Pe'ony. Paeonia.

Peot'omy [πέος, τέμνω]. *L.* peotomia. Amputation of the penis.

Pepas'tic. *F.* pépastique; *I.* pepastico. Tending to concoct or mature.

Pepe (*I.*). Pepper. P. aromatico, black pepper. P. di Betel, betel. P. bianco, white pepper. P. cubebe, cubeb. P. della Giammaica, pimento. P. di Guinea or P. d'India, capsicum. P. lungo, long pepper. P. nero, black pepper.

Peperone (*I.*). *Capsicum annuum*, L.

Pépie (*F.*). Pip.

Pe'po (*L.*): see *Pumpkin seed.*

Pep'per. *L.* piper; *F.* poivre; *G.* Pfeffer; *I.* pepe. 1. The genus *Piper*. 2. Black pepper, the unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum*, L. [U. S. P.]; a warm carminative stimulant: see also *African, Ashantee, Bird, Black, Bell, Bonnet, Bush, Cayenne, Cherry, Goat, Guinea, Jamaica, Japan, Japanese, Long, Melegueta, Pod, Red, Spur, Sweet, Wall, Water, West African*, and *White pepper.*

Pep'pergrass. The genus *Lepidium*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ.*

Pep'permint. *L.* mentha piperita; *F.* menthe poivrée; *G.* Pfeffermunze; *I.* menta piperita. The leaves and tops of *Mentha piperita*, L., carminative and stimulant. P. cam'phor, menthol. P. drops. *L.* rotulæ menthæ piperitæ [P. G.]; *F.* pastilles de menthe à la goutte [Cod.]; *G.* Pfefferminzkuchen; *I.* pastiglie di menta. Sugar-drops flavored with oil of peppermint. P. test, use of oil of peppermint, poured down a soil-pipe and followed by a dash of hot water, to detect leaks in pipe or fixtures by the peculiar odor of the drug. P.-tree, *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, Lab. P.-wa'ter. *L.* aqua menthæ piperitæ; *F.* eau distillée de menthe poivrée; *G.* Pfeffermunzwasser. A solution of oil of peppermint in water, 1 to 500 [U. S. P.]; prepared by aqueous distillation from the herb [P. G., Cod.]; from the oil [B. P.].

Pep'per-root. *Dentaria.*

Pep'perwort. Peppergrass.

Pep'sin [πέψις] 1. *L.*, *I.* pepsina; *F.* pepsine, gastérase. The characteristic nitrogenous enzym found in the gastric juice. 2. *L.* pepsinum. A preparation of the mucous lining of a fresh and healthy stomach of the pig, sheep, or calf [B. P.]; used to assist gastric digestion. Also applied locally in form of ointment to ulceration covered with a slough or a membranous base, and as a solvent of false membranes in diphtheria: see also *Saccharated pepsin.*

Pepsi'na por'ci (*L.*). Pepsin.

Pepsindrüse (*G.*). Peptic gland.

Pepsindrüsen, einfache (*G.*). Pyloric glands.

Pepsindrüsen, zusammengesetzte (*G.*). Cardiac glands.

Pepsine (*F.*). Pepsin. P. médicinale, a grayish-white powder composed of a mixture of pepsine and starch [Cod.].

Pepsin'ogen. *F.* pepsinogène; *I.* peptogene. The substance in the gastric glands which is developed into pepsin.

Pepsi'num (*L.*). Pepsin, 2. **P. sacchara'tum,** saccharated pepsin.

Pepsinwein (*G.*). Wine of pepsin.

Pep'sis (*L.*) [πέπτω]. Digestion.

Pep'tic. *L.* pepticus; *F.* peptique; *G.* peptisch; *I.* peptico. Promoting or concerned in digestion. **P. cells,** oxyntic cells. **P. glands.** *G.* Labdrüsen. Tubular glands in the cardiac portion of the stomach which secrete the gastric juice.

Peptisch (*G.*). Peptic.

Peptogene (*I.*). Pepsinogen; producing pepsin.

Pep'tonate. Product obtained by the action of peptone upon metallic salts.

Pep'tone. 1. Product of action of gastric juice upon albuminoids. 2. A whitish or pale-brown powder, free from saline matter, soluble in water; prepared by the artificial digestion of beef and subsequent desiccation.

Pep'tones. Products of the digestion of proteids with gastric or pancreatic juice, or its equivalent, soluble in water, diffusible, not precipitated by acids, alkalies, heat, or saturation with ammonium sulphate, but precipitable by alcohol and phosphotungstic acid: see also *Antipeptone, Hemipeptone,* and *Amphopeptone.*

Peptonique (*F.*). Pertaining to peptone.

Pep'tonized food. Food partially converted into peptones by artificial digestive ferments, before being swallowed or injected.

Peptonizzare (*I.*). To peptonize.

Peptonu'ria (*L.*) [οὖρον]. *F., G.* Peptonurie. Passage of urine containing peptones.

Peptotox'in [πεπτός, τοξικόν]. *F., G.* Peptotoxine. Poisonous alkaloid extracted from peptonized albumin, disappearing as putrefaction progresses.

Per sal'tum (*L.*). By jump, by jerk; said of the flow of arterial blood.

Pera (*I.*). Pear.

Peraceph'alus (*L.*) [πήρα, ἀκέφαλος]. *F.* péracéphale; *I.* peracefalo. Acephalous monster with defective thorax and absence of arms.

Per'acute. *I.* peracuto. Very acute.

Peratodyn'ia (*L.*) [πήρα, ὀδύνη]. Pain in the stomach; cardialgia.

Percaline agglutinative (*F.*). *I.* percallina agglutinativa. Court-plaster.

Perce-crâne (*F.*). Cephalotome.

Perce-membrane (*F.*). Instrument for perforating the bag of waters while still in the womb.

Perceptibilité différentielle (*F.*). Power of perceiving a difference between two stimuli: see *Threshold.*

Per'cha lamella'ta [P. G.]. Guttapercha in thin, translucent sheets.

Perchlore'thane. Carbon trichloride.

Perchlo'ric ac'id. $HClO_4$. *F.* acide perchlorique; *I.* acido perclorico. A colorless, oily, very acid liquid; obtained by distilling potassium perchlorate with sulphuric acid.

Perchlo'ride. *L.* perchloridum; *F.* perchlorure; *G.* Hyperchlorid; *I.* percloruro. That one of a series of chlorides of the same base which contains the greatest number of equivalents of chlorine. **P. of mer'cury,** mercuric chloride.

Perchlor'idum (*L.*). Perchloride.

Perchlorme'thane. Carbon tetrachloride.

Perchlorure (*F.*). Perchloride. **P. aurique,** auric chloride. **P. de fer,** ferric chloride. **P. de fer liquide,** solution of ferric chloride. **P. de platine,** platinic chloride.

Percloruro (*I.*). Perchloride. **P. di ferro,** ferric chloride.

Perclus, use (*F.*). Lame; incapable of movement.

Perclusion (*F.*). Condition of being incapable of movement on account of local lesions.

Percola'tion. Process of subjecting a substance or substances, in powder, contained in a vessel called a percolator, to the solvent action of successive portions of menstruum in such manner that the liquid, as it traverses the powder in its descent to the recipient, shall be charged with the soluble portion of it, and pass from the percolator free from insoluble matter [U. S. P.].

Per'colator. A cylindrical or slightly conical vessel with a funnel-shaped extremity; used in the process of percolation.

Percus'sion. *L.* percussio; *I.* percussione. Striking a quick blow, so as to produce a sound from which to judge of the character of the organ beneath; when the stroke is made with the fingers, it is called **immediate p.**; when with an instrument, it is called **mediate p.**

Percussionsschall (*G.*). Percussion note.

Percuter (*F.*). To percuss.

Percuteur (*F.*). *L.* percussore. Heurteloup's lithotrite, in which the outer end of the sliding blade is struck with a hammer.

Perdita bianca (*I.*). Leucorrhœa

Perei'ra. *Geissospermum laeve*, Baill.

Perei'rine. *F.* peréirine; *I.* pereirina An amorphous alkaloid found in the bark of *Geissospermum laeve*, Baill.

Pere'zia (*L.*). A genus of *Compositæ*. **P. adna'ta,** Gray, a Mexican herb, the root of which is an active purgative: see *Pipitzahoic.* **P. frutico'sa,** La Ll. et. Lej., *Perezia adnata*, Gray. **P. na'na,** Gray, and **P. Wright'ii,** Gray, also contain pipitzahoic acid, and are purgative like the above.

Perfla'tion. *L.* perflatus. A blowing through

Per'forans (*L.*). *F.* perforant, ante; *G.* durchbohrend; *I.* perforante. Perforating, applied to several structures, as follows: **P. Casse'rii,** musculo-cutaneous nerve. **P. ma'nus,** flexor profundus digitorum. **P. muscle:** see *Flexor longus digitorum pedis*, *Flexor profundus digitorum.*

Per'forated spa'ces. *L.* laminæ perforatæ; *F.* substances perforées; *G.* durchlocherte Lamellen; *I.* sostanzi perforati. Grayish depressions at base of brain, presenting numerous orifices for blood-vessels. The **anterior,** two in number, are situated laterally at the beginning of the fissure of Sylvius on either side; the **posterior,** single, in the trigonum interpedunculare, on the median line.

Per'forating ar'teries. *L.* arteriæ perforantes; *F.* artères perforantes; *G.* durchbohrende Arterien; *I.* arterie perforanti. Name given to vessels in several situations that pierce the body-walls or an intermuscular septum, as branches from the internal mammary that penetrate the intercostal spaces to supply the mammary gland, the muscles, and skin; branches from the deep palmar arch (**superior perforating**) and the dorsal interosseous arteries (**inferior perforating**) of the hand, from the plantar arch (**posterior perforating**) and dorsal interosseous (**anterior perforating**) arteries of the foot; and branches, usually four in number, derived from the deep femoral artery, which pass to the back of the leg.

Per'forating cuta'neous nerve. *L.* nervus perforans ligamenti tuberoso-sacri. Branch from 4th sacral or pudic nerve which perforates the great sciatic ligament, and is distributed to the skin over inner and lower border of the gluteus maximus.

Per'forating disease' of the foot. *L.* malum perforans pedis; *F.* mal perforant du pied; *I.* male perforante del piede. A tropho-neurotic disorder beginning as a cutaneous affection of the sole of the foot, followed by ulceration and destruction of soft parts and bones.

Per'forating fi'bres. *G.* perforirende Fasern. Sharpey's fibres.

Per'forating ul'cers of the foot. Ulcers with sharp edges which occur on the soles of the feet or between the toes in locomotor ataxy. They are probably analogous to bed-sores.

Per'forating ves'sels of bone. Those found in Volkmann's canals of the cortical substance.

Perforationsperitonitis (*G.*). Peritonitis due to intestinal perforation.

Per'forator. *L.* perforatorium; *F.* perforateur; *I.* perforatore. An instrument for cutting open the fœtal head, to evacuate the encephalon in craniotomy. There are many forms.

Perfora'tus (*L.*). *F.* perforé; *G.* durchbohrt; *I.* perforato. Perforated, applied to several structures as follows: **P. Casse'rii.** *I.* perforato di Casserio. Coraco-brachialis. **P. mus'cle.** *F.* muscle perforé; *I.* muscolo perforato: see *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis* and *Flexor sublimis digitorum.*

Perfrica'tion. *L.* perfricatio. Inunction.

Perfrigera'tio (*L.*). General chill or rigor.

Perfumed' spir'it. *L.* spiritus odoratus; *F.* teinture d'essence de citron composée, eau de Cologne; *G.* kölnisches Wasser; *I.* acqua di Colonia. An alcoholic solution of volatile oils, principally of orange-flowers, bergamot, lemon, rosemary, and lavender, with sometimes cinnamon, cloves, and orange-peel; commonly known by the name of Cologne-water.

Perfu'sio (*L.*). Pouring over, fomentation.

Perfu'sion can'ula. A double-way cannula.

Pergamenaceo (*I.*). Parchment-like.

Pergamenthaut (*G.*). Parchment skin; xeroderma.

Pergamentklemme (*G.*). Parchment-like structure, scleroderma.

Pergamentknittern (*G.*). Parchment crepitation.

Peri- [*περί*]. Prefix signifying enveloping or surrounding.

Periadeni'tis [*ἀδήν*]. Inflammation around a gland.

Perial'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. Excessive pain.

Peria'nal. *F.* périanal; *I.* perianale. Around the anus, periproctic.

Periangeio'ma (*L.*) [*ἀγγεῖον*]. A growth or tumor around a vessel.

Periarteri'tis. *F.* périartérite; *I.* periarteritide or periarterite. Inflammation of the outer coat or adventitia of an artery.

Periarthri'tis [*ἄρθρον*]. Inflammation of the tissues around a joint.

Periartic'ular. Around a joint. **P. car'tilages,** circumferential cartilages.

Per'iblast [*βλαστός*]. *F.* périblaste; *I.* periblasto. The substance surrounding the cell-nucleus.

Péribléma (*F.*). Outer coating.

Periblep'sis (*L.*) [*βλέπω*]. *F.* périblepsie; *I.* periblessia. Staring wildly around.

Peribol'icus (*L.*) [*περιβολή*]. Surrounding, encasing.

Peribronchi'tis [*βρόγχος*]. Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the bronchi.

Peribro'sis (*L.*) [*περιβρωσις*]. Ulceration at the corners of the eyelids.

Pericæ'cal. Surrounding the cæcum.

Pérical (*F.*). Madura foot.

Péricarde (*F.*). Pericardium. **P. fibreux,** external or fibrous layer of pericardium. **P. séreux,** internal serous layer of pericardium.

Pericar'diac [*περί, καρδία*]. *F.* péricardiaque; *I.* pericardiaco. Relating to the pericardium. **P. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ pericardiacæ. Small offsets derived from internal mammary and from aorta. **P. pleu'ra,** mediastinal pleura. **P. veins.** *L.* venæ pericardiacæ. Small branches collecting blood from pericardium, and discharging into superior vena cava.

Pericardiaco - phren'ic ar'teries. Branches of internal mammary, supplying the diaphragm and pericardium.

Pericar'dial. Pertaining to the pericardium.

Pericardialhöhle (*G.*). Cavity of pericardium.

Pericardico (*I.*). Pericardiac.

Pericardio (*I.*). Pericardium.

Pericar'dio-pleu'ral cav'ity. *G.* Halshöhle. That part of the body-cavity which in the embryo extends into the neck.

Pericardiopneumato'sis (*L.*). Effusion of air in the pericardium.

Pericar'dio-thyroi'deus (*L.*). Muscular bundle running from outer surface of pericardium to body of thyroid gland, regarded as an independent fascicle of the sterno-thyroid.

Pericardi'tic. *L.* pericarditicus. Pertaining to pericarditis.

Pericardi'tis. *F.* péricardite; *G.* Herzbeutelentzündung; *I.* pericardite. Inflammation of the pericardium.

Pericar'dium (*L.*). *F.* péricarde; *G.* Herzbeutel; *I.* pericardio. The double membranous sac enclosing the heart, consisting of an external or fibrous layer and an internal or serous layer, reflected over the surface of that organ and united intimately with its substance. **P. exter'num,** parietal portion of pericardium. **P. inter'num** or **P. viscera'le,** visceral portion of pericardium.

Pericementi'tis. Periodontitis.

Pericephal'ic ar'tery. External carotid artery.

Péricérébrite (*F.*). Polyparesis [Brunet].

Pericholecysti'tis [*χολή, κύστις*]. *F.* péricholécystite. Inflammation around the gall-bladder.

Perich'olus (*L.*) [*χολή*]. Very bilious.

Perichondri'tis [*χόνδρος*]. *F.* périchondrite; *G.* Knorpelhautentzündung; *I.* pericondrite. Inflammation of perichondrium.

Perichon'drium (*L.*). *F.* périchondre; *G.* Knorpelhaut; *I.* pericondrio. The fibrovascular membrane which surrounds a cartilage and serves for its nutrition.

Périchondrome (*F.*). Tumor of perichondrium.

Perichoroi'dal space. *G.* Perichoroidalraum. A lymph-space between the choroid and sclerotic coats of the eye.

Perich'risis (*L.*) [*χρίω*]. Inunction, liniment.

Pericistite (*I.*). Pericystitis.

Peric'lasis (*L.*) [*κλάσις*]. *F.* péricl ase; *I.* periclasi. Fracture with comminution.

Pericne'mius (*L.*) [κνημη]. Pertaining to the leg or tibia.

Pericoloni'tis [κόλον]. Inflammation of the tissues around the colon.

Pericolpi'tis [κόλπος]. *F.* péricolpite; *I.* pericolpite. Inflammation of the tissues around the vagina.

Periconchi'tis [κογχη]. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the orbit.

Pericondrio (*I.*) Perichondrium. **Pericondrite**, perichondritis. **Pericondroma**, tumor of perichondrium.

Pericor'neal. *F.* péricornéal, ale; *I.* pericorneale. Surrounding the cornea.

Pericranematoma (*I.*). Hæmatoma of the pericranium.

Pericranicœde'ma (*L.*) [οἴδημα]. Œdema of the pericranium.

Pericrani'tis [περί, κρανίον]. *F.* péricranite; *G.* Schädelhautentzündung. Inflammation of the pericranium.

Pericra'nium (*L.*). *F.* péricrâne; *I.* pericranio. Periosteum of external surface of cranium.

Péricyste (*F.*). The layer of tissue surrounding the sac of cystic tumors

Pericysti'tis [κύστις]. *F.* péricystite; *I.* pericistite. Inflammation around the bladder.

Pericystomati'tis. Inflammation of the surrounding coat or membrane of an ovarian cystoma.

Peridecto'mia (*L.*). Removal of a band of conjunctiva from around the base of the cornea; peritomy.

Péridentaire (*F.*). Surrounding the teeth.

Peridenti'tis. Periodontitis.

Perideræ'a (*L.*) [δέρω]. The coiling of the cord round the neck of the fœtus.

Peridesmi'tis [δεσμός]. Inflammation of the peridesmium.

Perides'mium (*L.*) [δεσμός]. Areolar tissue sheathing a ligament.

Peridid'ymis [διδυμος]. *F.* péridídyme; *I.* peridídimo. Tunica albuginea.

Perididymi'tis. *F.* péridídymite; *I.* peridídimite. Inflammation of the perididymis.

Periencephali'tis. *F.* périencéphalite; *I.* perienencefalite. Inflammation of the pia mater and superficial layer of the brain.

Perienteri'tis [ἔντερον]. Inflammation of the subperitoneal cellular tissue around the intestine.

Perien'teron (*L.*) [ἔντερον]. The primitive perivisceral cavity.

Periepatite or **Periepatitide** (*I.*). Perihepatitis.

Périer's opera'tion. Removal of inverted uterus by elastic ligature.

Periferico (*I.*). Peripheral.

Periflebite (*I.*). Periphlebitis.

Periganglii'tis [γάγγλιον]. Inflammation of the cyst-wall of a ganglion.

Perigastri'tis [γαστήρ]. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach.

Periglot'tis (*L.*) [γλῶττα]. *F.* périglotte; *I.* periglottide. Epidermis of the tongue.

Perihepati'tis [ἧπαρ] *F.* périhépatite; *I.* periepatite. Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the liver.

Perikardisch (*G.*). Pericardic.

Perilaryngi'tis. Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the larynx.

Per'ilymph. *F.* périlymphe; *G.* Perilymphe; *I.* perilinfa. The fluid which surrounds the membranous labyrinth.

Perilymphangei'tis. Inflammation of the tissue around a lymphatic.

Perilymphan'gial nod'ules. Lymphoid cells developed around lymphatic vessels.

Perimad'arous [μαδαρός]. *L.* perimadarus. Term applied to spreading ulceration of the skin.

Perimeningi'tis. Pachymeningitis.

Perim'eter [περι, μέτρον]. *F.* périmètre; *I.* perimetro. 1. Circumference. 2. An instrument for measuring the visual field.

Perimet'ric. Pertaining to perimetry.

Perimetri'tis. *F.* périmétrite; *I.* perimetrite. Inflammation of tissues around the uterus; pelvic peritonitis.

Perimetro (*I.*) Perimeter.

Perim'etry. The measuring of the visual field.

Perimy'elis (*L.*) [μυελος]. Medullary membrane of bone.

Perimyeli'tis. Spinal meningitis.

Perimysii'tis [μῦς]. Inflammation of the perimysium.

Perimy'sium [περί, μῦς]. *G.* Muskelhaut; *F.* périmysium; *I.* perimisio. The connective tissue which surrounds a muscle (**external p.**), sending partitions between the fasciculi (**internal p.**).

Perinæauxe'sis (*L.*). Perineauxesis.

Perinæ'ocele (*L.*) [*περίνεον, κήλη*]. Perineal hernia.

Perinäum (*G.*). Perineum.

Perine'al. *F.* périnéal, ale; *I.* perineale. Relating to the perineum. **P. aponeuro'sis,** perineal fascia. **P. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ perinei; *F.* artères du périnée; *G.* Dammarterien; *I.* arterie del perineo. Branches from internal pudic to the integument and muscles of the perineum, known as the **superficial** and **transverse** perineal arteries. **P. bod'y,** structures between vagina and anal canal. **P. cystot'omy,** cystotomy by incision through the perineum. **P. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia perinei; *F.* aponévrose du perinée; *G.* Dammbinde; *I.* aponevrosi perineale. That closing in the urogenital outlet of the pelvis. The **inferior p. f.** (**superficial p. f., deep layer of superficial p. f.**) lies below the inferior muscular sheet, composed of the transversus perinei, the bulbo cavernosus, and the ischiocavernosus. The **middle p. f.** lies between the inferior muscular sheet and the superior, composed of the ischio-urethralis. The **superior p. f.** lies between the superior muscular layer and the urogenital viscera. The middle and superior layers are frequently classed together as the **deep p. f.,** and are also known as the triangular ligament of the urethra. **P. flex'ure.** *L.* flexura perinealis; *G.* Dammkrümmung. The short turn which the rectum makes just above the anus. **P. fos'sa,** the interval between the transversus perinei in front and the gluteus maximus behind, the floor being the levator ani, usually described as superficial portion of ischio-rectal fossa. **P. lig'ament,** triangular ligament. **P. nerve.** *L.* nervus perinei; *G.* Dammnerv. Branch of pudic nerve running along outer wall of ischio-rectal fossa, and sending branches to perineum. **P. nerves, deep.** *L.* nervi musculo-urethrales. Branches of perineal nerve supplying muscles of the perineum. **P. nerves, superfi'cial,** branches of perineal nerve supplying the perineum, scrotum (labia, female), and inner part of thigh. There are two, distinguished as **external** or **posterior,** and **internal** or **anterior.** **P. re'gion,** perineum. **P. sec'tion,** division of stricture of urethra by incision through the perineum.

Perineauxe'sis (*L.*) [*αὔξησις*]. Operation for restoration of lacerated or fissured perineum.

Périnée (*F.*). Perineum.

Perinefrite or **Perinefritide** (*I.*). Perinephritis. **Perinefritico,** perinephritic. **Perineo,** perineum.

Perine'ocele [*περίνεον, κήλη*]. *F.* périnéocèle. Perineal hernia.

Perineo-cheilorafia (*I.*). Rizzoli's term for the operation of uniting by suture the fresh-cut surfaces of the labia majora and of a small section of the perineum, for relief of prolapse of the uterus.

Perineo-clitoridiano (*I.*). Sphincter vaginæ.

Périnéo-clitoridien or **Périnéo-clitorien** (*F.*). Sphincter vaginæ [Chaussier].

Perine'oplasty [*περίνεον, πλάσσειν*]. *F.* périnéoplastie; *G.* Perineoplastik; *I.* perineoplastia. Operation for restoring the ruptured perineum, when performed after involution has taken place, and the surfaces of the fissure must be freshened or denuded before they are sewed together.

Perineor'rhaphy [*ῥαφή*]. *F.* périnéorrhaphie; *G.* Perineoraphie; *I.* perineorrafia. The operation of suturing the ruptured perineum.

Perineosyn'thesis [*σύνθεσις*]. Langenbeck's operation for ruptured perineum, in which a flap of mucous membrane is taken from the vagina to cover the new perineum.

Perineph'ric [*περί, νεφρός*]. *F.* périnéphrique. Around the kidney.

Perinephrit'ic. *F.* périnéphritique; *I.* perinefritico. Pertaining to perinephritis.

Perinephri'tis [*νεφρός*]. *F.* périnéphrite; *I.* perinefrite. Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the kidney.

Perine'um [*περίνεον*]. *L.* regio urogenitalis; *F.* périnée; *G.* Mittelfleisch, Damm; *I.* perineo. That region of the body corresponding to the outlet of the pelvis in front of the anus, and limited laterally by the tuberosities of the ischium.

Perineuri'tis [*νεῦρον*]. *F.* névrilémite or périnévrite; *I.* perinevrite. Inflammation of the neurilemma.

Perineu'rium (*L.*). *F.* périnèvre; *I.* perineurio. The special connective-tissue sheath of a distinct bundle of nerve-fibres.

Périnévrite (*F.*). Perineuritis.

Perinyc'tis (*L.*) [*νύξ*]. Epinyctis.

Perioc'ular space. That between the eyeball and the orbit.

Periodeu'tic [*περιοδεύω*]. Pertaining to a periodeuta or perambulating quack.

Period'ic or **Period'ical fe'ver.** Malarial fever.

Period'ical. *F.* périodique, ale; *G.* periodisch; *I.* periodico. Appearing at stated times.

Periodic'ity [περίοδος]. *F.* périodicité; *G.* Periodicitat; *I.* periodicità. Tendency to recur at definite intervals or periods.

Periodinia (*L.*). Periodynia.

Periodisches Fieber (*G.*). Intermittent fever.

Periodon'tal mem'brane. Periosteum of alveolus of a tooth.

Periodonti'tis [ὀδούς]. *F.* périodontite; *I.* periodontite. Inflammation of the periodontal or alveolo-dental membrane; alveolar periostitis.

Periodon'tium (*L.*). Periodontal membrane.

Period'oscope [περίοδος, σκοπεῖν]. A dial invented by Tyler Smith to assist in the prediction of the day of labor.

Pe'riods. Menses.

Periodyn'ia (*L.*) [περί, ὀδύνη]. *F.* périodynie; *I.* periodinia. 1. Violent, widespread pain. 2. Cardialgia.

Periœsophagi'tis. Inflammation of the cellular tissue surrounding the œsophagus.

Périone (*F.*). *I.* perionio. Decidua.

Perioöph'oric. Surrounding the ovary.

Perioptometrie (*G.*). Testing the peripheric or indirect vision by measuring the field of sight, as by the use of a perimeter, *q. v.*

Perior'bital mem'brane. *L.*, *I.* periorbita; *F.* periorbite. The fibrous membrane lining the orbit, constituting the periosteum of the bony wall and bridging over the fissures.

Periorbi'tis. Inflammation of the periosteum of the orbit.

Periorchi'tis [ὄρχις] *F.* périorchite; *I.* periorchite. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.

Periost (*G.*). Periosteum.

Périoste (*F.*). Periosteum.

Perios'teal. *F.* périostéal, ale; *I.* periosteale. Relating to the periosteum.

Périostéique (*F.*). *I.* periosteico. Periosteal.

Périostéite (*F.*). Periostitis.

Periosteo'ma (*L.*) [ὀστέον]. Periosteal tumor.

Périostéo-médullite (*F.*). *I.* periosteomidollite. Combined periostitis and medullitis.

Periosteophy'ma (*L.*) [φῦμα]. 1. Swelling of the periosteum. 2. Periosteophyte.

Perios'teophyte [φυτόν]. *F.* périostéophyte; *I.* periosteofito. A bony growth from periosteum.

Periosteot'omy [ὀστέον, τομή]. *F.* périostéotomie; *I.* periosteotomia. Incision of periosteum.

Perios'teum (*L.*) [ὀστέον]. *F.* périoste; *G.* Beinhaut; *I.* periostio. A fibro-vascular membrane which surrounds the bones and affords them nutrition. **P. den'tis,** periodontium. **P., inter'nal,** medullary membrane of bone. **P. or'bitæ,** periorbital membrane.

Periostio (*I.*). Periosteum.

Périostite (*F.*). Periostitis. **P. albumineuse,** subacute form occurring in youth, usually near a joint. Characterized by the presence of a greenish-yellow fluid containing metalbumin and paralbumin, with phosphate and carbonate of lime.

Periosti'tis. *F.* périostite; *G.* Knochenhautentzündung; *I.* periostite. Inflammation of periosteum.

Periosto'ma (*L.*). A bony growth around a bone.

Periosto'sis (*L.*) [περιόστεος]. *F.* périostose; *G.* Knochenhautwucherung; *I.* periostosi. 1. Formation of a periostoma. 2. Disease of the periosteum.

Periot'ic [περί, οὖς]. *F.* périotique; *I.* periotico. About or around the ear. **P. por'tion,** petro-mastoid portion of temporal bone.

Peripachymeningi'tis [παχύς, meningitis]. Purulent inflammation of the connective tissue between the dura mater and the vertebræ.

Per'i-pe'nial mus'cle. *F.* muscle péripenien. Name given by Sappey to the dartos-like envelope of smooth muscular fibres surrounding the penis.

Periphaci'tis [φακός]. Supposed inflammation of the capsule of the lens.

Periph'erad. Toward the peripheral aspect.

Periph'eral. *F.* périphérique; *I.* periferico. Pertaining to the circumference or outer surface. **P. anæsthe'sia,** cutaneous anæsthesia. **P. as'pect,** aspect toward the circumference of an organ. **P. lay'er.** *G.* Deckschichte. Outer portion of molecular layer of cortex of brain, composed entirely of medullated nerve-fibres. **P. veins,** interlobular veins.

Peripher'ic lin'ear extrac'tion. Modified linear extraction.

Periphimo'sis (*L.*). Paraphimosis.

Periphlebi'tis [*φλέψ*]. *F.* périphlébite; *I.* periflebite. Inflammation of the external coat of a vein.

Per'iplast. Periblast.

Peripleuri'tis. Inflammation of the tissue between the costal pleura and the ribs, often terminating in abscess. In many cases it is due to actinomycosis.

Perip'loca (*L.*). A genus of *Asclepiadeæ*. **P. emet'ica,** Retz., *Hemidesmus indicus*, R. Br. **P. in'dica,** Willd., *Hemidesmus indicus*, R. Br.

Perip'lysis (*L.*) [*πλύσις*]. Looseness, diarrhœa.

Peripneumo'nia (*L.*). *F.* péripneumonie. 1. Acute pneumonia. 2. Pleuropneumonia. **P. no'tha,** a disease resembling pneumonia, but more properly a form of bronchitis.

Peripneumoni'tis. Extensive pneumonia, pleuropneumonia.

Periproc'tic [*πρωκτός*]. *F.* périproctique; *I.* periproctico. Around the rectum or anus.

Periprocti'tis. *F.* périproctite; *I.* periproctite. Inflammation of the connective tissue around the rectum.

Periprostat'ic. *F.* périprostatique; *I.* periprostatico. Around the prostate.

Peripsyx'is (*L.*) [*ψῦξις*]. General chill, horripilation.

Peripye'sis (*L.*) [*πύον*]. *F.* péripyème; *I.* peripiema. Suppuration around a part or organ.

Peripylephlebi'tis [*πύλη, φλέψ*]. Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the portal vein.

Perisalpingi'tis [*σάλπιγξ*]. Inflammation of the tissue around the Fallopian tube.

Periscop'ic glas'ses. Concavo-convex lenses: see *Lens*.

Periscythis'mus (*L.*) [*περισκυθίζω*]. Scalping.

Perisistole (*I.*). Perisystole.

Periskopische Gläser (*G.*). Concavo-convex lenses.

Perisphal'sis (*L.*) [*σφάλλω*]. Circumduction.

Perisphinx'is (*L.*) [*σφίγγω*]. Ligation.

Perispleni'tis. *F.* périspléuite. Inflammation of the peritoneum and adjacent tissue around the spleen.

Peristafilino (*I.*). Peristaphylinus.

Peristafilo-faringeo (*I.*). Palato-pharyngeus.

Peristal'sis (*L.*) [*στέλλω*]. A peculiar rhythmical, vermicular motion of a muscular tube, by which the contents are pushed forward.

Peristal'tic [*περιστέλλω*]. *L.* peristalticus; *F.* péristaltique; *G.* peristaltisch; *I.* peristaltico. Pertaining to peristalsis.

Peristaphyli'nus (*L.*) [*σταφυλή*]. *F.* péristaphylin; *I.* peristafilino. Around or pertaining to the uvula. **P. exter'nus** or **P. infe'rior,** tensor palati. **P. inter'nus** or **P. supe'rior,** levator palati.

Péristaphylo-pharyngien, enne (*F.*). Palato-pharyngeus.

Peris'tole [*περιστολή*]. Peristaltic movement.

Peristro'ma (*L.*) [*στρῶμα*]. *F.* péristroma. The mucous coat of the intestines.

Perisys'tole [*συστολή*]. *F.* périsystole; *I.* perisistole. Interval between systole and diastole of heart.

Perit'asis (*L.*) [*περίτασις*]. Extension or swelling in all directions.

Peritendin'eum (*L.*). The loose capsule or sheath of connective tissue surrounding tendons, and containing blood-vessels, lymphatics, and nerves.

Perithorac'ic. *F.* périthoracique; *I.* peritoracico. Around the thorax.

Peritiflite (*I.*). Perityphlitis.

Perito (*I.*). Expert.

Péritoine (*F.*). Peritoneum.

Perit'omy. *F.* péritomie; *I.* peritomia. Circumcision, especially of the cornea.

Peritonæal'gia (*L.*) [*περιτόναιον, ἄλγος*]. *F.* péritonéalgie; *I.* peritonealgia. Peritoneal neuralgia.

Peritone'al [*περιτόναιος*]. *F.* péritonéal, ale; *I.* peritoneale. Belonging to the peritoneum. **P. cav'ity.** *L.* cavum peritonei; *F.* cavité péritonéale; *G.* Peritonealhöhle; *I.* cavità peritoneale. The space included by the layers of the peritoneum: see also *Sacs of the peritoneum*. **P. fe'ver,** peritonitis. **P. fos'sæ:** see *Abdomino-vesical pouch, Cæcal fossa, Duodenal-jejunal recess, Ileo-cæcal fossa, Inguinal fossæ, Intersigmoid fossa, Para-rectal pouch, Para-vesical pouches, Recto-vaginal pouch, Recto-*

vesical pouch, *Subcæcal fossa*, and *Vesico-uterine pouch*.

Peritoneo (*I.*). Peritoneum.

Peritoneoc'lysis (*L.*) [κλύσις]. Injection of fluids into the peritoneal cavity.

Peritone'um (*L.*) [περιτείνω]. *F.* péritoine; *G.* Bauchfell; *I.* peritoneo. The most extensive and complicated of the serous membranes, being the lining of the abdominal portion of the cœlom or body-cavity. It appears as a thin sheet composed of endothelial cells, its parietal portion spread over the interior of the abdominal wall, its visceral portion reflected over the abdominal and pelvic viscera, forming complicated folds and processes, known as omenta, mesenteries, and ligaments of various organs. **P. parieta'le**, parietal portion of peritoneum. **P. viscera'le**, visceral portion of peritoneum.

Péritonisme (*F.*). Peritoneal neurosis simulating peritonitis.

Péritonite (*F.*). Peritonitis. **P. générale**, peritonitis involving the entire peritoneum. **P. partielle**, peritonitis involving a part of the peritoneum. **P. puerpérale des femmes en couches**, puerperal peritonitis. **P. puerpérale des nouveau-nés**, an affection of infants with symptoms resembling peritonitis.

Peritonite or **Peritonitide** (*I.*). Peritonitis. **P. puerpérale**, puerperal peritonitis.

Peritoni'tis [περιτόναιον]. *F.* péritonite; *G.* Bauchfellentzundung; *I.* peritonite. Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Perityphli'tis [περί, τυφλός]. *F.* périty phlite; *I.* peritiflite. Inflammation of the connective tissue around the cæcum and vermiform appendix.

Periu'terine. *F.* péri uterin, ine; *I.* peri-uterino. Around the uterus.

Perivas'cular. *F.* périvasculaire. Around a vessel. **P. canals'**, conduits formed by the pia mater around the vessels of the brain. **P. lymphat'ics**, lymphatic vessels or plexuses ensheathing blood-vessels. **P. sheath**, the sheath of pia mater forming a perivascular canal. **P. spa'ces.** *G.* perivasculare Raume; see *His's perivascular spaces* and *Virchow-Robin's space*.

Perivasculi'tis. Inflammation of the perivascular sheaths, applied especially to the retinal blood-vessels. **P. specif'ica**, form due to specific bacteria or their products, as in tuberculosis, glanders, or leprosy.

Perivis'ceral. *F.* périviscéral, ale. Around the viscera.

Perivitel'line space. Space left between the zona pellucida and the vitellus, when the latter shrinks.

Per'iwinkle. *F.* pervenche; *G.* Sinngrun; *I.* pervinca. The common name for plants of the genus *Vinca*.

Perizo'ma (*L.*) [περιζώννυμι]. 1. A girdle. 2. The diaphragm. 3. Herpes zoster. 4 Truss.

Per'kinism. *F.* perkinisme; *G.* Perkinismus; *I.* perkinismo. A system of treatment by drawing over the affected part two pointed rods made of different metals, called metallic tractors.

Perkussion (*G.*). Percussion.

Perla (*L.*). 1. Albugo. 2. Leucoma. 3. Gelatin capsule.

Perlato, a (*I.*). Pearly.

Perle (*F.*). 1. Albugo. 2. Leucoma. 3. Gelatin capsule.

Perlé, ée (*F.*). Pearly.

Perle (*G.*). 1. Pearl. 2. Hordeolum. In composition **Perl**, as, **—friesel**, miliary fever; **—gerste**, pearl barley; **—geschwulst**, cholesteatoma; **—knoten**, pearl nodule, tubercle; **—krebs**, cholesteatoma; **—kugeln**, pearly bodies of epithelioma; **—moos**, Irish moss; **—mutter**, mother-of-pearl; **—sucht**, tuberculosis in cattle.

Perlèche (*F.*). A contagious disease of the lips of children, probably due to a microörganism.

Perlenartig (*G.*). Pearl-like.

Per'manent car'tilage. *L.* cartilago perennis; *F.* cartilage permanent; *G.* bleibender Knorpel; *I* cartilagine permanente. That which remains throughout life without ossifying.

Per'manent teeth. *F* dents permanentes; *G.* bleibende Zähne; *I* denti permanenti. Those which are not replaced by others.

Perman'ganas (*L.*). Permanganate. **P. potas'sicus** [Cod.], potassium permanganate.

Perman'ganate. *L.* permanganas; *F.* permanganate; *G.* ubermangansaures Salz; *I.* permanganato. A salt formed by the combination of permanganic acid ($HMnO_4$) with a base.

Permanganate de potasse (*F.*). Potassium permanganate.

Permanganato di potassa (*I.*). Potassium permanganate.

Per'meable. *F.* perméable; *I.* permeabile. Capable of allowing a passage through without rupture.

Pernambu'co-wood. From *Cæsalpinia echinata*, Lam.

Perniciös (*G.*). Pernicious.

Perniciosité (*F.*). *I.* perniciosità. The condition of being pernicious.

Perni'cious. *L.* perniciosus; *F.* pernicieux, euse; *G.* höchstgefährlich, perniciös; *I.* pernicioso. Dangerous to life. **P. anæ'mia**, progressive fatal form of anæmia. **P. fe'ver**, a very fatal form of malarial fever with great prostration.

Per'nio, pl. **io'nes** (*L.*) [*πέρνα*]. Chilblain.

Pernocta'tio (*L.*). Insomnia.

Pero (*I.*). Pear-tree.

Perobra'chius (*L.*) [*πηρός, βραχίων*]. Wanting arms, or much malformed as to the arms.

Perocefalia (*I.*). Malformation of the head.

Peroceph'alus (*L.*) [*πηρός, κεφαλή*]. *F.* pérocéphale; *I.* perocefalo. A monster with defective formation of the head.

Perochi'rus (*L.*) [*χείρ*]. Having a malformed hand.

Perocor'mus (*L.*) [*κορμός*]. Having a deformed body, due to the absence of one or more vertebræ.

Perodactyl'eus (*L.*) [*δάκτυλος*]. Flexor longus digitorum pedis.

Perodac'tylus (*L.*, *G.*). Malformed as to the fingers.

Perodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. Cardialgia.

Pero'ma (*L.*) [*πήρωμα*]. Paralysis.

Peromel'ia (*L.*). Malformations of the limbs.

Perom'elus (*L.*) [*πηρός, μέλος*]. *F.* péromèle; *I.* peromelo. A monster with imperfectly formed limbs.

Peronæ'us (*L.*): see *Peroneus*.

Peronarthro'sis (*L.*). Saddle-joint.

Per'one (*L.*). *F.* péroné. Fibula.

Péroné cannelé (*F.*). Fibula deeply grooved at insertion of peroneal muscles, believed by Broca to be characteristic of certain prehistoric races.

Perone'al [*περόνη*]. *F.* peronier, ière; *I.* peroneo. Pertaining to the fibula. **P. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria peronea; *F.* artère péronière; *G.* Wadenbeinarterie; *I.* arteria peronea. Branch of posterior tibial lying deeply along the back of the leg close to the fibula. It divides into **anterior** and **posterior** peroneal, just above the ankle. The former passes forward to anastomose with the anterior tibial; the latter passes down to join the arterial network about the ankle. **P. bone**, fibula. **P. commu'nicating nerve**, branch from external popliteal which joins the short saphenous nerve. **P. groove.** *L.* sulcus peronei. That in which the tendon of the peroneus longus lies, on the outer and under surface of the cuboid bone. **P. mus'cles**: see *Peroneus brevis*, *Peroneus longus*, and *Peroneus tertius*. **P. nerve**, external popliteal nerve. **P. ridge** or **P. spine.** *L.* processus inframalleolaris. Ridge separating grooves for tendons of the peroneal muscles on outer surface of calcaneum. **P. veins**, accompany artery of same name, discharging into posterior tibial.

Peronedactyl'ius (*L.*). Flexor longus digitorum pedis.

Peroneo (*I.*). Peroneal. **P. anteriore**, peroneus tertius. **P. laterale corto**, peroneus brevis. **P. laterale lungo** or **P. laterale maggiore**, peroneus longus. **P. piccolo**, peroneus brevis. **P. terzo**, peroneus tertius.

Perone'o-calca'neus inter'nus (*L.*). Accessorius ad accessorium.

Péronéo-dactylien (*F.*). *I.* peroneo-dattileo. Flexor longus digitorum pedis.

Péronéo-malléolaire (*F.*). *I.* peroneo-malleolare. External saphenous vein.

Peroneo-sotto-tarsiano (*I.*). Flexor longus hallucis.

Péronéo-sous-phalangettien du gros orteil (*F.*). *I.* peroneo-sotto-falangettiano del pollice. Flexor longus hallucis [Chaussier].

Péronéo-sous-tarsien (*F.*). *I.* peroneo-sotto-tarsico. Peroneus longus [Chaussier].

Péronéo-sus-métatarsien (*F.*). *I.* peroneo-sopra-metatarsico. 1. Peroneus brevis. 2. Peroneus tertius.

Péronéo-sus-métatarsien (grand) (*F.*). Peroneus brevis [Chaussier].

Péronéo-sus-métatarsien (petit) (*F.*). Peroneus tertius [Chaussier].

Péronéo-sus-phalangettien commun (*F.*). *I.* peroneo-sopra-falangettiano comune. Extensor longus digitorum pedis [Chaussier].

Péronéo-sus-phalangettien du pre-

mier orteil (*F.*). *I.* peroneo-sopra-falangettiano del pollice. Extensor proprius hallucis [Chaussier].

Peroneo - tibi - sopra - falangettiano (*I.*). Extensor longus digitorum pedis.

Peroneo-tibialis (*L.*). *F.* peronéo-tibial. *I.* peroneo-tibiale. Pronator tibiæ.

Perone'um (*L.*) [περονη]. Fibula

Perone'us (*L.*). Peroneal. P. accesso'rius, apparently a form of the peroneus quinti digiti, *q. v.* P. ante'rior or P. an'ticus, peroneus brevis. P. bre'vis. *F.* court péronier latéral, *G.* kurzer Wadenmuskel; *I.* corto peroneo-laterale. Muscle of outer side of leg arising from the fibula; its tendon passes behind external malleolus to be inserted in base of metatarsale V. It usually sends a tendinous slip forward from this insertion to join the extensor tendon for little toe. P. lon'gus. *F.* long péronier latéral; *G.* langer Wadenbeinmuskel; *I.* lungo peroneo laterale. 1. Muscle of outer side of leg arising from the fibula and developing a tendon which passes behind the external malleolus, around the outer side of the foot, and across the sole, lying in the peroneal groove and inserted into cuneiforme I and metatarsale I. 2. Also the peroneus quinti digiti. P. me'dius. 1. Peroneus brevis. 2. Peroneus quinti digiti. P. pos'ticus or P. pri'mus, peroneus longus. P. pos'ticus bre'vis, peroneus brevis. P. pos'ticus lon'gus, peroneus longus. P. quar'tus, apparently a form of the peroneus quinti digiti, *q. v.* P. quin'tus, peroneus quinti digiti. P. quin'ti dig'iti. *F.* péronier du cinquième orteil. A muscle found in a large number of mammals, arising from the fibula between the peroneus longus and brevis, and inserted upon the proximal phalanx of the little toe. In man it appears to be represented by a tendinous slip which passes from the peroneus brevis to the extensor tendon of the little toe. In about one-third of human subjects there appears a restoration of the muscle more or less complete [Testut]. P. secun'dus, peroneus brevis. P. sex'tus, apparently a form of the peroneus quinti digiti, *q. v.* P. ter'tius. *F.* petit péronier. *I.* peroneo anteriore. A muscle of the front of the leg, often considered as a fifth portion of the extensor communis digitorum pedis, arising in connection with that muscle from the lower part of the fibula and inserted into the base of metacarpale V.

Péronier, ère (*F.*). Peroneal; used substantively for the following muscles: P. antérieur, peroneus tertius. P. latéral, court, peroneus brevis. P. latéral, long, peroneus longus. P. (petit), peroneus tertius.

Perono-dactyliæ'us or Perono-dactyl'ius (*L.*). Flexor longus digitorum pedis.

Pero-olfacto'rius [Wilder]. The softer outside portion of the olfactory bulb, from which the olfactory filaments arise.

Peropla'sia (*L.*) [πηρος, πλαασω]. Malformations by defect.

Per'opus (*L.*) [πηρος]. Malformed as to the feet.

Pero'sis (*L.*) [πηρωσις]. Defective formation; condition of being malformed or maimed.

Peros'mic ac'id. Osmic acid.

Peroso'mus (*L.*) [σωμα]. A monster with an imperfectly developed body.

Perosplanch'nica (*L.*) [σπλαγχνον]. Malformations of the viscera.

Perossido (*I.*). Peroxide. P. di ferro idrato, ferric oxyhydrate. P. d'idrogeno, hydrogen peroxide.

Perox'ide. *L.* peroxidum; *F.* peroxyde; *G.* Hyperoxyd; *I.* perossido. That one of a series of oxides of the same base which contains the most oxygen. P. of hy'drogen, hydrogen peroxide. P. of i'ron [B. P.], ferric oxyhydrate. P. of man'ganese, manganese dioxide. P. of mer'cury, mercuric oxide.

Perox'idum (*L.*). Peroxide.

Peroxyde (*F.*). Peroxide. P. de fer, ferric oxyhydrate. P. d'hydrogène, hydrogen peroxide

Perpendic'ular line of ul'na. A ridge on the posterior surface separating attachment of extensor carpi ulnaris from that of supinator brevis and the extensors of the thumb and index finger.

Perpendic'ular plate. *L.* lamina perpendicularis; *F.* lame perpendiculaire; *G.* senkrechte Platte; *I.* lamina perpendicolare. The central, vertical portion of the ethmoid, a thin lamina of bone on the median line, separating the nasal fossæ. It is ossified separately.

Perpendicula'ris exter'nus lin'guæ (*L.*). An intrinsic muscle of the tongue, composed of vertical fibres which pass downward, forming curves with the concavity outward [Zaglas].

Perplica'tion [*L.* per, plicare]. Draw-

ing the end of a cut artery through an incision in the side of the vessel near the end, thus everting the distal portion.

Per'ry. *F.* poire; *G.* Birnmost; *I.* sidro di pera. The fermented juice of the pear.

Per'ry Springs. Saline, sulphuretted, and chalybeate waters, Pike Co., Illinois.

Per'sea (*L.*). *F.* persée. A genus of *Laurineæ*. **P. gratis'sima,** Gærtn., avocado or alligator pear, native of West Indies and tropical America; fruit edible and highly esteemed; leaves and bark said to be antiperiodic. **P. sas'safras,** Spreng., *Sassafras officinalis*, Nees.

Per'sian. Pertaining to, or coming from, Persia. **P. bal'sam,** compound tincture of benzoin. **P.-ber'ries.** *F.* graines d'Adrianople. The fruit of *Rhamnus amygdalina*, Desf., and of other species of *R.*; furnish a yellow dye used in the arts. **P. fire,** anthrax. **P. in'sect-pow'der,** powdered flowers of *Pyrethrum roseum* and *Pyrethrum carneum*, Bieb.; used for killing insects. **P. man'na.** *F.* manne de Perse. A saccharine exudation from *Hedysarum alhagi*, Pall., resembling manna; used in India and Persia. **P. o'pium,** opium from the poppy grown in Persia. It is variable in quality, and is used only by the manufacturing chemist in the preparation of opium alkaloids. **P. pel'litory.** *F.* pyrèthre du Caucase; *G.* persischer Bertram. *Pyrethrum roseum* and *P. carneum*, Bieb.; the powdered flowers are known as Persian insect-powder. **P. ul'cer:** see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Per'sica (*L.*). 1. Peach. 2. A genus of *Rosaceæ*. **P. vulga'ris,** DC., peach-tree, native of China, cultivated in temperate climates; the leaves and flowers are official; the young branches, leaves, flowers, and seeds yield, after maceration in water, a volatile oil identical with oil of bitter almonds.

Persica'ria (*L.*). *Polygonum persicaria*, L.

Per'sicus ig'nus (*L.*). Anthrax.

Persil (*F.*). Parsley.

Persim'mon. The fruit of *Diospyros virginiana*, L.; edible when fully ripe, very astringent when unripe: see also *Chinese* and *Japanese persimmon.*

Persischer Bertram (*G.*). Persian pellitory.

Persisches Feuer (*G.*). Anthrax.

Persis'tent. *L.* persistens; *F.* persistant, ante; *G.* dauernd; *I.* persistente. Continued, permanent; not undergoing the usual development or change.

Persola'ta [P. Port.]. Burdock.

Per'sonal equa'tion. The special reaction time of each individual: see *Reaction time.*

Perspira'tion. *L.* perspiratio; *I.* perspirazione. 1. *G.* Ausdünstung. The secretion and exhalation of fluid by the sudoriparous glands of the skin. 2. *F.* sueur; *G.* Schweiss. The fluid thus exhaled. When evaporated as fast as formed, it is called **insensible p.**; when it collects in drops, it is **sensible p.** or sweat.

Perspi'ratory. *F.* perspiratoire; *I.* perspiratorio. Pertaining, or due, to perspiration.

Perstriction (*F.*). *I.* perstrizione. The use of tightly-drawn ligatures.

Persuda'tio (*L.*). Bloody sweating.

Persul'phate of mer'cury. Mercuric sulphate.

Persulta'tio (*L.*). Profuse perspiration.

Perte de connaissance (*F.*). Loss of consciousness; "fainting-fit."

Pertes blanches (*F.*). Leucorrhœa.

Pertes rouges (*F.*). Menses.

Pertosse (*I.*). Pertussis.

Perturba'tion. *L.* perturbatio; *G.* Störung; *I.* perturbazione. Disturbance of normal function.

Pertus'sis (*L.*). Whooping cough.

Peru Balsam (*G.*). Balsam of Peru.

Peru'vian bark. Cinchona.

Peru'vian ipecacuan'ha. Striated or black ipecacuanha; the root of *Psychotria emetica*, Metis; contains emetine; occasionally appears in commerce as a substitute for the official ipecac.

Pervenche (*F.*). Periwinkle. **P. grande,** *Vinca major*, L. **P. petite,** *Vinca minor*, L.

Perver'sion. *L.* perversio; *G.* Verderbniss, Verkehrheit; *I.* perversione. Changing from good to bad; depravation.

Perversione morale (*I.*). Moral insanity.

Pervigil'ium (*L.*). Morbid sleeplessness.

Pervinca (*I.*). Periwinkle. **P. maggiore,** *Vinca major*, L. **P. minore,** *Vinca minor*, L.

Pes (*L.*). The foot. P. accesso'rius, eminentia collateralis. P. anseri'nus fas'ciæ la'tæ. *F.* patte d'oie; *G.* Gänsefuss der Schenkelbinde. Radiating bands formed by the insertion of the sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus on the inner side of the knee. P. anseri'nus ma'jor. *L.* plexus parotideus; *F.* plexus sous-parotidien; *G.* Gänsefussgeflecht. Plexus formed by interlacement of branches of facial nerve in the substance of parotid gland and on side of face. P. anseri'nus mi'nor, infraorbital plexus. P. anseri'nus ner'vi media'ni, plexus anserinus nervi mediani. P. calcan'eus, talipes calcaneus. P. ca'vus, talipes cavus. P. coro'næ radia'tæ, foot of the corona radiata. P. equi'nus, talipes equinus. P. Fabric'itans, elephantiasis cruris. P. hippocam'pi ma'jor. *F.* pied d'hippocampe; *G.* grosser Seepferdefuss; *I.* grande piede d'ippocampo. The enlarged extremity of the hippocampus major. It is indented on its edge, and has a slight resemblance to an animal's paw. P. hippocam'pi mi'nor, hippocampus minor. P. olfacto'rius [Wilder], inner fibrous layer of the olfactory lobe. P. pedun'culi, crusta. P. val'gus, talipes valgus. P. va'rus, talipes varus.

Pesa-latte (*I.*). Galactometer.

Pesanteur de tête (*F.*). Sense of weight in the head.

Pesca (*I.*). Peach. Pesco, peach-tree.

Pèse-bébé (*F.*). Instrument for weighing newly-born children.

Pèse-lait (*F.*). Galactometer.

Pesogne (*F.*). Phlegmon of the foot in domestic animals.

Pessaire (*F.*). Pessary. P. à ressorts, spring pessary.

Pessaire-levier (*F.*). Lever pessary.

Pes'sary [πεσσός]. *L.* pessarium; *F.* pessaire; *G.* Mutterkranz; *I.* pessario. An instrument introduced into the vagina to be worn to correct or alleviate malpositions of the womb.

Pesse (*F.*). *Abies excelsa*, Poir.

Pessi'ma (*L.*). A skin disease, the lesions of which are hard, brownish-yellow pustules, surrounded by inflammatory areolæ, covering the entire body and producing a checkerboard appearance [Bergh].

Pest. *I.* pestis; *F.*, *I.* peste. Pestilence, the plague.

Pest (*G.*). Pestilence, —ähnlich or —artig, pestilential; — beule, plague-sore; — blatter, plague-pustule; — dunst, pestilential vapor, miasm; — essig, aromatic vinegar; — fieber, pestilential fever; — flecken, plague-spot; — geschwulst, plague-boil or bubo; — gift, pestilential virus; — luft, pestilential air; — mittel, remedy for the plague; — ordnung, sanitary regulation during pestilence; — stoff, pestilential matter or virus; — zeit, plague-time.

Peste (*F.*). Plague, pestilence. P. bovine, cattle-plague. P. à bubons, plague. P. d'Orient, plague.

Peste (*I.*). Pestilence, plague. P. bovina, cattle-plague. P. dall' oriente, plague.

Pestich'iæ or Pestic'iæ (*L.*). Petechiæ.

Pestif'erous. *F.* pestifère; *I.* pestifero. Tending to produce pestilence.

Pes'tilence. *L.* pestilentia; *G.* Pestilenz; *I.* pestilenza. A malignant epidemic disease, especially the plague.

Pes'tilence-weed. *Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.; leaves detergent, flowers diaphoretic, root vermifuge.

Pestilen'tial. *L.* pestilentialis; *F.* pestilentiel, elle; *G.* pestilenzialisch; *I.* pestilenziale. Pertaining to, or causing, pestilence. P. fe'ver. *F.* fièvre pestilentielle; *I.* febbre pestilenziale. Malignant fever, generally typhus fever.

Pestilenz (*G.*). Pestilence.

Pestiloch'ia (*L.*). *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

Pes'tis (*L.*). Pest, plague; a destructive epidemic. P. america'na, yellow fever. P. bel'lica, typhus. P. bovil'la, rinderpest. P. britan'nica, sweating sickness. P. bubona'ria orienta'lis or P. inguina'ria, plague. P. ni'gra, black death. P. orienta'lis, plague.

Pes'tle. *L.* pistillum; *F.* pilon; *G.* Stössel; *I.* pestello. The instrument used to pound with in a mortar.

Peta'la (*L.*). Petals. P. rhœa'des, red-poppy petals. P. ro'sæ, pale rose. P. ro'sæ gal'licæ, red rose.

Pet'als [πέταλον]. *L.* petala; *F.* pétales; *G.* Blumenblätter; *I.* petali. The leaves of the corolla of a flower.

Pete'chiæ (*L.*). *F.* pétéchies; *G.* Petechien or Peteschen; *I.* petecchie. Small red or purplish spots on the skin, like those caused by flea bites. P. si'ne fe'bre, purpura.

Pete'chial. *F.* pétéchial, ale; *I.* petecchiale. Relating to, resembling, or accompanied by, petechiæ. **P. fe'ver.** 1. Typhus fever. 2. Cerebro-spinal fever. **P. fever of the hog,** rothlauf. **P. scur'vy,** purpura.

Petechialtyphus (*G.*). Typhus fever.

Petechiano'sis (*L.*) [νόσος]. *F.* pétéchianose; *I.* petecchianosi. 1. Formation of petechiæ; purpura hæmorrhagica. 2. Typhus.

Petechien (*G.*). Petechiæ.

Pe'tersen's bag. A rubber bag to be introduced into the rectum, and distended during suprapubic lithotomy.

Petersilie (*G.*). Parsley.

Petersilien-Camphor (*G.*). Parsley camphor.

Peteschen (*G.*). Petechiæ.

Petic'ulæ (*L.*). Petechiæ.

Peti'go (*L.*). Impetigo.

Peti'olus epiglot'tidis (*L.*). The lower narrow end of the epiglottis.

Peti'olus mal'lei (*L.*). Handle of the malleus.

Pet'it, can'al of. *L.* canalis Petiti; *F.* canal de Petit; *G.* Petit'scher Canal; *I.* canale di Petit. A sacculated passage encircling the lens of the eye, lying within the two layers of the suspensory ligament.

Petit, ite (*F.*). Little. **P. casse** [Cod.], a kind of purging cassia, smaller than *Cassia fistula*, the fruit of *Cassia moschata*, HBK. **P. chêne,** *Teucrium Chamædrys*. **P. chiendent,** *Triticum repens*. **P. chirurgie,** minor surgery. **P. ciguë,** fool's parsley. **P. houx,** *Ruscus aculeatus*, L. **P. hypoglosse,** lingual nerve. **P. hystérie,** mild form of hysteria. **P. lit français,** labor-bed. **P. mal,** mild form of epilepsy. **P. mauve,** *Malva rotundifolia*, L. **P. molaire,** bicuspid tooth. **P. oblique,** inferior oblique muscle. **P. racine,** motor root of fifth nerve. **P. sympathique,** pneumogastric nerve. **P. vérole,** smallpox.

Petit-lait (*F.*). Whey. **P.-l. alumineux,** alum whey. **P.-l. de Weiss,** Doctor Weiss's whey.

Petites lèvres (*F.*). Labia minora.

Petits grains (*F.*). Orange-berries.

Petit's opera'tion. *G.* Petit'sche Herniotomie. Herniotomy without opening the sac.

Pétreux, euse (*F.*). Petrous.

Pétrissage (*F.*). Kneading; an operation in massage.

Pe'tro-bas'ilar fis'sure. *L.* fissura petro-basilaris. A narrow, irregular space at the base of the skull, between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the basilar process of the occipital + body of the sphenoid on the other; filled during life by the basilar fibro-cartilage.

Pe'tro-hy'oid mus'cle. An aberrant form of the stylo-hyoid in which it arises from the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Petrola'tum (*L.*). *F.* pétroléine; *G.* Vaselin. Petroleum ointment; the purified residue after distilling off the lighter and more volatile portions from American petroleum [U. S. P.]. A yellowish, fluorescent, amorphous, tasteless, odorless, neutral, fat-like mass, melting at 40° to 51° C., insoluble in water, soluble in ether, chloroform, carbon bisulphide, oil of turpentine, benzin, benzol, and in the fixed and volatile oils. Protective; used in pharmacy as a substitute for lard.

Pétrole (*F.*). Petroleum.

Pétroléine (*F.*). Petrolatum.

Petro'leum [πέτρα, oleum]. *F.* pétrole; *G.* Steinöl; *I.* petrolio. Rock oil, coal oil; an abundant natural product, flowing spontaneously or pumped from wells sunk in the earth, composed of a large number of hydrocarbons belonging to the marsh gas and olefiant gas series. It varies in consistence from thin limpidity to the thickness of tar, and in color from pale yellow to black; used externally as a stimulating application for rheumatic pains and for skin diseases; internally as an expectorant and tænicide: see *Table of antidotes*. **P. ben'zin,** benzin. **P., crude.** *L.* petroleum crudum. A limpid, iridescent, yellowish or reddish liquid of a peculiar bituminous odor, spec. grav. 0.75 to 0.85; soluble in fixed and volatile oils, ether, and absolute alcohol [P. Neer.]. It is native petroleum partially purified by fractional distillation. **P. e'ther,** benzin. **P. oint'ment,** petrolatum. **P. spir'it** [U. S. P.], benzin.

Petroleumäther (*G.*). Benzin.

Petrolio (*I.*). Petroleum.

Pe'tro-mas'toid canal'. *L.* aditus ad cellulas mastoideas; *F.* canal pétro-mastoïdien; *I.* canale petro-mastoideo. A short passage leading from the back part of the tympanum to the mastoid antrum.

Pe'tro-mas'toid fora'men. *L.* aditus

ad cellulas mastoideas. The tympanic orifice of the petro-mastoid canal.

Pe'tro-mas'toid por'tion. *L.* os petroso-mastoideum. The united petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone considered as an ossific integer.

Petronciano (*I.*). *Solanum melongena*, L.

Pe'tro-occip'ital. *F.* pétro-occipital, ale; *I.* petro-occipitale. Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and to the occipital bone. **P.-o. sinus, infe'rior** [Trolard], a vein which runs on the external surface of the base of the skull between the middle lacerate foramen and the jugular foramen. **P.-o. sinus, supe'rior** [Trolard], petrosal sinus, inferior. **P.-o. su'ture.** *I.* sutura petro-occipitale. That between the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal.

Pe'tro-pharynge'us (*L.*). A small muscle occasionally found arising from the under surface of the petrous bone, and inserted into the pharynx with the stylopharyngeus.

Petro'sal. *L.* petrosus. Petrous. Relating to petrous portion of temporal bone. **P. bone.** *F.* pétrosal; *I.* osso petroso. Petrous bone. **P. crest.** *L.* crista petrosa. The lower sharp edge of vaginal process of temporal bone. **P. nerves,** name applied to certain small nerves that pass through foramina in petrous portion of temporal bone. The **great superficial p. n.** arises from the geniculate ganglion, and passes out through the hiatus Fallopii. It then joins the **great deep p. n.,** which arises from filaments of the carotid plexus, the two united constituting the Vidian nerve. The **small superficial p. n.** and the **small deep p. n.** are branches from the tympanic plexus, the first going to the otic ganglion through the canaliculus tympanicus, the latter through a passage in the wall of the canal for the tensor tympani, to the carotid plexus. The **external superficial p. n.** is an inconstant filament that unites the geniculate ganglion with the sympathetic plexus on the middle meningeal artery. **P. si'nuses.** *L.* sinus petrosi; *F.* sinus pétreux; *G.* Felsenbeinblutleiter; *I.* seni petrosi. Venous channels of the dura mater which are in relation with the petrous portion of the temporal bone, the **superior p. s.** running along its upper border from cavernous to lateral sinus, the **inferior p. s.** running along its posterior lower border from the cavernous sinus to the bulb of the internal jugular vein. The **external p. s.** is the emissary of the carotid canal, *q. v.*

Pe'tro-salpin'go-pharynge'us (*L.*). *F.* pétro-salpingo-pharyngien; *I.* petro-salpingo-faringeo. Petropharyngeus.

Pe'tro-salpin'go-staphyli'nus (*L.*). *F.* pétro-salpingo-staphylin; *I.* petro-salpingo-stafilino. Levator palati.

Petroseli'num (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Umbelliferæ*. 2. Parsley. **P. sati'vum,** Hoffm., parsley, a European herb, cultivated for culinary purposes; the fruit and the root are official: see *Parsley*.

Petrosello (*I.*). Parsley.

Petroso (*I.*). Petrous. Substantively, petrosal bone.

Pe'tro-sphe'noid lig'ament, ante'rior. *L.* ligamentum petro-sphenoideum anterior. The connective tissue and fibrocartilage filling up the foramen lacerum medium at base of skull.

Pe'tro-sphe'noid lig'ament, poste'rior. Band stretching from apex of petrous portion of temporal bone to posterior clinoid process over sixth nerve.

Pe'tro-sphenoi'dal. *F.* pétro-sphénoïdal; *I.* petro-sfenoidale. Belonging to petrous portion of temporal bone and to sphenoid bone. **P.-s. su'ture.** *I.* sutura petro-sfenoidale. That formed by union of petrous portion of the temporal with great wing of sphenoid.

Pe'tro-squamo'sal fis'sure. Petro-squamosal suture.

Pe'tro-squamo'sal su'ture. The seam which at birth separates the squamous and petrous portions of the temporal bone. Traces of it are usually visible in the adult skull, limiting the anterior surface of the petrous portion within the cranium.

Pe'tro-squa'mous si'nus. A venous passage of the dura mater, sometimes found at the junction of petrous and squamous portions of temporal bone, discharging into lateral sinus.

Pe'tro-staphyli'nus (*L.*). *F.* pétro-staphylien. Levator palati.

Petro'sum (*L.*). Petrous portion of temporal bone.

Pe'trous. *F.* pétreux, euse; *I.* petroso, a. 1. Resembling a stone. 2. Relating to petrous portion of temporal bone. **P. bone.** *F.* os pétreux; *I.* osso petroso. Petrous portion of temporal bone. **P. gan'glion.** *L.* ganglion petrosum; *F.* ganglion pétreux; *I.* ganglio d'Andersch. Os glosso-pharyn-

geal nerve at its exit from jugular foramen. **P. por'tion of tem'poral bone.** *L.* pars petrosa; *F.* portion pétreuse; *G.* Felsentheil; *I.* porzione petrosa. That part of temporal bone containing the essential organs of hearing. It is hard, dense, and of the form of a three-sided prostrate pyramid, with the base toward the external auditory meatus. Some authors include with this the tympanic portion, *q. v.* **P. si'nuses.** *I.* seni petrosi. Petrosal sinuses.

Pet'tenkofer's reac'tion or test. *G.* Pettenkofer'sche Reaktion. Reddish-purple produced by cholalic acid in presence of cane-sugar and sulphuric acid; a test for bile acids.

Pettignone (*I.*). Pubes.

Pettinato (*I.*). Pectinate, comb-like.

Pettineo (*I.*). Pectineus.

Petto (*I.*). Thorax.

Pettorale (*I.*). Pectoral. **P. grande,** pectoralis major. **P. piccolo,** pectoralis minor.

Pettorali (*I.*). Pectoral species and fruits. **Pettoriloquia,** pectoriloquy.

Pet'tymorrel. *Aralia racemosa,* L.

Peuceda'num (*L.*). *F.* peucédan; *I.* peucedano. A genus of *Umbelliferæ.* **P. grave'olens,** Hiern, *Anethum graveolens,* L. **P. palus'tre,** Moench, *Selinum palustre,* L.

Peu'mus (*L.*). A genus of *Monimiaceæ.* **P. bol'dus,** Mol., a Chilian evergreen shrub; the leaves are called boldo; the bark is used for tanning, and the wood for charcoal-making. **P. fra'grans,** Pers., *Peumus boldus,* Mol.

Peur des espaces (*F.*). Agoraphobia.

Pex'is (*L.*) [πήγνυω]. Coagulation, concretion.

Pey'er's glands. *L.* glandulæ Peyeri; *F.* glandes de Peyer; *G.* Peyer'sche Drüsen; *I.* glandole di Peyer. Oblong aggregations of closed lymphoid follicles, 20 to 40 in number, found in the wall of the ileum, and, more sparingly, of the jejunum.

Pey'er's pat'ches. *F.* plaques de Peyer; *G.* Peyer'sche Platten; *I.* placche di Peyer. Peyer's glands.

Pfaffenröhrchen (*G.*). Taraxacum.

Pfanne (*G.*). Pan; shallow cavity. In composition **Pfannen,** as, — **bruch,** fracture of acetabulum; — **einschnitt,** cotyloid notch; — **grube,** acetabular, or glenoid, fossa; — **knochen,** os acetabuli; — **lippe,** cotyloid or glenoid ligament; — **rand,** cotyloid margin.

Pfebenkürbiss (*G.*). Pumpkin.

Pfeffer (*G.*). Pepper; — **kraut,** pepperwort, dittander.

Pfeffermünze (*G.*). Peppermint. In comp. **Pfeffermünz,** as, — **campher,** menthol; — **essenz,** spirit of peppermint; — **kuchen,** peppermint drops; — **öl,** oil of peppermint; — **syrup,** syrup of peppermint; — **wasser,** peppermint-water.

Pfeiffencanule (*G.*). Whistle-shaped canula, used in vaginal atresia.

Pfeifferdampf (*G.*). Roaring; laryngeal asthma in the horse.

Pfeilerzellen (*G.*). Rods of Corti.

Pfeilgift (*G.*). Arrow-poison, curare.

Pfeilhöhle (*G.*). Longitudinal sinus, superior.

Pfeilnaht (*G.*). Sagittal suture.

Pfeilsonde (*G.*). Retention sound, winged catheter.

Pfeilwurz (*G.*). Arrow-root.

Pferdearzt (*G.*). Veterinary surgeon.

Pferdefuss (*G.*). Talipes equinus.

Pferdepocke (*G.*). Horse-pox: see also *Englische Pferdepocke.*

Pferdeschweif (*G.*). Cauda equina.

Pferdestaupe (*G.*). Epidemic influenza in the horse.

Pfetzzange (*G.*). Pincers.

Pfirsich (*G.*). Peach.

Pflanzengift (*G.*). Vegetable poison.

Pflanzenkäsestoff (*G.*). Vegetable casein.

Pflanzenkost (*G.*). Vegetable diet.

Pflanzenzellenstoff (*G.*). Cellulose.

Pflaster (*G.*). Plaster; — **epithel** or — **epithelium,** pavement epithelium; — **korb,** a fenestrated piece of sticking plaster secured to the skin, employed to circumscribe the action of caustic potash; — **zelle,** flat or pavement epithelial cell.

Pflaume (*G.*). Prune.

Pflege (*G.*). Care, nursing. **Pflegen,** to nurse, to take care of; **Pfleger,** male attendant or nurse; **Pflegerin,** nurse (female).

Pflock (*G.*). Plug, tampon.

Pflü'ger's gas pump. A mercurial pump, used to extract gases from blood and to collect them for chemical analysis.

Pflü'ger's sal'ivary tubes. Intralobular ducts of salivary glands.

Pflü'ger's tubes or **tu'bules.** *G.* Pfluger'sche Schläuche. Ovarian tubes.

Pflugschaarbein (*G.*). Vomer.

Pflugschaarknorpel (*G.*). Jacobson, cartilage of.

Pförtner (*G.*). Pylorus; —**klappe,** pyloric valve.

Pfortader (*G.*). Portal vein; —**blut,** portal blood; —**entzündung,** pylephlebitis; —**thrombosen,** pylethrombosis; —**verstopfung,** pylemphraxis.

Pfriemenkraut (*G.*). Broom.

Pfropf (*G.*). Stopper, plug, thrombus; —**kern,** nucleus emboliformis.

Pfundnase (*G.*). Acne of nose.

P. G., abbv. for **Pharmacopœia Germanica** (*L.*). German Pharmacopœia.

Phacen'tocele (*L.*) [φακός, ἐντός, κήλη]. Dislocation of lens into anterior chamber.

Phachymeni'tis. Phacohymenitis.

Phaci'tis [φακός]. *F.* phacite; *I.* facite. Inflammation of the lens (theoretical).

Phacocatapi'esis (*L.*) [καταπίεσις]. Depression of the lens.

Phacocys'ta or **Phacocys'te** (*L.*) [κύστις]. Capsule of the lens.

Phacocysti'tis. Capsulitis.

Phacohydrop'sia (*L.*) [ὑδρωψ]. *F.* phacohydropisie; *I.* facoidropisia. Dropsy of the lens capsule.

Phacohymeni'tis [ὑμήν]. *F.* phacohyménitis; *I.* facoimenite. Inflammation of the lens capsule (theoretical).

Pha'coid [φακός, εἶδος]. *F.* phacoïde; *G.* linsenartig; *I.* facoide. Having the form of a lens.

Phacomala'cia (*L.*) [μαλακία]. *F.* phacomalacie; *I.* facomalacia. Softening of the crystalline lens.

Phacometachore'sis (*L.*) [μετοχώρησις]. Dislocation of the lens.

Phacomètre (*F.*). Phakometer.

Phacopalingen'esis (*L.*) [παλιγγενεσία]. Reproduction of the lens.

Phacoplane'sis (*L.*) [πλάνησις]. Mobility of the lens.

Phacoplas'ma (*L.*) [πλάσσω]. Linseed-meal poultice.

Phacosclero'sis (*L.*) [σκλήρωσις]. *F.* phacosclérose; *I.* facosclerosi. Hardening of the crystalline lens.

Phacoscotas'ma (*L.*) [φακός, σκοτασμός]. Opacity of the crystalline lens.

Phacoscoto'ma (*L.*) [σκότωμα]. A darkening of the lens; cataract.

Phaco'sis (*L.*) [φακός]. Production of freckles.

Phacydrop'sia (*L.*) [ὑδρωψ]. Fluid cataract.

Phacymeni'tis. Phacohymenitis.

Phænicis'mus (*L.*). Measles.

Phænomenolo'gia (*L.*) [φαίνομαι, λόγος]. Semeiology.

Phænozy'gous. *F.* phénozyge. Term applied to a skull having the zygomatic arches visible when it is viewed directly from above.

Phæore'tin. $C_{34}H_{56}O_{10}$. *F.* phæorrhétine. A brown resinous matter contained in rhubarb.

Phagedæ'na (*L.*) [φάγω]. *F.* phagédénisme; *G.* phagedänischer Zustand; *I.* fagedenismo. Rapid destruction of soft parts by ulceration or gangrene.

Phageden'ic. *L.* phagedænicus; *F.* phagédénique; *G.* phagedänisch; *I.* fagedenico. Rapidly eroding, gangrenous.

Phagédénisme (*F.*). Phagedæna.

Phag'ocytes [κύτος] *G.* Fresszellen. Leucocytes which destroy bacteria by enclosing them.

Phagocyto'sis (*L.*). *G.* Phagocytose. The destruction and absorption of bacteria by leucocytes.

Phagoma'nia (*L.*) [μανία]. Paroxysmal craving for food, leading to thefts.

Phaki'tis [φακός]. Phacitis.

Phakohydrop'sia (*L.*). Phacohydropsia.

Phakohymeni'tis. Phacohymenitis.

Phakom'eter [φακός, μέτρον]. *F.* phacomètre; *I.* facometro. An instrument for measuring the refracting power of lenses.

Phakosclero'ma (*L.*). Cataract.

Phak'oscope [σκοπέω]. An instrument for observing the changes in the form of the lens during accommodation, by doubling the reflected image with prisms.

Phal'acra (*L.*) [φαλακρός]. *F.* phalacrose; *G.* Kahlheit; *I.* falacrosi. Baldness of the head.

Phalacro'des, or **Phalacro'ma,** or **Phalacro'sis** (*L.*). Baldness.

Phalangarthri'tis. Gout in the fingers or toes.

Phalange (*F.*). Phalanx, especially one of the first row.

Phalange'al. *F.* phalangien, ienne; *I.* falangiano. Like a phalanx, or relating to the phalanges. **P. proc'ess.** *F.* batonnet; *G.* Phalangenfortsatz. 1. Process of headplate of outer rod of Corti, which joints with the outer hair-cells. 2. A slender prolongation of the cells of Deiters of the organ of Corti, attached above to the phalanges of the reticular lamina.

Phalangenmesser (*G.*). Knife for amputation of finger.

Phalan'ges (*L.*), pl. of **Phalanx.** *I.* falangi. The bones of the fingers and toes, fourteen in each member, arranged in three rows, those of the proximal row being known as basilar phalanges; of the middle row, middle phalanges; and of the distal row, ungual phalanges. Chaussier used the term phalanges only for those of the proximal row. **P. basila'res,** basilar phalanges. **P. of Dei'ters:** see *Deiters, phalanges of.* **P. me'diæ,** those of second row. **P. unguicula'res,** ungual phalanges.

Phalangette (*F.*). An ungual phalanx.

Phalangine (*F.*). Second phalanx of those digits that have three.

Phalango'sis (*L.*). *F.* phalangose; *I.* falangosi. Trichiasis.

Phal'anx (*L.*) [φάλαγξ], sing. of **Phalanges,** *q. v.* **P. pri'ma,** basilar phalanx: see *Phalanges.* **P. unguicula'ris,** ungual phalanx: see *Phalanges.*

Phalanx der ersten Reihe (*G.*). Phalangeal process.

Phala'ris canarien'sis. Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ,* native of Europe; the seed, known as canary-seed, is nutritive and emollient.

Phallal'gia (*L.*) [φάλλός, ἄλγος]. Pain in the penis.

Phallanas'trophe or **Phallanastro'phia** (*L.*) [ἀναστροφή]. Distortion of the penis.

Phallancylo'sis (*L.*) [ἀγκύλωσις]. Curving of the penis; chordee.

Phal'lic [φαλλός]. *L.* phallicus; *F.* phallique. Pertaining to the penis.

Phalli'tis [φαλλός]. *F.* phallite; *I.* fallite. Inflammation of the penis.

Phalloblennorrhœ'a (*L.*). Gleet.

Phallocamp'sis (*L.*) [κάμψις]. A bending of the penis; chordee.

Phallocarcino'ma (*L.*). Epithelioma of the penis.

Phallocryp'sis (*L.*) [κρύψις]. *F.* phallocrypsie; *I.* fallocripsia. Retraction of the penis; abnormal smallness of the penis.

Phallodyn'ia (*L.*) [φαλλός, ὀδύνη]. *F.* phallodynie; *I.* fallodinia. Pain in the penis.

Phal'loid [φαλλός]. *F.* phalloïde. Resembling a penis.

Phallon'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. Tumefaction of the penis.

Phal'loplasty [πλάσσω]. *G.* Phalloplastik. Plastic surgery of the penis.

Phallopsoph'ia (*L.*) [ψόφος]. Escape of gas from the penis.

Phallorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. *F.* phallorrhagie; *I.* fallorragia. Hæmorrhage from the penis.

Phallorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. *F.* phallorrhée; *I.* fallorrea. Gonorrhœa in the male.

Phallorrhoïs'chesis (*L.*) [ἴσχειν]. Sudden stopping of a gonorrhœal discharge.

Phal'lus (*L.*) [φαλλός]. Penis.

Phanère (*F.*). Physiological growth upon the surface of the skin, as hairs, nails, etc.

Phanérophore (*F.*). That which bears or carries the phanères, as the papillæ of the hair, the dental follicles, etc.

Phan'tasm [φάντασμα]. *F.* phantasme; *G.* Trugbild; *I.* fantasma. 1. An imaginary appearance, supposed to be real. 2. An illusion of the senses recognized as unreal. Also written "fantasm."

Phan'tom [φαντάζω]. *L.* phantasma; *F.* fantôme; *G.* Trugbild. 1. An illusory apparition. 2. A model showing in outline the structure or contours of an object. **P. tu'mor,** a temporary enlargement in the abdomen, simulating pregnancy or organic disease, generally due to flatulence.

Phantos'copy. Skiascopy.

Pharbet'isin. The resin of kaladana [P. Ind.].

Pharbi'tis Nil, Choisy. Indigenous to the tropics: see *Kaladana.* **P. sem'ina,** kaladana.

Pharmaceu'tical [φαρμακευτικός]. *F.* pharmaceutique; *G.* pharmaceutisch; *I.* farmaceutico. Relating to pharmacy. **P. chem'istry,** that portion of general chemistry which relates to medicinal substances and their combinations.

Pharmaceu'tist. Pharmacist.

Pharma'cia (*L.*) [φαρμακεία]. 1. Preparation of poisons. 2. Pharmacy.

Pharmacie (*F.*, *G.*). Pharmacy.

Pharmacien (*F.*). Pharmacist.

Phar'macist. *L.* pharmacopæus; *F.* pharmacien; *G.* Apotheker; *I.* farmacista. A person versed in pharmacy; an apothecary.

Pharmacodynam'ics. *F.* pharmacodynamique; *I.* farmacodinamica. The consideration of the powers of drugs.

Pharmacogno'sia or **Pharmacognos'tics.** The knowledge of medicines.

Pharmacol'ogy [φάρμακον, λόγος]. *F.* pharmacologie; *G.* Pharmakologie; *I.* farmacologia. That division of materia medica which treats of the action of drugs upon the living body [Brunton].

Pharmacomor'phic. Pertaining to the form or appearance of drugs.

Pharmacopæ'us (*L.*). Pharmacist.

Pharmacopée (*F.*). Pharmacopœia.

Pharmacopœ'ia [φάρμακον, ποιεῖν]. *F.* pharmacopée; *G.* Pharmakopöe; *I.* farmacopea. A book containing directions for the identification and preparation of medicines, published by authority.

Pharmacopœ'ial. Pertaining to, or contained in, a pharmacopœia.

Pharmacopo'sia (*L.*) [πόσις]. Taking a liquid medicine.

Pharmacothe'ca (*L.*) [θήκη]. Medicine-chest.

Pharmacotherapi'a (*L.*). Treatment with drugs or medicines.

Phar'macum or **Phar'macon** (*L.*) [φάρμακον]. A drug or medicine, a poison.

Phar'macy [φαρμακεία]. *F.*, *G.* Pharmacie; *I.* farmacia. 1. That division of materia medica which treats of the identification, collection, and preservation of medicines, and of their preparation and combination for administration. 2. The shop of an apothecary or pharmacist.

Pharmakologie (*G.*). Pharmacology.

Pharmakopöe (*G.*). Pharmacopœia.

Pharyngæ'a ascen'dens (*L.*). Ascending (inferior) pharyngeal artery.

Pharyngal'gia (*L.*) [φάρυγξ, ἄλγος]. Pain in the pharynx.

Pharynge'al. *F.* pharyngien, enne; *I.* faringeo, ea. Belonging to the pharynx. **P. aponeuro'sis.** *L.* aponeurosis pharyngis. The fibrous tissue forming the walls of the pharynx, strong above, where it is attached to the base of the skull—weak below, where it is covered with muscles. **P. ar'teries.** *F.* artères pharyngiennes; *I.* arterie faringea. Those supplying, or in relation with, the pharynx. The **ascending p. a.** (*L.* arteria pharyngea ascendens; *F.* artère pharyngienne inférieure; *G.* aufsteigende Schlundkopfschlagader; *I* arteria faringee inferiore) is a branch of the external carotid. The **superior p. a.** (*L.* pharyngea suprema; *F.* pharyngienne supérieure) is a branch from the internal maxillary. Below, it is supplied by small unnamed branches from the inferior palatine, the superior, and inferior thyroid arteries. **P. bur'sa,** bursa pharyngea. **P. cav'ity.** *L.* cavum pharyngis; *G.* Rachenhöhle. That part of the alimentary canal and respiratory passages extending from mouth and nasal cavities above to œsophagus and larynx below. **P. gan'glion** [Valentin]. *L.* ganglion pharyngeum molle. A minute, sympathetic ganglion on the ascending pharyngeal artery near its origin; also see *Pharyngeal plexus.* **P. glands.** *G.* Schlunddrüsen. Mucous glands on posterior wall of pharynx opposite posterior nares. **P. nerves,** the pharynx is supplied with branches from the trifacial, the glosso-pharyngeal, and the pneumogastric, but the name is especially applied to a branch which passes from Meckel's ganglion backward through the pterygo-palatine canal to the mucous membrane of the pharynx. **P. plex'us.** *L.* plexus pharyngeus; *F.* plexus pharyngien; *I.* plesso faringeo. 1. Formed by pharyngeal branches of pneumogastric nerves, with contributions from glosso-pharyngeal and sympathetic; contains small ganglia. 2. A rich network of veins covering outer surface of pharynx. **P. spine,** pharyngeal tubercle. **P. ton'sil.** *L.* tonsilla pharyngis; *G.* Schlundmandel. A considerable collection of adenoid tissue and lymph-follicles found in the pharynx at upper end of posterior wall on median line. **P. tu'bercle.** *L.* tuberculum pharyngeum; *G.* Schlundhöcker. Tubercle to which the pharyngeal raphé is attached, on under surface of basilar process of occipital bone. **P. veins,** those collecting from pharyngeal plexus and emptying into internal jugular.

Pharyngec'tomy [ἐκτομή]. Excision of the pharynx.

Pharyngemphrax'is (*L.*) [ἔμφραξις]. Obstruction of the pharynx.

Pharynge'us (*L.*). Pharyngeal.

Pharyngis'mus (*L.*). *F.* pharyngisme; *I.* faringismo. Spasm of the pharynx.

Pharyngi'tis. *F.* pharyngite; *G.* Schlundkopfentzündung; *I.* faringite. Inflammation of the pharynx.

Pharyn'go-. In composition indicates relation to the pharynx.

Pharyngo-buccinateur, trice (*F.*). Bucco-pharyngeal.

Pharyn'gocele (*L.*) [κήλη]. A pouch or diverticulum of the pharynx.

Pharyngocynan'che (*L.*) [κυνάγχη]. Pharyngitis.

Pharyngodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. Pain in the pharynx.

Pharyn'go-epiglot'tic fold. *L.* arcus pharyngo-epiglotticus. The concave plication of mucous membrane passing on either side the epiglottis to the pharynx.

Pharyn'go-epiglot'ticus (*L.*). Fibres of stylo-pharyngeus inserted into side of epiglottis and pharyngo-epiglottic ligament.

Pharyn'go-glos'sal. *F.* pharyngo-glosse; *I.* faringo-glosso. Belonging to the pharynx and tongue: see *Glosso-pharyngeal.*

Pharyngo-glosse (*F.*). Glosso-pharyngeus musele.

Pharyngog'raphy [γράφω]. *F.* pharyngographie; *I.* faringografia. Description of the pharynx.

Pharyn'go-laryngе'al cav'ity. *L.* cavum pharyngo-laryngeum. That part of the pharyngeal cavity below the soft palate during deglutition.

Pharyn'go-laryngе'al si'nus. Sinus pyriformis.

Pharyngol'ogy [λόγος]. *F.* pharyngologie; *I.* faringologia. That part of medical science which treats of the pharynx.

Pharyngol'ysis (*L.*) [λύσις]. Paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx.

Pharyn'go-mastoi'deus (*L.*). A supernumerary musele arising from the mastoid process, and inserted into the pharyngeal wall [Ketel].

Pharyngomyco'sis (*L.*) [μύκης]. *F.* pharyngomycose. Growth of fungi, usually a form of leptothrix, in the pharynx.

Pharyn'go-na'sal cav'ity. *L.* cavum pharyngo-nasale; *F.* arrière cavité des fosses nasales, pharynx nasal; *I.* cavo faringo-nasale. That part of the pharyngeal cavity above the soft palate during deglutition.

Pharyn'go-palati'nus (*L.*). Palato-pharyngeus; also that part of the palato-pharyngeus inserted into the pharynx only.

Pharyngoparal'ysis (*L.*). Pharyngeal paralysis.

Pharyngopath'ia (*L.*) [πάθος]. Disease of the pharynx.

Pharyngople'gia (*L.*) [πλήγή]. Paralysis of the pharynx.

Pharyngorhini'tis [ῥίν] Inflammation of the pharyngo-nasal cavity.

Pharyn'go-rhinos'copy [ῥίν, σκοπέω]. Examination of the posterior nares and adjacent parts by means of a small mirror held in the upper pharyngeal space behind the soft palate.

Pharyngorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. Pharyngeal hæmorrhage.

Pharyn'goscope [σκοπέω]. *I.* faringoscopio. Modified laryngoscope for examination of the pharynx.

Pharyngos'copy. *F.* pharyngoscopie; *I.* faringoscopia. Inspection of the pharynx.

Pharyngospas'mus (*L.*) [σπασμός]. Pharyngeal spasm.

Pharyn'go-staphyli'nus (*L.*). *F.* pharyngo-staphylin; *I.* faringo-stafilino. Palato-pharyngeus.

Pharyngoste'nia (*L.*) [στένος]. Contraction of the pharynx.

Pharyn'gotome [τέμνω]. *I.* faringotomo. An instrument for opening the pharynx.

Pharyngot'omy. *L.* pharyngotomia; *F.*, *G.* Pharyngotomie; *I.* faringotomia. The operation of cutting into the pharynx.

Phar'ynx [φάρυγξ]. *G.* Schlundkopf; *I.* faringe. A musculo-membranous sac extending from the base of the skull to the cricoid cartilage. It receives food from the mouth and conveys it to the œsophagus.

Pharynx nasal (*F.*). Pharyngo-nasal cavity.

Pharynxtonsille (*G.*). Pharyngeal tonsil.

Pha'seo-man'nit. *F.* phaséomannite. Inosit.

Phasia'nus Gal'lus, L. *Gallus Bankiva*, var. *domesticus.*

Phas'ma (*L.*) [φάσμα]. Phantasm.

Phat'nion or **Phat'nium** [φάτνη]. Alveolus of a tooth.

Phatnorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. Alveolar hæmorrhage.

Pheas'ant's eye. *Adonis autumnalis*, L.; indigenous; plant astringent, bitter.

Phellan'drium (*L.*). *L.* fructus phellandrii; *F.* phellandrie aquatique; *G.* Wasserfenchel; *I.* fellandrio acquatico. The fruit of *Œnanthe Phellandrium*, Lam.; thought to be stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, and expectorant; principally used in the treatment of chronic pulmonary affections. **P. aquat'icum**, *Œnanthe phellandrium*, Lam.

Phelps' opera'tion. For pes valgus; section of tendo Achillis and of resisting tissues just in front of and below inner malleolus down to the bone.

Phenac'etin. *I.* fenacetina. Acetphenetidin.

Phenakis'toscope [*φενακιστής, σκοπεῖν*]. *F.* phénakistoscope; *G.* Phänakistoskop. A disc provided with short radial openings regularly placed near the edge, carrying on its face a second smaller disc, on which are drawn at regular distances, in a circle, successive phases of a periodic movement equal in number to the number of slits. When the instrument is held before a mirror and revolved, on looking through the slits one sees the drawings apparently in motion.

Phen'amid. Aniline.

Phe'nas sodi'cus a'qua solu'tus [Cod.]. Solution of carbolate of sodium.

Phénate (*F.*). Carbolate. **P. de mercure**, mercuric carbolate.

Phengopho'bia (*L.*) [*φέγγος, φόβος*]. Photophobia.

Phengophobisch (*G.*) Photophobic.

Phen'ic ac'id. *F.* acide phénique; *I.* acido fenico. Carbolic acid.

Phen'icin. *F.* phénicine; *I.* fenicina. Indigo carmine.

Phe'nion. *Anemone Pulsatilla*, L.

Phe'nol. *F.* phénol; *I.* fenolo. Carbolic acid: see also *iodized phenol*. **P. sulphon'ic ac'id.** $C_6H_5SO_4H$. Unimportant constituent of normal urine, much increased by vegetable diet or ingestion of phenol or benzol; and by peritonitis resulting from ileus or lympho-sarcomatous abdominal tumor.

Phénol sodé dissous (*F.*). Solution of carbolate of sodium.

Phenol-cam'phor. Camphorated carbolic acid.

Phenoloxyhydrat (*G.*). Carbolic acid.

Phe'nol-phthal'ein. $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$. A nearly colorless, crystalline substance, readily soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water, produced by the action of phenol upon phthalic anhydride; in alcoholic solution used as a delicate test for alkalies in volumetric processes.

Pheno'lum ioda'tum (*L.*). Iodized phenol.

Phénozyge (*F.*). Phænozygous.

Phen'yl. *F.* phényle; *I* fenile Diphenyl. **P. al'cohol** or **P. hy'drate**, carbolic acid. **P. hy'dride**, benzol.

Phenylacet'amid. Antifebrin.

Phenylalkohol (*G.*). Carbolic acid.

Phenyl'amine. Aniline.

Phenylben'zene. Diphenyl.

Phenyl'ic ac'id or **al'cohol.** Carbolic acid.

Phenyl-methyl-ac'etone. Hypnone.

Phenylsäure (*G.*). Carbolic acid.

Phenylschwefelsäure (*G.*). Sulphocarbolate.

Phenylschwefelsaures Natron (*G.*). Sodium sulphocarbolate.

Phi'al. *L.* phiala; *F.* fiole; *I.* fiala. A small glass bottle, a vial.

Philadel'phia flea'bane. *Erigeron philadelphicum*, L.

Philia'ter (*L.*) [*φίλος, ἰατρός*]. *F* philiâtre; *I.* filiatre. An unskilled lover of medical science; a medical amateur.

Phillyr'ea latifo'lia. An evergreen shrub, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*, native of the Mediterranean shores; cultivated for ornament.

Phil'lyrine. Alkaloid obtained from *Phillyrea latifolia*.

Philogyn'ia (*L.*) [*γυνή*]. Love of women.

Philomime'sia (*L.*) [*μίμησις*]. Morbid tendency to mimic.

Philopatridal'gia or **Philopatridoma'nia** (*L.*) [*πατρίς, ἀλγός*]. *F.* philopatridalgie. Nostalgia.

Philosoph'ic anat'omy: see *Anatomy*.

Phil'trum (*L.*) [*φιλέω*]. *F* philtre. 1. A medicine to produce love. 2. Amabile.

Phimo'sis (*L.*) [*φιμός*] *G.* Phimose; *I.* fimosi. Constriction of the opening of the prepuce in front of the glans.

Phimot'ic. Pertaining to phimosis.

Phlas'ma (*L.*) [*φλάσμα*]. Contusion.

Phlebangio'ma caverno'sum (*L.*). Acquired angioma cavernosum.

Phlébartérie (*F.*). *I.* flebarteria. Variety of arterio-venous aneurism [Broca].

Phlebarteriecta'sia (*L.*) [*φλέψ*, *ἀρτηρία*, *ἔκτασις*]. *G.* Phlebarteriecktasie. Varicose aneurism.

Phlebarteriodial'ysis (*L.*) [*διάλυσις*]. Arterio-venous aneurism.

Phlebec'tases. Varicose veins.

Phlebecta'sia (*L.*) [*φλέψ*, *ἔκτασις*]. *F.* phlébectasie; *G.* Krampfader; *I.* flebectasia. Dilatation of veins.

Phlebecto'pia (*L.*) [*ἔκτοπος*]. Abnormal position of a vein.

Phlebemphrax'is (*L.*) [*ἐμφράσσω*]. Obstruction or plugging of a vein.

Phlébentérisme (*F.*). *I.* flebenterismo. Theory that in some invertebrata the digestive canal acts also as an organ of circulation of blood.

Phlebepati'tis [*ἡπατῖτις*]. Hepatic phlebitis.

Phlebeurys'ma (*L.*) [*εὐρύς*]. *F.* phlébévrysme; *I.* flebeurisma. Varix.

Phlebis'mus (*L.*). The swelling of an obstructed vein; abnormal prominence or perceptibility of veins.

Phlebi'tis [*φλέψ*]. *F.* phlébite; *G.* Venenentzündung; *I.* flebite. Inflammation of a vein.

Phlebocarcino'ma (*L.*). Cancer of a vein.

Phlebocholo'sis (*L.*) [*χώλωσις*]. Venous paralysis.

Phleb'ogram. A sphygmographic tracing of the movements of a vein.

Phlebog'raphy [*γράφω*]. *F.* phlébographie; *I.* flebografia. Description of the veins.

Phleb'olith [*φλέψ*, *λίθος*]. *L.* phlebolithus; *F.* phlébolithe; *G.* Venenstein; *I.* flebolito. A calcareous concretion formed in a vein.

Phlebolithi'asis (*L.*). Formation of venous concretions.

Phlebol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *F.* phlébologie; *I.* flebologia. That part of anatomy which treats of the veins.

Phlebometri'tis. Uterine phlebitis.

Phlebopa'lia (*L.*) [*πάλλω*]. *F.* phlébopalie; *I.* flebopalia. Venous pulsation.

Phlebophlogo'sis (*L.*) [*φλόγωσις*]. Phlebitis.

Phlebophthalmoto'mia (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*, *τομή*]. Scarification of the conjunctiva.

Phleborrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. *F.* phléborrhagie; *I.* fleborragia. Venous hæmorrhage.

Phleborrhex'is (*L.*) [*ῥῆξις*]. Rupture of a vein.

Phle'bo-sclero'sis [*σκληρός*]. *G.* Phlebosklerose. Thickening and calcification of the wall of a vein.

Phlebosteno'sis (*L.*) [*στένωσις*]. Contraction of a vein.

Phlebostrep'sis (*L.*) [*στρέψις*]. Torsion of a vein.

Phlebothrombo'sis (*L.*) [*θρόμβος*]. Thrombus in a vein.

Phlébotome (*F.*). Instrument for bleeding.

Phlebot'omist. *F.* phlébotomiste; *I.* flebotomista. A bleeder or bloodletter.

Phlebot'omy [*φλέψ*, *τέμνω*]. *L.* phlebotomia; *F.* phlébotomie; *I.* flebotomia. Venesection.

Phledo'nia (*L.*) [*φλεδονεία*]. Delirium.

Phlegm, flem [*φλέγμα*]. 1. Viscid mucus from the upper air-passages or the stomach. 2. The cold and moist humor, according to the doctrine of the four humors.

Phlegma'sia, pl. æ (*L.*). *F.* phlegmasie. Inflammation with fever; inflammatory diseases; feverishness. **P. al'ba do'lens.** *F.* phlegmasie blanche douloureuse; *I.* flemmasia dolente. Acute painful œdema, due to venous obstruction from thrombosis, most frequent in the lower extremity in women after labor.

Phlegmat'ic [*φλεγματικός*]. *L.* phlegmaticus; *F.* phlegmatique; *G.* phlegmatisch; *I.* flemmatico. 1. Pertaining to, or abounding in, phlegm. 2. Slow to move, deliberate.

Phlegmatorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. Catarrh.

Phleg'mon (*L.*) [*φλεγμονή*]. *G.* Phlegmone; *I.* flemmone. Inflammation, generally purulent, of the connective tissue. The subcutaneous connective tissue is most frequently affected.

Phlegmoneux, euse (*F.*). Inflammatory.

Phleg'monoid Phlegmonous.

Phleg'monous [*φλεγμονή*]. *F.* phlegmoneux, euse; *I.* flemmonoso, a. Inflammatory.

Phlegmymeni'tis [*ὑμήν*]. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Phlo'baphene. $C_{30}H_{46}O_5$. An amorphous principle obtained by Etti (1878) from hops.

Phlogis'tic [*φλογίζω*]. *L.* phlogisticus; *F.* phlogistique; *G.* phlogistisch; *I.* flogistico. Heat-producing, inflammatory.

Phlogochro'ma (*L.*) [*φλογός, χρῶμα*]. Inflammatory color or tint.

Phlogogen'ic. Producing inflammation; a substance having such power.

Phlogog'enous [*γεννάω*]. *F.* phlogogène; *I.* flogogeno. Producing inflammation.

Phlogogonorrhœ'a (*L.*). Acute gonorrhœa.

Phlogosed' [*φλογός*]. *F.* phlogosé, ée. Inflamed.

Phlo'gosin. Leber's name for a product of cultures of *Staphylococcus aureus*, which produces intense local inflammation and suppuration.

Phlogo'sis [*φλόγωσις*]. *F.* phlogose; *G.* Entzundung; *I.* flogosi. Inflammation.

Phlogot'ic. Pertaining to, or causing, phlogosis.

Phloret'ic ac'id. $C_9H_{10}O_4$. *F.* acide phloorrhétique; *I.* acido floretico. A crystalline product of the action of potassa upon phlorizin.

Phlor'etin. $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$. *F.* phloorrhétine; *I.* floretina. A decomposition product of the action of dilute acids upon the glucoside phlorizin.

Phlorid'zin. Phlorizin.

Phlori'zein. $C_{21}H_{30}NO_{11}$. *F.* phloorrhizéine; *I.* florizeina. A product of the action of ammonia upon phlorizin.

Phlori'zin. $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$. *F.* phloorrhizine; *I.* florizina. Phloridzin, phlorrhizin; an inodorous, bitter, neutral, crystallizable glucoside obtained from the root-bark of the apple, pear, cherry, or plum tree; introduced as a substitute for quinine in treatment of intermittent fevers.

Phloroglu'cin. $C_6H_3(OH)_3$. A derivative of resorcin or of phlorizin, used in solution with vanillin as a test for free hydrochloric acid in the contents of the stomach, producing a deep-red color.

Phlo'rol. C_6H_6O. One of the constituents of creasote, existing also in crude carbolic acid.

Phlorrhi'zin. Phlorizin.

Phlox caroli'na, L. An indigenous southern herb, Nat. Ord. *Polemoniaceæ*; the roots are said to furnish a portion of commercial spigelia, and to be equally efficacious.

Phlyctæ'na, pl. æ (*L.*) [*φλύκταινα*]. *F.* phlyctène; *G.* Wasserbläschen; *I.* flittena. A small vesicle containing serum.

Phlyctæ'nis, pl. ides (*L.*). Phlyctæna.

Phlyc'tænoid. *F.* phlycténoïde; *I.* flittenoide. Resembling a phlyctæna; tending to phlyctæna.

Phlyctænophthal'mia (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. Phlyctenular ophthalmia.

Phlycteno'sis (*L.*) [*φλύκταινα, νόσος*]. *F.* phlycténose. Herpetic disorder. **P. aggrega'ta,** skin disease characterized by an eruption of vesicles of pin-head size, thickly set on an intensely red base, appearing in succession on different parts of the body, with intense itching. **P. labia'lis,** herpes labialis. **P. spar'sa,** herpes.

Phlyctæn'ula (*L.*). A minute phlyctæna occurring on the conjunctiva or cornea.

Phlyctène (*F.*). Phlyctæna.

Phlyc'tenoid. Phlyctænoid.

Phlycten'ular ophthal'mia. An inflammation of the cornea or conjunctiva characterized by the formation of small vesicles; herpes corneæ or conjunctivæ.

Phlyctid'ium (*L.*) [*φλύζω*]. Phlyctis.

Phlyc'tis (*L.*). A small inflammatory papule or vesicle; a phlyctæna.

Phlyktæna. Phlyctæna.

Phlyza'cia (*L.*) [*φλύζω*]. Ecthyma.

Phlyza'cion or **Phlyza'cium** (*L.*). Phlyctæna.

Phlyzid'ium (*L.*) [*φλύζω*]. Phlyctis.

Phobodip'sia (*L.*) [*φόβος, δίψα*]. Hydrophobia.

Phocom'elus (*L.*) [*φώκη, μέλος*]. *F.* phocomèle; *I.* focomelo. Monster in which the hands and feet appear to be attached to the trunk, without arms or legs.

Phœn'icine. Indigo carmine.

Phœnicis'mus (*L.*). Measles; rötheln.

Phœni'cius mor'bus (*L.*). Leprosy.

Phœnig'mus (*L.*) [*φοινίσσω*]. Rubefaction, redness.

Phœ'nix dactylif'era, L. The date-palm, cultivated in the tropics, particularly in Africa and Western Asia.

Phœnix'is (*L.*). Phœnigmus.

Phœn'odine. Hæmatin.

Phona'tion [*φωνή*]. *L.* phonatio; *G.* Stimmbildung; *I.* fonazione. Production of voice.

Phone'sis (*L.*). Phonation.

Phonet'ic. *F.* phonétique. Relating to sound or the voice.

Pho'nic [*φωνή*]. *L.* phonicus; *F.* phonique; *G.* phonisch; *I.* fonico. Pertaining to sound or to voice.

Phon'ograph [*γράφω*]. Instrument for making a graphic record of sounds.

Phonom'etry [*μετρέω*]. Measurement of intensity of sound emitted by a vibrating tuning-fork, to determine the presence or absence of a cavity beneath the surface.

Phonon'osus (*L.*) [*νόσος*]. Disorder of the voice.

Phonopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. Disease of the vocal organs.

Phono'sis (*L.*). Phonation.

Phonospas'mia (*L.*) [*σπασμός*]. *F.* phonospasme; *G.* Stimmkrampf; *I.* fonospasmia. Spasm of the vocal organs.

Phoraden'dron flaves'cens, Nutt. *Viscum flavescens*, Pursh.

Phor'mine. Pseudomorphine.

Phor'mium (*L.*). A genus of *Liliaceæ*. **P. te'nax,** Fors., New Zealand flax: native of New Zealand, cultivated for ornament; a decoction of the root and leaf-bases is recommended as a lotion for wounds.

Phorom'eter [*φορός, μέτρον*]. An instrument for determining insufficiencies of external ocular muscles, as shown by the tendency to deviation of the visual axes from their normal relations [Stevens].

Phoromet'ria (*L.*) [*φορός, μετρέω*]. Measurement of movement.

Phos'phas (*L.*). Phosphate. **P. ammon'icus** [P. Port.], ammonium phosphate. **P. ammon'ico-so'dicus** [Cod.], microcosmic salt. **P. bical'cicus** [Cod.], neutral calcium phosphate ($CaHPO_4$). **P. cal'cicus** [Cod.], calcium phosphate. **P. ferro'so-fer'ricus,** ferroso-ferric phosphate. **P. na'tricus** [P. Dan.] or **P. so'dicus** [Cod.], sodium phosphate.

Phos'phate. *L.* phosphas; *G.* phosphorsaures Salz; *I.* fosfato. A salt of phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4). **P. of i'ron:** see *Ferroso-ferric phosphate*, *Ferric phosphate*, and *Sodio-ferric citro-phosphate*. **P., trip'le,** phosphate of ammonia and magnesia ($MgNH_4PO_4 + 6H_2O$); a normal urinary deposit during the alkaline fermentation, sometimes pathologically present in fresh urine.

Phosphate (*F.*). Phosphate. **P. d'ammoniaque,** ammonium phosphate. **P. bicalcique,** neutral calcium phosphate ($CaHPO_4$). **P. de chaux,** calcium phosphate. **P. de fer,** phosphate of iron. **P. ferrique,** ferric phosphate. **P. monocalcique,** tetra-hydrogen or acid calcium phosphate (H_4Ca2PO_4). **P. de soude,** sodium phosphate. **P. de soude et d'ammoniaque,** microcosmic salt. **P. tricalcique,** precipitated calcium phosphate.

Phos'phenes [*φῶς, φαίνω*]. *F.* phosphènes; *G.* Druckbilder; *I.* fosfeni. Subjective sensations of light produced by pressure on the eyeball. **P. of accommoda'tion,** the phosphenes caused by the contraction of the ciliary muscle during the act of accommodation.

Phosphor (*G.*). Phosphorus; **—zink,** zinc phosphide.

Phos'phorated oil. *L.* oleum phosphoratum: *F.* huile phosphorée. A 1 per cent. solution of phosphorus in expressed oil of almonds; the U. S. P. and Cod. direct the subsequent addition of a small quantity of ether. A convenient form for the administration of phosphorus.

Phosphore rouge (*F.*). Amorphous phosphorus.

Phosphores'cence [*φῶς, φορέω*]. *L.* phosphorescentia; *G.* Phosphorescenz; *I.* fosforescencia. Emission of light like that given by phosphorus in the dark.

Phosphor'ic ac'id. *L.* acidum phosphoricum; *F.* solution officinale d'acide phosphorique; *G.* Phosphorsäure; *I.* acido fosforico. A colorless, odorless, strongly acid liquid, spec. grav. 1.347, composed of 50 per cent. of orthophosphoric acid (H_3PO_4) and 50 per cent. of water [U. S. P.]; spec. grav. 1.50, and contains 66.3 per cent. of acid [B. P.]; spec. grav. 1.120, and contains 20 per cent. of acid [P. G.]; tonic, refrigerant, caustic: see also *Diluted* and *Glacial p. a.*

Phosphoridro'sis (*L.*) [*ἱδρώς*]. Phosphorescent sweat, making the body luminous in the dark; reported in malaria, phthisis, and after the ingestion of certain fish.

Phosphoris'mus (*L.*). *F.* phosphorisme; *I.* fosforismo. The condition produced by long-continued or excessive doses of phosphorus.

Phosphorleber (*G.*). Liver with acute

fatty degeneration, seen in phosphorus poisoning.

Phosphornekrose (*G.*). Necrosis of the maxillary bones from chronic phosphorus poisoning.

Phos'phorous ac'id. H_3PO_3. *F.* acide phosphoreux; *I.* acido fosforoso. A crystalline deliquescent substance formed by the slow oxidation of phosphorus in moist air or by the action of water on phosphorus trioxide; forms with bases the salts called phosphites.

Phosphorsäure (*G.*). Phosphoric acid.

Phosphorsaure Kalkerde (*G.*). Calcium phosphate.

Phosphorsaures Ammonium (*G.*). Ammonium phosphate.

Phosphorsaures Natron (*G.*). Sodium phosphate.

Phosphorsaures Salz (*G.*). Sodium acid phosphate in urine.

Phosphoru'ria (*L.*) [φῶς, φέρω]. 1. Phosphuria. 2. Passage of urine which is luminous in the dark.

Phos'phorus. P [φῶς, φέρω]. *F.* phosphore; *G.* Phosphor; *I.* fosforo. A translucent, nearly colorless, wax-like non-metallic element, spec. grav. 1.83; soft and flexible at common temperatures, melts at 44° C., emits white fumes when exposed to the air, ignites at a temperature slightly above the melting point; is insoluble in water, soluble in absolute ether, fatty oils, and abundantly in carbon bisulphide; a nerve tonic and stimulant. An active irritant poison. In cases of acute phosphorus-poisoning the vomited matters and tissues are luminous in the dark. Lipowitz's test: Acidulate the suspected liquid with sulphuric acid, and boil with sulphur, which abstracts and combines with the phosphorus, which may be recognized by its luminosity or as phosphoric acid. See *Table of antidotes*; see also *Antiphlogistics* and *Red phosphorus*. **P. pills** [B. P.], pills of phosphorus.

Phosphure de zinc (*F.*). Zinc phosphide.

Phosphure'tum zin'cicum [Cod.]. Zinc phosphide.

Phosphu'ria (*L.*) [φῶς, φέρω, οὖρον]. Excess of phosphates in the urine.

Photal'gia (*L.*) [φῶς, ἄλγος]. Pain caused by light.

Photodyspho'ria (*L.*) [φῶς, δυσφορέω]. Intolerance of light.

Photogen'ic [γίγνω]. *F.* photogénique; *I.* fotogeno. Light-producing.

Photohæmotachom'eter [φῶς, αἷμα, ταχύς, μέτρον]. Instrument for registering photographically the velocity of current in a blood vessel [Cybulski].

Photom'eter [φῶς, μέτρον]. *F.* photometre; *G.* Lichtmesser; *I.* fotometro. Apparatus for comparing the intensity of two sources of light; see *Unit, photometric*.

Photomet'ric. *F.* photometrique; *G.* photometrisch; *I.* fotometrico. Pertaining to photometry. **P. unit**: see *Unit*.

Photom'etry. *F.* photométrie; *G.* Lichtmessung; *I.* fotometria. Measurement of the intensity of light.

Photomi'crograph [μικρός, γράφω]. Photograph of a minute object as seen through a microscope.

Photon'osus (*L.*) [φῶς, νόσος]. A disease due to exposure to sunlight.

Photo-paresthésie (*F.*). *I.* fotoparestesia. Defective retinal sensibility to bright light.

Photophobe (*F.*). One suffering from photophobia; photophobic.

Photopho'bia (*L.*) [φῶς, φόβος]. *F.* photophobie; *G.* Lichtscheu; *I.* fotofobia. Extreme sensibility of the eye to light.

Photophob'ic. *F.* photophobe. Fearing light; pertaining to photophobia.

Photophobie (*F.*). Photophobia.

Pho'tophone [φῶς, φωνή]. An apparatus in which the transmitting substance – selenium, for example – is so affected by the waves of sound that there is a change in the character of the transmitted light for each alteration in the wave-lengths of the sound.

Photophore (*F.*). Electric lamp for illuminating the interior of canals or cavities of the body.

Photop'sia (*L.*) [φῶς, ὄψις]. *F.* photopsie; *G.* Funkensehen; *I.* fotopsia. Subjective sensation of light.

Photoptom'eter [φῶς, ὀπτός, μέτρον]. Instrument for measuring acuteness of vision for homogeneous light [Parinaud].

Photo-shootur. Indian name for a pustular disease of camels resembling vaccinia [Mayne].

Photox'ylin. Name given to a kind of pyroxylin made by nitrating wood-pulp; recommended for use in the preparation of collodion.

Photu'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. Passage of phosphorescent urine.

Phra'sis (*L.*) [*φράσις*]. Speaking a connected sentence.

Phren [*φρήν*]. 1. Mind. 2. Diaphragm.

Phrenal'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. *G.* Phrenalgie; *I.* frenalgia. Psychalgia.

Phren'es (*L.*). Diaphragm.

Phrénésie (*F.*). Febrile delirium, frenzy.

Phreneti'asis (*L.*). Delirium, phrenitis.

Phrenet'ic. *F.* phrénétique; *G.* phrenetisch; *I.* frenetico. Frenzied, wildly delirious.

Phren'ic [*φρήν*]. *L.* phrenicus; *F.* phrénique; *I.* frenico. Relating to the diaphragm. **P. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ phrenicæ; *F.* artères diaphragmatiques; *G.* Zwerchfellschlagadern; *I.* arterie freniche. Those supplying the diaphragm. The **superior p. a.** is from the internal mammary; the **inferior p. a.**, from the abdominal aorta. **P. cen'tre.** *F.* centre phrénique; *I.* centro frenico. Central tendon of diaphragm: see *Diaphragm*. **P. gan'glion.** *L.* ganglion diaphragmaticum. Small ganglion in the diaphragm connected with right phrenic nerve and with the solar plexus. **P. nerve.** *L.* nervus phrenicus; *F.* nerf phrénique; *G.* Zwerchfellnerv; *I.* nervo frenico. The principal motor nerve of the diaphragm, derived from cervical plexus (mainly from the 4th cervical nerve). It passes across the scalenus anticus, in front of subclavian artery and root of lung, between pericardium and pleura (to which it gives filaments) to the diaphragm. **P. plex'us.** *L.* plexus phrenicus. Division of solar plexus accompanying inferior phrenic artery. **P. veins.** *L.* venæ phrenicæ; *G.* Zwerchfellsblutadern; *I.* vene diaframmatiche or freniche. Correspond to arteries of same name; discharge into inferior vena cava.

Phren'ica (*L.*). Mental diseases.

Phren'ico-col'ic lig'ament. Phrenocolic ligament.

Phrenicuslähmung (*G.*). Paralysis of parts supplied by phrenic nerve.

Phrénite (*F.*). *I.* frenite. Diaphragmitis.

Phrenit'ic. Pertaining to phrenitis.

Phreni'tis. *F.* phrénitis. Encephalitis, acute delirium.

Phre'no-col'ic lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum phreno-colicum. A fold of peritoneum passing from diaphragm opposite 10th or 11th rib to splenic flexure of colon. It assists to support the spleen, forming the splenic recess.

Phréno-costal, ale (*F.*). Relating to diaphragm and ribs.

Phre'no-gas'tric. *F.* phréno-gastrique; *I.* freno-gastrico. Gastro-phrenic.

Phréno-glottisme (*F.*). *I.* freno-glottismo. Spasm of diaphragm and muscles of glottis.

Phren'ograph [*φρήν, γράφω*]. *F.* phrénographe; *I.* frenografo. An instrument to register the movements of the diaphragm.

Phrenolep'sia erotemat'ica (*L.*). Doubting insanity.

Phrenol'ogy [*φρήν, λόγος*]. *F.* phrénologie; *I.* frenologia. Doctrine of the correspondence between mental characteristics or faculties and the shape of the skull.

Phrenonarco'sis (*L.*) [*νάρκωσις*]. Stupefaction; a dulling of the senses or intellect.

Phrenopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. *F.* phrénopathie; *I.* frenopatia. Mental disease.

Phrenople'gia (*L.*) [*πλήσσω*]. Sudden mental failure.

Phre'no-splen'ic. *F.* phréno-splénique; *I.* freno-splenico. Spleno-phrenic.

Phren'sy or **Phren'zy.** Frenzy.

Phricas'mus (*L.*) [*φρικάζω*]. Shivering from mental emotion, horripilation.

Phronemopho'bia (*L.*) [*φρονέω, φοβός*]. Morbid dread of thought.

Phtharsis (*L.*), **tar'sis** [*φθάρσις*]. Corruption.

Phthar'tic. *L.* phthariicus; *F.* phthartique. Deadly.

Phtheiræ'mia (*L.*) [*φθείρω, αἷμα*]. Corruption of the blood.

Phtheiriasis (*L.*). Phthiriasis.

Phthinoplasm, tin'o-plasm [*φθίνω, πλάσσω*]. C. J. B. Williams' term for the degenerated protoplasm which he supposed was the essence of tubercle.

Phthiri'asis (*L.*) [*φθείρ*]. *F.* phthiriase; *G.* Läusesucht; *I.* ftiriasi. Lousiness, especially applied to a disease in which lice are found burrowing in the skin.

Phthi'rium scabie'i (*L.*). Acarus scabiei.

Phthi'rius unguina'lis (*L.*). Pediculus pubis.

Phthisic, tiz'ik [φθίω]. Popular term for dyspnœa; asthma.

Phthisical, tiz'i-kal. *L.* phthisicus; *F.* phthisique; *G.* schwindsuchtig; *I.* tisico. Affected with, or pertaining to, phthisis.

Phthisie (*F.*). Phthisis. **P. aiguë,** miliary tuberculosis of the lungs. **P. des aiguiseurs,** grinders' or millstone makers' phthisis. **P. bacillaire,** pulmonary tuberculosis. **P. calcaire** or **calculeuse,** phthisis with formation of concretions. **P. cancéreuse,** cancer of the lungs. **P. caséeuse,** caseous pneumonia; chronic pneumonia. **P. cotonneuse,** pneumonoconiosis of cotton spinners. **P. dorsale,** Pott's disease; tabes dorsalis. **P. granuleuse,** or **galopante,** or **à granulations grises,** acute miliary tuberculosis. **P. hépatique,** atrophy of liver. **P. laryngée,** laryngeal phthisis; tuberculosis of larynx. **P. latente,** phthisis without obvious signs. **P. mélanique,** anthracosis. **P. mésentérique,** tuberculosis of mesentery. **P. trachéale,** tuberculosis of trachea. **P. ulcéreuse,** phthisis with ulceration of the respiratory tract.

Phthisiogène (*F.*). Causing or aiding to produce phthisis.

Phthisiol'ogy [φθίσις, λόγος]. *L.* phthisiologia; *F.* phthisiologie. Discourse on phthisis.

Phthisiophobie (*F.*). Morbid dread of phthisis.

Phthisique (*F.*). Phthisical.

Phthi'sis [φθίσις]. *F.* phthisie; *G.* Schwindsucht; *I.* tisi. 1. Tuberculosis. 2. Pulmonary tuberculosis. 3. Any pathological process causing continuous destruction of tissue. **P. bul'bi,** atrophy of the eyeball. **P. bulbi essentia'lis,** a shrinking of the coats of the eyeball not due to inflammation. **P. flor'ida,** acute phthisis. **P. laryngea,** tuberculosis of the larynx. **P. mesera'ica,** tabes mesenterica. **P. pulmona'lis** or **pulmo'num,** tubercular disease of the lungs. **P. vermina'lis,** loose.

Phthis'is-weed. *Ludwigia palustris,* Ell.

Phthisu'ria (*L.* [οὖρον]. *F.,* *G.* Phthisurie. Diabetes.

Phtho'icus (*L.*) [φθοή]. Phthisical.

Phthongodyspho'ria (*L.*) [φθόγγος, δυσφορία]. Morbid sensibility to sound.

Phthoroc'tonus (*L.*) [φθορά, κτείνω]. Fratricide.

Phy'cit. A kind of sugar obtained from the alga *Protococcus vulgaris.*

Phycocysti'tis. Capsulitis.

Phygan'trus (*L.*) [φεύγω, ἄντρον]. Term applied to skulls in which the vertical let fall upon the radius fixus from the most projecting point of the torus frontalis falls behind that let fall from the nasion by a distance of from 6 to 10 mm. [Lissauer].

Phygeth'lon [φύγεθλον]. Boil.

Phygœde'ma (*L.*) [φυγή, οἴδημα]. Wandering œdema.

Phygogalac'tics [φεύγω, γάλα]. Agents which check the secretion of milk and promote absorption of that which has been secreted.

Phygometo'pus (*L.*) [μέτωπον]. Term applied to skulls in which a line drawn from bregma to nasal point makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 8° to 33.5° [Lissauer].

Phygopis'thius (*L.*) [ὄπισθε]. Term applied to skulls in which the line drawn through lambda and inion makes with the radius fixus an angle of 106° to 127° [Lissauer].

Phygoproso'pus (*L.*) [πρόσωπον] Term applied to skulls in which the line drawn from nasion to alveolar point makes with the radius fixus an angle of 38° to 66.5° [Lissauer].

Phygorrhi'nus [ῥίς]. Term applied to skulls in which the line drawn between nasion and subnasal point makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 36° to 66.5° [Lissauer].

Phyllan'thus (*L.*). A genus of *Euphorbiaceæ.* **P. Em'blica,** L., a tree common in India, the source of myrobalani emblicæ. **P. niru'ri,** L., and **P. urina'ria,** L., indigenous to India; in repute among the natives as tonic, diuretic, and deobstruent.

Phyllosteophy'tum (*L.*) [φύλλον, ὀστέον, φύω]. A laminated osteophyte.

Phylogenet'ic [φῦλον, γεννάω]. Pertaining to genealogical development or to lines of descent.

Phylog'eny [φῦλον, γεννάω]. *F.* phylogénie; *G.* Stammesgeschichte. Evolutionary history; the genesis of the race, as opposed to ontogeny, the development of the individual.

Phy'ma, pl. **ata** (*L.*) [φῦμα]. Tumor, tubercle. **P., ficous,** sycosis. **P. per'nio,** frost-bite.

Phy'matoid [φῦμα, εἶδος]. *F.* phymateux. Tubercle-like.

Phymatorhu'sin. A black granular

pigment obtained from melanotic sarcoma in man.

Phymato'ses (*L.*). 1. Tubercular diseases or scrofula. 2. Elephantiasis.

Phymocnido'sis (*L.*) [*κνίδωσις*]. Urticaria.

Phymolep'ra (*L.*) [*λέπρα*]. Tubercular leprosy.

Phy'sa (*L.*) [*φυσάω*]. 1. Flatus. 2. Bulla.

Phy'sagogues [*φῦσα, ἀγωγός*]. *L.* physagoga. Carminatives.

Phy'salin. $C_{14}H_{16}O_5$. *F.* physaline; *I.* fisalina. An amorphous bitter principle of *Physalis Alkekengi*.

Physa'lis Alkeken'gi, L. Strawberry-tomato, winter-cherry; European herb, cultivated and naturalized in the U. S.

Physa'lis visco'sa, L. Ground-cherry, indigenous; the berries are diuretic.

Physasth'ma (*L.*) [*ἄσθμα*]. Asthma with emphysema.

Physco'nia (*L.*) [*φύσκων*]. *F.* physconie; *I.* fisconia. Abdominal enlargement or tumor. **P. adipo'sa,** fatty enlargement of the abdomen. **P. bilio'sa,** enlargement of the gall-bladder. **P. lie'nis,** enlarged spleen. **P. strumo'sa,** scrofulous enlargement of mesenteric glands.

Physe'ma (*L.*) [*φυσάω*]. Tympanites, emphysema.

Physe'ter macroceph'alus, L. The sperm whale, Class *Mammalia*, Ord. *Cetacea*: see *Spermaceti* and *Ambergris*.

Physiatreusiolo'gia (*L.*). Doctrine of the powers of medicine.

Physiat'rics [*φύσις, ἰατρεία*]. *G.* Physiatrik. 1. That part of medicine relating to therapeutical applications of the physical forces, such as heat, light, electricity, etc. 2. Old term for the healing power of nature.

Physiautocrati'a (*L.*) [*αὐτο-κρατής*]. The power of nature.

Physiautotherapi'a (*L.*) [*αὐτός, θεραπεύω*]. Expectant treatment.

Physic, fiz'ik [*φυσικός*]. 1. A medicine. 2. The science and art of medicine. 3. To give medicine; see also *Indian physic*.

Phys'ical. *L.* physicus; *F.* physique; *G.* physisch; *I.* fisico. Pertaining to physics; to matter in mass and the forces acting on it. **P. examina'tion,** examination of appearances, dimensions, sounds, etc. presented by a patient. **P. signs,** those derived from auscultation, inspection, percussion, etc.

Physi'cian [*φυσικός*]. *L.* medicus; *F.* médecin; *G.* Arzt; *I.* medico. One who devotes himself to the science or art of medicine, and more especially to internal diseases or those treated by medicines. A medical man. In the U. S. it is nearly synonymous with "general practitioner."

Phys'ic-nut. Purging-nut.

Phys'ic-root. Leptandra, Culver's root, *Veronica virginica*, L.

Phys'ics. *F.* physique; *G.* Physik; *I.* fisica. Study of the phenomena of bodies, and of the forces acting on them, excluding those acting on atoms, which pertain to chemistry. **P., med'ical,** physics as applied to physiology, pathology, diagnosis, or treatment.

Physiog'nomy [*φύσις, γνώμη*]. *L.* physiognomia; *F.* physiognomonie; *I.* fisionomia or fisonomia. 1. Appearance of the face or features. 2. The judging the mental and moral character of a person by examination of his face.

Physiolog (*G.*). Physiologist.

Physiolo'gia (*L.*) [*λόγος*]. Physiology.

Physiolog'ical. *L.* physiologicus; *F.* physiologique; *G.* physiologisch; *I.* fisiologico. Pertaining to physiology. **P. anat'omy:** see *Anatomy*. **P. an'tidote,** one which, when given to a healthy person, produces effects opposite to those produced by the poison for which it is administered. **P. doc'trine,** Broussaism. **P. salt solu'tion:** see *Salt solution*. **P. test,** trial by its physiological action upon animals of a substance suspected of being a poison: see *Atropia, Strychnia, Physostigma*, etc.

Physiol'ogist. *L.* physiologus; *F.* physiologiste; *G.* Physiolog; *I.* fisiologista. One who devotes himself to the study of physiology.

Physiol'ogy. *L.* physiologia; *F., G.* Physiologie; *I.* fisiologia. The doctrine of the vital phenomena of organisms, and their relations to chemical and physical laws.

Physiol'ysis (*L.*) [*λύω*]. The process of natural decomposition of organic matter by oxidation, putrefaction, etc.

Physiono'mia (*L.*) [*νόμος*]. *F.* physionomie; *I.* fisionomia. 1. Natural philosophy. 2. Physiognomy.

Physiotherapi'a (*L.*). Expectant treatment.

Phy'sis (*L.*) [*φύσις*]. Nature, the nature of a thing.

Phy'socele [*κήλη*]. *F.* physocele; *I.* fisocele. A hernia containing gas.

Physocœ'lia (*L.*) [*κοιλία*]. Tympanites.

Physocol'ica (*L.*). Flatulent colic.

Phy'so-hæmatome'tra (*L.*) [*αἷμα, μήτρα*]. An accumulation, in the womb, of sanguineous fluid and gas.

Physome'tra (*L.*) [*μήτρα*]. *F.* physométre; *I.* fisometria. Accumulation of gas in the womb.

Physon'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. 1. A tumor containing air. 2. Emphysema.

Physos'cheocele (*L.*) [*ὑσχέω, κήλη*]. Flatulent oscheocele.

Physospas'mus (*L.*) [*ἀποσπάω*]. Colic with flatulence.

Physostig'ma. *F.* fève du Calabar; *G.* Kalabarbohne; *I.* fava del Calabar. The seed of *Physostigma venenosum*, Balf., a leguminous, woody climbing plant of western Africa; Calabar bean, ordeal bean. Contains the alkaloids physostigmine and calabarine (*q. v.*); used by the natives in trial by ordeal.

Physostig'matin. Eserin.

Physostig'mia (*L.*). Physostigmine.

Physostigmi'næ salicy'las (*L.*). Physostigmine salicylate.

Physostig'mine. *G.* Physostigmin; *I.* fisostigmina. Eserine; an amorphous alkaloid, the poisonous principle of Calabar bean; used locally to produce contraction of the pupil; internally in paralysis and as an antidote to strychnine and atropine. A powerful depressant neurotic poison, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzol. Bromine in potassium bromide gives a red color (very delicate); said to react with sulphuric acid and potassium bichromate like strychnia; most satisfactory test is application to pupil; see *Calabar bean*; also *Table of antidotes*. **P. salic'ylate.** *L.* physostigminæ salicylas; *G.* Physostigmin-Salicylat. Product of the combination of pure salicylic acid with the alkaloid physostigmine; said to be less liable to decomposition than other salts of physostigmine. **P. sul'phate**, eserine sulphate.

Physostigmin-Salicylat (*G.*). Physostigmine salicylate.

Physotho'rax (*L.*) [*θώραξ*]. Pneumatothorax.

Phytalbumose (*G.*). Form of albumose found in plants.

Phytoalope'cia (*L.*) [*φυτόν, ἀλώπηξ*]. *F.* phytoalopécie; *I.* fitoalopecia. Alopecia areata.

Phytoder'mata (*L.*) [*δέρμα*]. Dermatophytes.

Phytog'raphy [*γράφω*]. *F.* phytographie; *I.* fitografia. Description of plants.

Phytolac'ca (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Phytolaccaceæ*. **P.-ber'ry.** *L.* phytolaccæ bacca; *F.* raisin d'Amérique; *G.* amerikanische Kermesbeere; *I.* bacche di fitolacca. Poke-berry; the fruit of *Phytolacca decandra*, L.; alterative, emetic, and purgative. **P. decan'dra**, L., poke, skoke, garget; a perennial North American herb; the leaves, root, and berries are used medicinally, the young shoots for culinary purposes. **P.-root.** *L.* phytolaccæ radix; *F.* racine de phytolaque; *G.* Kermesbeerenwurzel; *I.* radice di fitolacca. Poke-root; the root of *Phytolacca decandra*, L.; medicinal properties like the berry.

Phytolac'cæ bac'cæ (*L.*). Phytolacca-berries.

Phytolac'cæ ra'dix (*L.*). Phytolacca-root.

Phytolac'cic ac'id. An amorphous principle separated by Terreil (1881) from phytolacca-berries.

Phytolaccin, fī-to-lak'sin. Name inappropriately given to a powdered alcoholic extract of poke-root.

Phytolo'gia (*L.*) [*φυτόν, λόγος*]. *F.* phytologie; *I.* fitologia. Botany.

Phytomen'tagra (*L.*). Sycosis.

Phytopar'asite [*παράσιτος*]. *I.* fitoparasita. A vegetable parasite.

Phytopathol'ogy [*πάθος, λόγος*]. *F.* phytopathologie; *I.* fitopatologia. 1. The pathology of plants. 2. The pathology of diseases due to vegetable organisms.

Phy'toplasm [*πλάσσω*]. Protoplasm of the vegetable cell.

Phyto'sis (*L.*) [*φυτόν*]. *F.* phytose; *I.* fitosi. Production of disease by vegetable parasites. **P. annula'ta**, tinea circinata. **P. favo'sa**, tinea favosa. **P. ton'surans**, tinea tonsurans. **P. versic'olor**, tinea versicolor.

Phytos'terin. *F.* physostérine. A neutral principle obtained by Hesse from physostigma.

Phytovitel'lin. Vegetable vitellin; a globulin-like body resembling animal vitellin; found in the seeds of many plants, as in the pumpkin.

Pi'a ma'ter (*L.*). *F.* pie-mère; *G.* weiche Haut, Gefässhaut; *I.* pia madre. The vascular plexiform membrane immediately investing the brain and spinal cord. **P. m. tes'tis**, tunica vasculosa.

Pi'a me'ninx (*L.*). Pia mater.

Piaga (*I.*). Wound, ulcer. **P. di Delhi**, Delhi boil.

Pi'al sheath. *G.* Pialscheide: see *Sheaths of optic nerve.*

Pialtrichter (*G.*). The funnel-shaped entrance by which blood-vessels penetrate the pia mater to supply the spinal cord or brain.

Pi'an. Yaws.

Piani del bacino (*I.*). Planes of pelvis.

Piani fuocali (*I.*). Focal planes.

Piani principali (*I.*). Planes, principal.

Pianiforme (*F.*, *I.*). Resembling pian.

Piano (*I.*). Plane.

Pianoforte-players' cramp. *F.* crampe des pianistes; *G.* Klavierspielerkrampf. Painful spasm of muscles of forearm, due to excessive piano practice.

Pianta (*I.*). Plant. **P. del piede**, sole of the foot.

Piantagine (*I.*). Plantago. **P. maggiore**, *Plantago major*, L.

Pi'ar (*L.*) [πίαρ]. Fatness.

Piarhæ'mia (*L.*) [αἷμα]. *F.* piarrhémie; *I.* piarremia. Lipæmia.

Piarolyt'ic [λυτικός]. Fat-decomposing or emulsifying.

Piarrhémie (*F.*). Lipæmia.

Piartrosi (*I.*). Pyarthrosis.

Piattola (*I.*). *Pediculus pubis.*

Pi'ca (*L.*). *I.* picacio. Morbid appetite for unusual articles of food.

Picacis'mus (*L.*) [pix]. Depilation by use of a pitch plaster.

Picamar. *I.* picamare. Name given by Reichenbach to a bitter oily compound found in heavy oil of tar.

Piccolo, a (*I.*). Small, little. **P. complesso**, trachelo-mastoid. **P. gluteo**, gluteus maximus. **P. palmare**, palmaris longus. **P. pettorale**, pectoralis minor. **P. psoas**, psoas parvus. **P. pterigoideo**, external pterygoid muscle. **P. rotondo**, teres minor. **P. testa**, capitellum.

Pic'ea (*L.*). A genus of *Coniferæ*. **P. balsa'mea**, Loud., *Abies balsamea*, Marsh. **P. canaden'sis**, Link., *Abies canadensis*, Michx. **P. excel'sa**, Link., *Abies excelsa*, DC.

Pichi. Wood of *Fabiana imbricata*, Chili; used in decoction for diseases of the bladder.

Pichu'rim-beans. *L.* fabæ puchury; *F.* fèves pichurim; *G.* Pichurimbohnen; *I.* fava di pichurim. Sassafras-nuts, Brazilian nutmegs, the cotyledons of *Nectandra Puchury major*, Nees, and *N. Puchury minor*, Nees; contain a volatile oil, a soft and a solid fat: aromatic stimulant.

Picoline (*F.*). $C_{12}H_7N$. One of the pyridines.

Picotement (*F.*). Prickling sensation.

Picotin or **Picotte** (*F.*). Sheep-pox.

Picra'conine. $C_{24}H_{41}NO_9$. *F.* picroaconine. A derivative of picraconitine by saponification with an alkali.

Picracon'itine. $C_{31}H_{45}NO_{10}$. *F.* picroaconitine. An alkaloid derived from *Aconitum napellus*, L., either preëxisting in the plant or an accidental product due to the method of preparation.

Picræ'na excel'sa, Lindl. Quassia-tree, Nat. Ord. *Simarubeæ*, native of the West Indies: see *Quassia.*

Picram'nia (*L.*). A genus of *Simarubeæ*. **P. antides'ma**, a shrub growing in Mexico and the West Indies; the bark, cascara amarga, Honduras-bark, is recommended as an alterative in syphilis. **P. cilia'ta**, native of Brazil; bark used as a substitute for cascarilla.

Pic'ras (*L.*). Picrate. **P. ammon'icus**, ammonium picrate. **P. potas'sicus** [F. Mex.], potassium picrate.

Picras'ma excel'sa, Planch. *Picræna excelsa*, Swartz.

Pic'rate [πικρός]. *L.* picras; *F.* picrate; *I.* picrato. A salt of picric acid.

Picrate d'ammoniaque (*F.*). Ammonium picrate.

Picrato (*I.*). Picrate. **P. di ammoniaca**, ammonium picrate.

Pic'ria (*L.*) [πικρός]. Bitterness.

Pic'ric acid. $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$. *L.* acidum picricum; *F.* acide picrique; *G.* Pikrinsäure: *I.* acido picrico. Carbazotic acid, trinitrophenic acid, nitrophenisic acid; a bright-yellow, inodorous, crystalline substance, having an acid and extremely bitter taste, staining organic matter permanently yellow; soluble in 86 parts of water at 15° C., readily soluble in alcohol or ether; obtained by heating a mixture of carbolic and

strong nitric acids, evaporating, and crystallizing; used for hardening tissues for microscopic examination, as a test for albumin in the urine, and internally in intermittents and other diseases.

Pic'ric-ac'id test. For glucose in urine, by deep-red coloration of picric-acid solution in presence of liquor potassæ.

Pic'ro-car'mine. *F.* picro-carminate; *G.* Pikrokarmin; *I.* picro-carminio. A staining fluid made by adding to picric acid an ammoniacal solution of carmine.

Picroglyc'ion. *I.* pieroglicio. A peculiar principle, having a bitter and sweet taste, isolated from dulcamara.

Pic'romel [πικρός, μέλι]. *I.* picromele. A bitter mixture obtained from bile.

Picropodophyl'lin. An intensely bitter, crystallizable compound produced by the action of ammonia upon podophyllotoxin.

Pic'rotin. $C_{30}H_{36}O_{16}$. *F.* picrotine. According to Barth and Kretschy (1880), one of the constituent principles of picrotoxin.

Picrotox'in. $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$. *L.* picrotoxinum; *F.* picrotoxine; *G.* Pikrotoxin; *I.* picrotossina. A neutral, crystalline, very bitter principle prepared from the seeds of *Anamirta paniculata*, Colebr.; according to Barth and Kretschy (1880), it is a mixture of picrotoxinin, picrotin, and anamirtin; a motor stimulant and parasiticide. Sparingly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; hot sulphuric acid gives an orange-yellow color, paler on cooling; nitric and hydrochloric acids do not affect it. Acts like grape-sugar in Trommer's test: see *Table of antidotes*.

Picrotox'inin. $C_{15}H_{16}O_6H_2O$. According to Barth and Kretschy, one of the constituent principles of picrotoxin.

Picrotox'inum (*L.*) [πικρός, τοξικόν]. Picrotoxin.

Picurim (*I.*). Pichurim.

Pidocchio (*I.*). Louse.

Pie'bald skin, acquired. Vitiligo.

Piecchisi (*I.*). Effusion of pus.

Pied (*F.*). Foot. P. de canard, podophyllum. P. de chat, *Antennaria dioica*, Gærtn. P. du diaphragme, pillars of the diaphragm: see *Diaphragm*. P. d'éléphant, elephantiasis. P. d'hippocampe, pes hippocampi. P. de loup, lycopodium. P. de Madura, Madura foot. P. du pédoncule cérébral, crusta. P. de poulain, tussilago. P. de veau, *Arum maculatum*, L.

Pied-bot (*F.*). Club-foot.

Pied-creux (*F.*). Foot with abnormal arching of the instep.

Piede (*I.*). Foot. P. cavo, abnormal arching of the instep. P. del diaframma, pillars of the diaphragm. P. d'elefante, elephantiasis. P. equino, pes equinus. P. d'ippocampo, pes hippocampi. P. di Madura, Madura foot. P. piatto, flat-foot. P. torto, club-foot. P. valgo, pes valgus. P. varo, pes varus.

Pied'mont Springs. Sulphur springs, near Oakland, Alameda Co., California. Also chalybeate waters, near Danbury, Stokes Co., North Carolina. Also sulphuretted and chalybeate waters Piedmont Springs, Burke Co., North Carolina.

Pied-plat (*F.*). Flat-foot.

Pie'dra. A form of trichorexis nodosa.

Piega (*I.*), pl. **Pieghe.** Fold. P. ariteno-epiglottica, aryteno-epiglottic fold. P. del Douglas, fold of Douglas.

Piegatura (*I.*). Fold.

Pieghe cerebrali (*I.*). Cerebral convolutions.

Pieghe genitali (*I.*). Genital folds.

Pielite or **Pielitide** (*I.*). Pyelitis.

Pielometro (*I.*). Pelvimeter.

Pielonefrite (*I.*). Pyelo-nephritis.

Piemasia (*I.*). Pyæmia.

Pie-mère (*F.*). Pia mater.

Piemesi (*I.*). Vomiting of purulent matter.

Piemia (*I.*). Pyæmia.

Pienezza (*I.*). Plenitude, fulness, plethora.

Pie-plant. *Rheum Rhaponticum*, L.

Pierre (*F.*). Stone, concretion, calculus. P. auditive, otolith. P. à cautère, potassa moulded into cylinders. P. divine, aluminated copper. P. infernale, moulded nitrate of silver. P. infernale diluee, diluted nitrate of silver. P. intestinale, enterolith. P. ophthalmique, crystallized copper sulphate. P. ponce, pumice-stone. P. stercorale, enterolith. P. de vin, potassium bitartrate.

Piétin (*F.*). Foot-rot of sheep.

Pietra (*I.*). Stone. P. da cauterio, potassa moulded into cylinders. P. divina, aluminated copper. P. infernale, moulded nitrate of silver. P. infernale mite, diluted nitrate of silver. P. intestinale, enterolith. P. ottalmica, crystals of copper sulphate.

Pietrante (*I.*). Calculous.

Pietre stercoracee (*I.*). Enteroliths.

Pig ty'phoid. Swine-plague.

Pig'eon lice. *Dermanyssus avium.*

Pig'eon-ber'ry. *Phytolacca decandra*, L.

Pig'eon-breast. Projection forward of the sternum in a keel-like form.

Pig'ment. *L.* pigmentum; *G.* Farbstoff; *I.* pigmento. Coloring matter. **P.-cells,** cells containing pigment-granules.

Pigment (*G.*); **—ablagerung,** pigmentary deposit; **—anhäufung,** accumulation of pigment; **—anordnung,** arrangement of pigment; **—atrophie,** want of pigment, leucopathia; **—bacterien,** chromogenous schizomycetes; **—bildung,** formation of pigment; **—flechte,** tinea versicolor; **—geschwulst,** pigment-tumor; **—hypertrophie,** excessive production of pigment, as in certain nævi; **—induration,** induration of the lungs, with deposit of pigment; **—körnchenkugeln,** large cells with granular pigment found around old blood-extravasations; **—körperchen,** pigmentary corpuscle; **—krebs,** melanotic cancer; **—los,** without pigment; **—maal,** nævus pigmentosus; **—mangel,** deficiency of pigment, albinism; **—sarkom,** melanotic sarcoma; **—warze,** pigmental nævus.

Pigmen'tal. Pertaining to, or producing, pigment.

Pig'mentary. *L.* pigmentarius; *F.* pigmentaire; *G.* pigmentarisch; *I.* pigmentario. Pigmental. **P. lay'er.** *L.* tapetum nigrum. The outer stratum of the retina, composed of pavement epithelium thickly filled on the inner surface with pigment.

Pigmenta'tion. *G.* Pigmentirung; *I.* pigmentazione. Production or arrangement of pigment.

Pigmentato, a (*I.*). Pigmented.

Pigmenté, ée (*F.*). Containing pigment; colored.

Pigmenteux, euse (*F.*). Pigmental.

Pigmento (*I.*). Pigment.

Pigmentoso, a (*I.*). Pigmental.

Pigmen'tum (*L.*). A pigment, a dye. **P. glas'ti** or **P. in'dicum,** indigo. **P. ic'di et o'lei pi'cis,** Coster's paste. **P. ni'grum,** black pigment of the choroid of the eye.

Pignon d'Inde (*F.*). Seed of *Jatropha curcas.*

Pig-nut. Broom hickory, *Carya porcina*, Nutt.

Pigodidimo (*I.*). Pygopagus. **Pigomelo,** dipygus. **Pigopago,** pygopagus. **Pigo-parasitico,** pygo-parasiticus.

Pig'weed. *Chenopodium album.* L.; said to be sedative and antihæmorrhoidal.

Piico (*I.*). Pyic.

Piina (*I.*). Pyin.

Pii'tis. *F.*, *I.* piite. Inflammation of the pia mater.

Pikrinsäure (*G.*). Picric acid.

Pikrinschwefelsäure (*G.*). Sulphopicric acid.

Pikrokarmin (*G.*). Picrocarmine.

Pikrope'gæ (*L.*) [πικρός, πηγή]. Bitter mineral springs.

Pikropodophyl'lin. Picropodophyllin.

Pikrotoxin (*G.*). Picrotoxin.

Pil., abbv. for **Pilula** (*L.*), pill.

Pi'lar. *L.* pilaris; *F.* pilaire; *G.* haarig; *I.* pilare. Pertaining to, or covered with, hair. **P. mus'cles,** arrectores pilorum.

Pilastri (*I.*). Pillars. **P. posteriori del trigono,** crura of fornix. **P. del trigono,** pillars of the fornix.

Pi'lea pu'mila, Gray. Richweed, clearweed. Indigenous species of *Urticaceæ;* juice used in rhus-poisoning.

Pileflebite (*I.*). Pylephlebitis.

Pilenfrassi (*I.*). Pylemphraxis.

Pi'leous. *L.* pilosus; *F.* pileux, euse; *I.* piloso. Pertaining to hair, hairy. **P. sys'tem,** comprises the different species of hair upon the human body.

Piles. Hæmorrhoids.

Piletrombosi (*I.*). Thrombosis of portal vein.

Pi'leus (*L.*). Cap, shield.

Pileux, euse (*F.*). Pileous.

Pile'wort. 1. *Ranunculus bulbosus*, L. 2. *Erechthites hieracifolia*, Raf. 3. *Amarantus hypochondriacus*, L.

Pi'li, pl. of **Pilus** (*L.*). Hairs. **P. cibo'tii,** the hairs of the fern *Cibotium Barometz*, Smith [P. Ross.]; used as a styptic in hæmorrhage from wounds. **P. cu'tis,** lanugo. **P. gossyp'ii,** cotton. **P. subaxilla'res,** hircipili.

Piliation (*F.*). Production of hair.

Piliers (*F.*). Pillars. **P. postérieurs du trigone,** crura of fornix. **P. du trigone,** pillars of the fornix.

Pilif'erous. *L.* piliferus; *F.* pilifère;

G. haartragend; *I.* pilifero. Hair-producing.

Pi'liform. *L.* piliformis; *F.* piliforme; *G.* haarformig; *I.* piliforme. Hair-shaped.

Pi'ligan. South American name for *Lycopodium saururus.*

Pilig'anine. Amorphous alkaloid extracted from *Lycopodium saururus*, Lam.; poisonous, producing emesis and convulsions.

Pilig'erous. *L.* piligerus; *F.* piligère. Piliferous.

Pilimic'tion. *L.* pilimictio; *G.* Haarharnen; *I.* pilimictione, pilimizione. Passage of hair in the urine.

Pill. *L.* pilula; *F.* pilule; *G.* Pille; *I.* pillola. Medicine in the form of a small globular mass that may be swallowed without mastication: see also *Pills.* **P. of car'bonate of i'ron** [B. P.]: see *Mass of carbonate of iron.* **P. of col'ocynth and hen'bane.** *L.* pilula colocynthidis et hyoscyami. Compound pill of colocynth 2 parts, extract of hyoscyamus 1 part; mix [B. P.]. **P. of ipecacuan'ha with squill.** *L.* pilula ipecacuanhæ cum scilla. Compound powder of ipecac 3, squill 1, ammoniacum 1, treacle q. s.; make a mass [B. P.]. **P. of lead and o'pium.** *L.* pilula plumbi cum opio. Lead acetate 6, opium 1, confection of roses 1; beat into a uniform mass [B. P.].

Pil'lar. *F.* pilier; *G.* Säule; *I.* pilastro. In anatomy a structure of a columnar form serving as an appendage to a vaulted organ. **P-s. of Cor'ti,** rods of Corti. **P-s. of di'aphragm:** see *Diaphragm.* **P-s. of exter'nal abdom'inal ring.** *L.* crura annuli inguinalis. Two diverging bundles of fibres implanted on either side the ring, the inner to the anterior surface of the symphysis pubis, the outer with Poupart's ligament upon the spine of the pubis. **P-s. of fauces.** *L.* arcus palatoglossus; *G.* Gaumenbogen. Curved arches at the sides of passage from mouth to pharynx, formed by prominence of muscles. The **anterior p.** is occupied by the palatoglossus, the **posterior p.** by the palatopharyngeus. **P-s. of for'nix.** *L.* columnæ fornicis; *F.* piliers du trigone; *G.* Gewolbesäulen; *I.* pilastri del trigono. Continuations of fornix downward toward base of brain. The **anterior p-s.** pass down in front of the foramina of Monro, and can be traced as **radices ascendentes fornicis** to the mammillary tubercles, thence reflected upward as **radices descendentes fornicis,** or bundles of Vieq d'Azyr, to the basis of the anterior nucleus of the optic thalamus. The **posterior p-s.** are usually called the crura of the fornix, which see. **P-s. of ve'lum pala'ti,** pillars of fauces.

Pill'box, hydat'id. Endogenous echinococcus cyst.

Pille (*G.*). Pill.

Pillicosh'y or **Pilliocau'sia.** Hiera picra.

Pillola (*I.*). Pill. **Pillolare,** pilular.

Pills: see *Asiatic, Bonitus', Belloste's, Blancard's, Blaud's, Blue, Compound, Compound cathartic, Dinner, Dupuytren's, Frank's, Fuller's, Griffith's, Hooper's, Lady Webster's, Lartigue's, Meglin's, Morrison's, Mercurial, Plummer's, Phosphorus, Rufus', Ricord's, Tunjore pills.* **P. of al'oes.** *L.* pilulæ aloes; *F.* pilules aloëtiques savonneuses. Made of equal parts of aloes and soap [U. S. P., Cod.]; of aloes 16, soap 8, confection of roses 1, oil of nutmeg 1 [B. P.]. **P. of al'oes and asafet'ida.** *L.* pilulæ aloes et asafœtidæ. Contain of aloes, asafetida, and soap, each 1½ grs. [U. S. P.]. **P. of al'oes and i'ron.** *L.* pilulæ aloes et ferri; *G.* italianische Pillen. 1. Aloes 100 grs., dried sulphate of iron 100 grs., aromatic powder 100 grs., confection of roses a sufficient quantity; make 100 pills [U. S. P.]. 2. Aloes 4, sulphate of iron 6, compound powder of cinnamon 6, confection of roses 8; make a mass [B. P.]. 3. Aloes, dried sulphate of iron, equal parts; make a mass with alcohol and divide into pills, each to weigh 0.10 gms. [P. G.]. **P. of al'oes and mas'tic.** *L.* pilulæ aloes et mastiche. Lady Webster's dinner pills. Aloes 200 grs., mastic 50 grs., red rose 50 grs., to make 100 pills [U. S. P.]. **P. of al'oes and myrrh.** *L.* pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ. 1. Aloes 200 grs., myrrh 100 grs., aromatic powder 50 grs., syrup q. s.; make 100 pills [U. S. P.]. 2. Aloes 2, myrrh 1, crocus ½, treacle 1, glycerin a sufficiency to make a mass [B. P.]. **P. of asafet'ida.** *L.* pilulæ asafœtidæ. Asafetida 19.5 gm., soap 6.5 gm.; make 100 pills [U. S. P.]. **P. of i'odide of i'ron.** *L.* pilulæ ferri iodidi, *F.* pilules d'iodure ferreux. Blancard's pills; each pill contains of ferrous iodide 0.063 gm. [U. S. P.], 0.05 gm. [Cod.], protected by sugar and licorice powder [U. S. P.], by honey [Cod.]. **P. of o'pium.** *L.* pilulæ opii [U. S. P.], pilula saponis composita [B. P.]. 1. Opium 100 grains, soap 25 grains, water q. s.; make a mass and divide into 100 pills [U.

S. P.]. 2. Opium 1 part, soap 4 parts, glycerin q. s.; make a mass [B. P.]. **P. of phos'phorus.** *L.* pilulæ phosphori. 1. Phosphorus 0.06 gm., althæa 5.20 gm., acacia 1.30 gm., glycerin 2.60 gm., water 1.30 gm., chloroform 3.20 gm., balsam of Tolu q. s., ether q. s.; make 100 pills [U. S. P.]. 2. Phosphorus 3 grs., balsam of Tolu 120 grs., yellow wax 57 grs.; make a mass, and keep it immersed in cold water; when dispensed, every 2 grains is to be incorporated with one grain of curd soap [B. P.]. **P. of rhu'barb.** *L.* pilulæ rhei. Rhubarb 300 grs., soap 100 grs.; to make 100 pills [U. S. P.].

Pilocarpi'næ hydrochlo'ras (*L.*). Hydrochlorate of pilocarpine.

Pilocarpi'næ ni'tras [B. P.]. Pilocarpine nitrate.

Pilocar'pine. $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$. *I.* pilocarpina. A non-volatile, uncrystallizable alkaloid obtained from pilocarpus, a powerful sudorific: see *Table of antidotes*. **P. hydrochlo'rate.** *L.* pilocarpinæ hydrochloras; *F.* chlorhydrate de pilocarpine; *G.* Pilocarpinhydrochlorid; *I.* cloridrato di pilocarpina. A white, crystalline, deliquescent, odorless, slightly bitter, neutral salt of pilocarpine. **P. mu'riate,** pilocarpine hydrochlorate. **P. ni'trate.** $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2 \cdot HNO_3$. *L.* pilocarpinæ nitras; *F.* azotate de pilocarpine. The nitrate of the alkaloid pilocarpine, in white crystalline powder or in acicular crystals; soluble in 8 or 9 parts of water, freely soluble in alcohol; properties same as the alkaloid.

Pilocarpinhydrochlorid (*G.*). Pilocarpine hydrochlorate.

Pilocarpi'num hydrochlo'ricum [P. G.]. Pilocarpine hydrochlorate.

Pilocar'pus. Jaborandi. The leaflets of *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius*, Lem., a Brazilian shrub, Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ*. A powerful diaphoretic; contains a volatile oil and two alkaloids, pilocarpine and jaborine.

Pilocyst'ic tu'mors. Dermoid cysts.

Pilon (*F.*). Pestle; also the simplest form of artificial leg, a peg leg.

Pilo-ni'dal si'nus. Sinus opening near the tip of the coccyx, and containing more or less loose hair.

Pilorico (*I.*). Pyloric.

Piloro (*I.*). Pylorus.

Pilosisme (*F.*). Excessive development of hair.

Pilo'sus (*L.*). Pileous.

Pilu'la (*L.*), pl. æ. Pill. **P.-æ. al'oes,** pills of aloes. **P.-æ. al'oes et asafœt'ida,** pills of aloes and asafetida. **P.-æ. al'oes et fer'ri** [B. P.] or **P.-æ. aloet'icæ ferra'tæ** [P. G.], pills of aloes and iron. **P.-æ. al'oes et mas'tiche,** pills of aloes and mastic. **P.-æ. al'oes et myr'rhæ,** pills of aloes and myrrh. **P.-æ. ante-ci'bum,** dinner pills. **P.-æ. antimo'nii compos'itæ,** compound pills of antimony. **P.-æ. asafœt'idæ,** pills of asafetida. **P. asafœt'idæ compos'ita** [B. P.], compound pill of asafetida. **P. cambo'giæ compos'ita** [B. P.], compound pill of gamboge. **P.-æ. cum carbon'ate ferro'so** [Cod.]: see *Mass of carbonate of iron*. **P.-æ. cathar'ticæ compos'itæ** [U. S. P.], compound cathartic pills. **P. colocynth'idis compos'ita,** compound pill of colocynth. **P. coni'i compos'ita** [B. P.], compound pill of hemlock. **P.-æ. D. An'derson** [Cod.]: see *Compound pill of gamboge*. **P.-æ. D. Belloste** [Cod.], Belloste's pills. **P.-æ. D. Blaud,** Blaud's pills. **P.-æ. D. Bon'tius,** Bontius' pills. **P.-æ. D. Dupuytren,** Dupuytren's pills. **P.-æ. D. Méglin,** Méglin's pills. **P.-æ. ferra'tæ Blaud'ii** [P. Helv.], Blaud's pills. **P. ferra'tæ Valle'ti** [P. Helv.]: see *Mass of carbonate of iron*. **P. fer'ri carbona'tis** [B. P.] or **P.-æ. fer'ri carbon'ici,** mass of carbonate of iron. **P.-æ. fer'ri compos'itæ,** compound pills of iron. **P.-æ. fer'ri iodi'di,** pills of iodide of iron. **P.-æ. Franck,** Franck's pills. **P.-æ. Ful'leri,** Fuller's pills. **P.-æ. galba'ni compos'itæ,** compound pills of galbanum. **P. hydrar'gyri** [B. P.], mass of mercury. **P.-æ. hydrar'gyri subchlo'ridi compos'itæ** [B. P.], compound pills of antimony, Plummer's pills. **P.-æ. cum hydrar'gyro** [Cod.]; see *Mass of mercury*. **P.-æ. cum iodure'to ferro'so,** pills of iodide of iron. **P. ipecacuan'hæ cum scilla,** pill of ipecacuanha with squill. **P.-æ. Ital'icæ ni'græ,** pills of aloes and iron. **P.-æ. jala'pæ,** jalap pills. **P.-æ. o'pii,** pills of opium. **P.-æ. phos'phori,** pills of phosphorus. **P. plum'bi cum o'pio** [B. P.], pill of lead and opium. **P.-æ. Plum'meri** [P. Belg.], compound pills of antimony. **P.-æ. rhe'i,** pills of rhubarb. **P.-æ. rhe'i compos'itæ,** compound pills of rhubarb. **P.-æ. sapo'nis compos'itæ** [B. P.]: see *Pills of opium*. **P. scammo'nii compos'ita,** compound scammony pill. **P. scil'læ compos'ita,** compound squill pill. **P.-æ. Vallet'**: see *Mass of carbonate of iron*.

Pil'ular. *L.* pillularis; *F.* pilulaire; *G.* pillenartig; *I.* pillolare. Pertaining to pills.

Pilules (*F.*). Pills. P. d'aloès et de gomme-gutte, compound pill of gamboge. P. aloétiques savonneuses [Cod.], pills of aloes. P. d'Anderson, compound pill of gamboge. P. ante-cibum, dinner pills. P. bleues; see *Mass of mercury*. P. de Bontius, Bontius' pills. P. de chlorure mercurique opiacées, Dupuytren's pills. P. de coloquinte composées; see *Compound pill of colocynth*. P. de Dupuytren, Dupuytren's pills. P. écossaises, compound pill of gamboge. P. ferrugineuses de Blaud, Blaud's pills. P. de Franck, Franck's pills. P. de Fuller, Fuller's pills. P. d'iodure ferreux, pills of iodide of iron. P. de jusquiame et de valériane composées, Meglin's pills. P. de Méglin, Meglin's pills. P. mercurielles purgatives, Belloste's pills. P. mercurielles simples; see *Mass of mercury*. P. de Rufus, pills of aloes and myrrh.

Pi'lus, pl. Pili (*L.*) [πῖλος]. Hair.

Pilz (*G.*). Fungus; —bildung, fungoid growth or formation of fungus; —förmige Papille, fungiform papilla, —förmige Wärzchen, fungiform papillæ; —krankheit, mycosis.

Pimele (*L.*) [πιμελή]. Fat, fatness.

Pimel'icus (*L.*). *F.* pimélique; *I.* pimelico. Pertaining to fat, fatty.

Pimeli'tis. *F.* pimélite; *I.* pimelite. Inflammation of adipose tissue; cellulitis.

Pimelo'ma (*L.*). Fatty swelling, lipoma.

Pimelorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. *F.* pimélorrhée; *I.* pimelorrea. Morbid fatty discharge, seborrhœa, fatty diarrhœa.

Pimelo'sis (*L.*). *F.* pimélose; *I.* pimelosi. 1. Obesity. 2. Fatty degeneration.

Pimelu'ria (*L.*) [οὖρον]. *F.* pimélurie. Passage of fat in urine, chyluria.

Piment (*F.*). *Capsicum annuum*, L. P. de Cayenne, *Capsicum frutescens*, L. P. de la Jamaique, pimenta. P. des jardins, *Capsicum annuum*, L. P. rouge, capsicum. P. royal, *Myrica Gale*, L.

Pimen'ta. *F.* piment de la Jamaique; *G.* Nelkenpfeffer; *I.* pimento. Allspice, Jamaica pepper, pimento; the nearly ripe fruit of *Eugenia Pimenta*, DC.; contains 3 to 4 per cent. of volatile oil; a warm aromatic stimulant. P. ac'ris, Wight, *Myrcia acris*, Sw. P. officina'lis, Lind., *Eugenia Pimenta*, DC.

Pimen'to. Pimenta. P.-wa'ter. *L.* aqua pimentæ. Pimenta 11, aqua 160; distil 80 [B. P.]; a stimulant carminative.

Pim'pernel. *F.* mouron; *G.* Pimpinelle; *I.* anagallide. *Anagallis arvensis* and *A. cærulea*; used in the treatment of hydrophobia, epilepsy, etc.

Pimpernelltinktur (*G.*). Tincture of pimpinel.

Pimpinel'la (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*, *Orthospermæ*. P. Ani'sum, L., a native of Egypt and the Levant; cultivated for its aromatic fruit; see *Anise*. P. mag'na, L., a European species, one of the recognized sources of *Radix pimpinellæ* [P. G.]. P. saxifra'ga, L. *F.* burnet saxifrage; *F.* grand boucage; *G.* Pimpinell. Native of Europe; the root is considered diaphoretic, diuretic, and stomachic.

Pimpinellwurzel (*G.*). *Pimpinella Saxifraga*.

Pim'ple. *F.* bouton; *I.* bottone. A small acuminated elevation of the skin; a papule.

Pin (*F.*). Pine.

Pin and web. Opacity of the cornea; pterygium.

Pinash. Peenash.

Pince (*F.*). Forceps. P.-s. à anneaux, ringed forceps. P.-s. à artères, artery forceps. P.-érigne, hooked forceps. P.-s. hémostatiques, forceps used to control bleeding from ends of arteries. P. de Museux, form with hooks at the points. P. à pansement, dressing-forceps. P. pédicule, pedicle-clamp. P. à pression continue, spring clip-forceps. P. serre-pédicule, pedicle-clamp. P. de Seutin, Seutin's pliers for cutting starch or plaster bandages. P. de Wilde, Wilde's snare.

Pinceau (*F.*). Penicillium, pencil, bundle of filaments. P. électrique, wire brush used in electrotherapy.

Pincement (*F.*). Pinching, a pinching sensation.

Pince-nez (*F.*). Eye-glasses.

Pin'cers. *F.* pincettes; *I.* pinzette. Forceps.

Pincette (*F.*). Forceps.

Pinched. Contracted, shrunk.

Pinck'neya pu'bens. *Pinkneya pubens*.

Pine. 1. *F.* sapin; *I.* pino. A tree of the genus *Pinus*, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*. 2. A pineapple. P.-sap. *L.* lympha pini.

An aqueous opaline liquid obtained by injecting from one end, under strong pressure, the wood of *Pinus maritima*, and collecting the juice which exudes from the other end [P. Port.]. **P.-shoots.** *L.* gemmæ pini; *F.* bourgeons de sapin; *G.* Fichtensprossen; *I.* turione di pino. The young shoots of *Pinus sylvestris*, L.

Pin'eal. *L.* pinealis; *F.* pinéal, ale; *I.* pineale. 1. Having the shape of a pine-cone. 2. Relating to the pineal gland. **P. gland.** *L.* glandula pinealis; *F.* glande pinéale; *G.* Zirbel; *I.* ghiandola or glandola pineale. A small cone-shaped body on the median line, above and behind third ventricle of brain, projecting backward and downward between the superior pair of corpora quadrigemina. Thought by some comparative anatomists to be an aborted eye. **P. lam'ina.** *L.* lamina conarii. That part of the pineal gland below the recessus pinealis. **P. ven'tricle.** *L.* ventriculus conarii. The hollow sometimes found in the pineal gland, being the remains of the fœtal condition of that body.

Pine'-apple. *F.* ananas; *G.* Fichtenapfel; *I.* ananasso. The fruit of *Bromelia ananas*, L.; a delicious refreshing and anti-scorbutic fruit.

Pine-needle bath. *G.* Fichtennadelbad. A bath to which is added an extract made from the small branches and leaves of species of pine or spruce.

Pi'neus pur'gans. *Jatropha curcas.*

Pine'-weed. *Hypericum Sarothra*, Michx.

Pin'gue (*L.*). Fat.

Pinguecola (*I.*). Pinguicula.

Pingued'inous. Fatty, greasy.

Pingue'do (*L.*). Fat, fatness.

Pinguic'ula (*L.*). *I.* pinguecola. A small fatty tumor of the conjunctiva.

Pin'guid. Fatty.

Pinguitu'do (*L.*). Fatness, obesity.

Pinguo'leum theobroma'tum (*L.*). Oil of theobroma.

Pin'hole os. Very small os uteri, generally accompanies conoidal cervix.

Pin'hole pu'pil. Strongly contracted pupil.

Pinho'nes in'dici (*L.*). Seeds of *Jatropha curcas.*

Pin'iform decussa'tion. Decussation of the pyramids, superior; interolivary layer.

Pinipic'rin. $C_{32}H_{50}O_{19}$. *F.* pinipicrine. A glucoside found in the leaves and bark of *Pinus sylvestris* and in leaves of *Thuja occidentalis.*

Pi'nit. $C_6H_{12}O_5$. *F.* pinite. A crystallizable sugar found in the manna-like exudation from *Pinus Lambertiana.*

Pini'tes succin'ifer, Goep. An extinct coniferous tree, the principal source of amber.

Pink: see *Carolina*, *Clove*, *Indian*, *Maryland*, etc. *pink.*

Pink snake'root. *Mitreola petiolata*, Torr. and Gray; root anthelmintic; used as a remedy for snake-bite.

Pink'-eye. A specific contagious fever, like influenza, in the horse, with special tendency to conjunctivitis. A fatal case in man has been reported.

Pink'neya pu'bens, Michx. A small tree growing in the southern U. S. The bark, *Georgia bark*, is used as a tonic and febrifuge.

Pink'root. Spigelia.

Pin'na (*L.*). *F.* auricule; *G.* Ohrmuschel; *I.* auricola. Auricle. That part of the external ear which projects from the side of the head.

Pinnac'ulum for'nicis guttura'lis (*L.*). Uvula.

Pin'næ na'ris or **P. nasi** (*L.*). Ala nasi.

Pin'nal. *F.* pinnal, ale; *I.* pinnale. Pinnate; relating to the pinna or ala; auricular.

Pinnal radié (*F.*). Depressor alæ nasi.

Pinnal transverse or **P. supérieur** (*F.*). Compressor naris.

Pino (*I.*). Pine.

Pinocchio dell Indie (*I.*). Seeds of *Jatropha curcas.*

Pin'ta. *L.* chloasma endemicum; *F.* pinta du Mexique; *I.* pinta del Messico. An endemic skin disease of Mexico, characterized by spots of various tints; probably due to a vegetable parasite.

Pi'nus (*L.*). 1. Pineal gland. 2. Pine; a genus of *Coniferæ*. **P. A'bies,** L., *Abies excelsa*, DC. **P. austra'lis,** Michx., broom pine, swamp pine, yellow pine, pitch pine; common in the southern U. S.; principal source of American turpentine and rosin. **P. balsa'mea,** L., *Abies balsamea*, Marsh. **P. canaden'sis,** L., *Abies canadensis*, Michx. **P. Cem'bra,** the stone-pine of

Siberia and central Europe; yields Carpathian balsam. P. excel'sa, Lam., *Abies excelsa*, DC. P. Lambertia'na, a species found in Oregon and California. A manna-like substance exudes from incisions made in the tree, which is eaten by the natives: see *Pinit*. P. Lari'cio, Poir., the Corsican pine, grows in southern Europe; a source of turpentine [P. G.] P. La'rix, L., *Larix europæa*, DC. P. marit'ima, Brot. et Poir., *P. pinaster*, Soland. P. Menzie'sii, Doug., *Abies Menziesii*, Lind. P. palus'tris, Mill., *P. australis*, Michx. P. pectina'ta, Lam., *Abies pectinata*, DC. P. Pic'ea, L., *Abies pectinata*, DC. P. pinas'ter, Soland., the cluster-pine of southwestern Europe; yields Bordeaux turpentine. P. Pum'ilis, Haenke, the mountain pine of eastern and southeastern Europe; yields Hungarian turpentine and oleum templinum. P. religio'sa, HB., a Mexican species, yielding turpentine [Far. Mex.]. P. rig'ida, Mill., North American species; used for the production of tar. P. rotunda'ta, Link., one of the sources of European turpentine. P. Stro'bus, L., the white pine of the northeastern U. S. P. sylves'tris, L., Scotch pine, one of the sources of European turpentine. P. Tæ'da, L., the loblolly or old-field pine of the southern U. S.; yields American turpentine.

Pin-worm. Oxyuris vermicularis.

Pinzetta (*I.*). Forceps. P. ad anelli, ringed forceps. P. da medicatura, dressing-forceps.

Pinzette (*F.*). Pincers.

Piocelia (*I.*). Collection of pus in abdominal cavity. Piochezia, purulent diarrhœa. Piocianina, pyocyanin. Piocito, pus-corpuscle. Pioedema, purulent tumor. Pioemesi, vomiting of pus. Pioemia, pyæmia. Pioemico, relating to pyæmia. Pioftalmia, hypopyon. Piogenia, pyogenesis. Piogenico, pyogenic.

Piombaggine (*I.*). Graphite.

Piombo (*I.*). Lead.

Piometro (*I.*). Pyometra.

Pi'on [$\pi\iota\omega\nu$]. Fat.

Pionefrosi (*I.*). Pyonephrosis.

Pionorrhœ'a (*L.*). Pimelorrhœa.

Piopericardio (*I.*). Pyopericardium.

Piopneumotorace (*I.*). Pyopneumothorax.

Piopoetico (*I.*). Pyopoetic, suppurative.

Piorragia (*I.*). Pyorrhagia.

Piorrea (*I.*). Pyorrhœa.

Piorthopnœ'a (*L.*) [$\pi\iota\omega\nu$, $\dot{o}\rho\theta\dot{o}\varsigma$, $\pi\nu o\acute{\eta}$]. Dyspnœa from obesity.

Pi'oscope [$\pi\iota\omega\nu$, $\sigma\kappa o\pi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$]. A form of lactoscope.

Piotorace (*I.*). Empyema.

Piottalmia (*I.*). Hypopyon.

Pioxae'mia (*L.*) [$\pi\iota\omega\nu$, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha$]. Fat in the blood.

Pip. *F.* pépie; *G.* Pipps; *I.* pipita. A disease of fowls in which a false membrane is formed around the tongue.

Pipe (*F.*). Pipette.

Pipe gamboge'. *F.* gomme-gutte en bâtons. Gamboge in cylindrical pieces, sometimes hollow, the juice having been collected in joints of bamboo.

Pipe'-plant. Indian pipe, *Monotropa uniflora*, L.

Pi'per (*L.*). 1. Pepper [U. S. P.]. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Piperaceæ*. P. adun'cum, L., a tropical American species, the leaves of which have appeared as substitutes for matico; the fruit is used in Brazil in place of cubebs. P. al'bum, white pepper. P. angustifo'lium, R. et P., *Artanthe elongata*, Miq. P. Be'tel, L., a climbing shrub, native of India, cultivated: the leaves are used as a masticatory: see *Betel*. P. Carpun'ya, R. et P., a small tree of Chili and Peru, the leaves of which are used in affections of the digestive organs. P. cauda'tum, cubeb. P. Clu'sii, DC., a species common in tropical Africa; yields Ashantee or West African pepper. P. Cube'ba, L. fil., *Cubeba officinalis*, Miq. P. elonga'tum, Vahl., *Artanthe elongata*, Miq. P. hispan'icum, *Capsicum annuum*, L. P. Jamaicen'se, pimenta. P. lanceæfo'lium, HBK., *Artanthe lanceæfolia*, Miq. P. lon'gum, L., *Chavica Roxburghii*, Miq.; a shrub grown in India, Ceylon, and the Philippines; yields long pepper. P. Lusitan'icum, capsicum annuum. P. methys'ticum, Forst., native of the Pacific islands: see *Kava*. P. ni'grum, L., the pepper vine; a climbing shrub, native of India, cultivated. P. officina'rum, DC., *Chavica officinarum*, Miq.; a shrubby plant, native of the Indian Archipelago, the principal source of the long pepper of commerce. P. sanc'tum, Moç. et Sessé, a Mexican species; the leaves are used as a condiment [Far. Mex.] P. Siribo'a, L., leaves used like those of *Piper Betel*.

Piper'idine. $C_5H_{11}N$. *F.* pipéridine; *I.* piperidina. A liquid, strongly alkaline principle, derived from piperine by the action of potassa; may also be derived from cadaverine.

Piperi'na (*L.*). Piperine.

Pi'perine. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$. *F.* pipérine: *G.* Piperin; *I.* piperino. A proximate principle of feebly alkaloidal power, prepared from pepper; occurring also in other plants of the Nat. Ord. *Piperacea* [U. S. P.].

Pipermint (*F.*). Peppermint.

Piper'onal. $C_8H_6O_3$. *F.* pipéronal. An aldehyde, a product of the oxidation of piperine. White prismatic scales, with the odor of vanilla and a pungent taste; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol; an antiseptic and antipyretic.

Pipette'. *I.* pipetta. A small tube open at each end; used for adding or removing small quantities of fluid.

Pipita (*I.*). Pip.

Pipitzaho'ac. The rhizome and rootlets of *Perezia fructicosa*, La Llav. et Lej. [F. Mex.]; drastic cathartic.

Pipitzaho'ic acid. $C_{15}H_{10}O_3$. A yellow crystalline resinoid substance, the active principle of pipitzahoac; a drastic cathartic in the dose of 0.30 to 0.60 gm.

Pipmen'thol. The trade name of a kind of menthol prepared from the oil distilled from *Mentha piperita*.

Pipsis'sewa. *Chimaphila umbellata*.

Piptony'chia (*L.*) [πίπτω, ὄνυξ]. *F.* piptonychie; *I.* piptonichia. Onychoptosis.

Piqueté, ée (*F.*). Spotted, punctate.

Piqûre (*F.*). Punctured wound; sting of insect. **P. anatomique**, dissection wound.

Piramidale (*I.*). 1. Pyramidal. 2. Cuneiform bone of the wrist. **P. dell' addome**, pyramidalis abdominis. **P. del naso**, pyramidalis nasi. **P. della pelvi**, pyriformis.

Piramide (*I.*). Pyramid. **P. di Lalouette**, pyramid of thyroid gland. **P. lamellare di Malacarne**, nodule of cerebellum. **P. del palatino**, pyramidal process. **P. del trapano**, modiolus.

Piressia (*I.*). Pyrexia. **Piretico**, pyretic. **Piretogene**, fever-producing. **Piretografia**, description of fever. **Piretologia**, pyretology. **Piretontologia**, discourse on the nature of fever.

Piretro (*I.*). Pyrethrum.

Pirettico (*I.*). Feverish.

Piridina (*I.*). Pyridin.

Piriforme (*F.*, *I.*). Pear-shaped; used substantively for the pyriformis muscle.

Piroflittide (*I.*). Inflammatory pustule.

Pirofosfato (*I.*). Pyrophosphate. **P. di soda**, sodium pyrophosphate.

Pir'ogoff's amputa'tion. A modification of Syme's amputation of the foot. The tuberosity of the os calcis is retained in the heel-flap, and its cut surface is placed in contact with the divided extremities of the tibia and fibula.

Pirola (*I.*). Wintergreen.

Piromania (*I.*). Pyromania. **Piropuntura**, ignipuncture. **Pirosi**, pyrosis. **Pirossilina** or **Pirossilo**, pyroxylin. **Pirotico**, caustic, burning.

Pirotonide (*I.*). Pyrothonide.

Pis (*F.*). Udder.

Piscid'ia. Jamaica dogwood; the root-bark of *Piscidia Erythrina*, Jacq., a leguminous tree, native of the West Indies; narcotic; has been used for poisoning fish.

Pis'cidin. A neutral substance, supposed to be the active principle of piscidia.

Pis'iform. *L.* pisiformis; *F.*, *I.* pisiforme. Pea-shaped; often used substantively for the following: **P. bone.** *F.* pisiforme; *G.* Erbsenbein; *I.* osso pisiforme. A small round bone on the inner side of proximal row of wrist, articulating with the cuneiform. Generally thought not to be a true carpal element, but a sesamoid developed in the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris; but held by some to correspond to the entire calcaneum of the tarsus.

Pisohama'tus (*L.*). Piso-uncinatus.

Piso-uncina'tus (*L.*). A rare muscle, taking the place of the ligamentum pisohamatum.

Pisse (*F.*). 1. Urine. 2. Polyuria in the horse.

Pissement (*F.*). Urination.

Pissenlit (*F.*). Taraxacum.

Pisse-sang (*F.*). Sang-de-rate, *q. v.*

Pistacchio (*I.*). Pistachio-nut. **P. di terra**, ground-nut.

Pistache (*F.*). Pistachio-nut. **P. de terre**, ground-nut.

Pistach'io-nut [πιστάκη]. *L.* pistacia; *F.* pistache; *G.* Pistazie; *I.* pistacchio. The seed of *Pistacia vera*, L. Has a sweetish, oily taste, resembling sweet alm-

onds; used as an article of diet and in the preparation of an emulsion.

Pista'cia (*L.*). A genus of *Anacardiaceæ*. **P. cabul'ica**, Stocks, and **P. Kin'juk**, Stocks, grow in India and yield Bombay mastic. **P.-galls**, excrescences upon the leaves and branches of *Pistacia Terebinthus*, caused by the punctures of a species of *Aphis*; formerly used in the treatment of bronchial complaints. **P. Lentis'cus**, L., a small tree or shrub, indigenous to the basin of the Mediterranean; the source of mastic. **P. Terebin'thinus**, L., a small tree found in southern Europe, northern Africa, and Asia; the source of Chian turpentine. **P. ve'ra**, L., a tree, native of western Asia, cultivated in Europe, which yields the pistachio-nut.

Pistazie (*G.*). Pistachio-nut.

Pistolet (*F.*). Aconite.

Pistolochi'a (*L.*). *Aristolochia pistolochia.*

Pit of the stom'ach. Infrasternal depression.

Pitay'a-bark. A variety of Cartagena-bark obtained from *Cinchona pitayensis*, Wedd.

Pitch [πίσσα or πίττα]. *L.* pix; *F.* poix; *G.* Pech; *I.* pece. A resinous matter obtained from coniferous trees. The term is commonly used as a synonym for black pitch: see *Black*, *Burgundy*, *Canada*, and *Hemlock pitch*. **P. pine.** 1. *Pinus australis*. 2. *Pinus rigida*. **P. plas'ter.** *L.* emplastrum picis. Burgundy pitch 52, yellow wax 9, turpentine 26, resin 9, oil of nutmeg 2, olive oil 1, water 4 parts; mix *sec. art* [B. P.]. **P. plas'ter with canthar'ides.** *L.* emplastrum picis cum cantharide. Cantharides cerate 8 parts; melt, strain, and add Burgundy pitch 92 parts; mix with the aid of heat [U. S. P.].

Pitch'er-plant. *Sarracenia purpurea.*

Pitch'er's arm: see *Baseball pitcher's arm.*

Pithecollo'bium avaremote'mo, Mart. A Brazilian tree, the bark of which is official in the P. Port. under the name of avaremotimo or barbatimao; astringent.

Pitia (*L.*). Colostrum.

Pitiriasi (*I.*). Pityriasis.

Pit'ted teeth. Teeth with pits or depressions in the enamel, due to defective development.

Pit'ting. Formation of depressed cicatrices from pustules, as in smallpox.

Pitu'ita (*L.*). *F.* pituite. Product of secretion of mucous membranes; phlegm, mucus.

Pituitaire (*F.*). Pituitary; used substantively for the pituitary membrane.

Pituitario (*I.*). Pituitary.

Pitu'itary. *L.* pituitarius; *F.* pituitaire; *G.* schleimig; *I.* pituitario. Relating to the secretion of mucus or phlegm. **P. bod'y.** *L.* glandula pituitaria, hypophysis cerebri; *F.* glande pituitaire; *G.* Hirnanhang; *I.* glandola pituitaria. A small ovoid reddish-gray body situated in the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone, and attached to base of brain by the infundibulum. It consists of two lobes—a posterior, containing nervous elements; and an anterior, resembling in structure a ductless gland. **P. divertic'ulum.** *G.* Hypophysentasche. Flask-like outgrowth from mucous membrane of back part of pharynx, which assists in forming pituitary body. **P. fold.** *F.* repli pituitaire. The two sheets of dura mater that enclose the pituitary body: see *Operculum sellæ*. **P. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa pituitaria; *F.* fosse pituitaire; *G.* Hypophysengrube; *I.* fossa pituitaria. An excavation in which the pituitary body rests on the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid. **P. gland**, pituitary body. **P. mem'brane.** *L.* membrana pituitaria; *F.* pituitaire; *G.* Nasenschleimhaut; *I.* membrana pituitaria. The mucous membrane of the cavities of the nose, particularly the thick, very vascular portion which lines the turbinate bones. **P. space**, space between the trabeculæ in which the pituitary body is developed.

Pituite (*F.*). Pituita.

Pitu'itous. *L.* pituitosus; *F.* pituiteux, euse; *G.* pituitös; *I.* pituitoso. Containing, or resembling, mucus.

Pit'uri. *Duboisia Hopwoodii*, F. v. Mül.

Pit'urine. $C_8H_{15}N$. A volatile liquid alkaloid found in the leaves of *Duboisia Hopwoodii.*

Pityox'ylon succinif'erum, Kraus. *Pinites succinifer*, Goep.

Pityri'asis (*L.*) [πίτυρον]. *G.* Kleiengrind; *I.* pitiriasi. A non-inflammatory skin disease producing a superficial exfoliation of scales. **P. cap'itis**, alopecia furfuracea. **P. gravida'rum**, chloasma uterinum in pregnancy. **P. lin'guæ**, leucoplasia buccalis. **P. macula'ta et circina'ta**, a non-contagious, exudative disease, the lesions of which are macular or mac-

ulo-papular. These are dry, covered with furfuraceous scales, and vary in color from yellow to deep red; they appear generally over clavicles, ribs, and scapulæ. **P. neonato'rum**, seborrhœa of infants. **P. ni'gra**, melasma. **P. pila'ris**, keratosis pilaris. **P. ro'sea** or **ru'bra**, inflammatory form, in which the whole surface is generally involved, characterized by deep-red color and an abundant exfoliation of thin whitish scales. **P. tabescen'tium**, seborrhœa sicca. **P. versic'olor**, tinea versicolor.

Pityriasis (*F.*). Pityriasis. **P. circiné** or **maculeux**, seborrhœa corporis.

Pityris'ma (*L.*). Pityriasis.

Pityroi'des or **Pityro'des** [πίτυρον, εἶδος]. Scurfy, furfuraceous.

Piumacciuolo (*I.*). Pledget.

Piuria (*I.*). Pyuria. **Piurico**, relating to pyuria.

Pivoine (*F.*). *Paeonia officinalis*. L.

Piv'oting. The operation of attaching an artificial crown to the root of a tooth by a pin or pivot.

Piv'ot-joint. *L.* trochoïdes; *G.* Drehgelenk. One in which the movement of rotation is predominant, as in the atlo-odontoid and the superior radio-ulnar.

Pix (*L.*) [πίσσα]. Pitch. **P. al'ba**, resina pini. **P. bet'ulæ**, birch tar. **P. Burgun'dica**, Burgundy pitch. **P. Canaden'sis**, Canada pitch. **P. liq'uida**, tar. **P. nava'lis**, or **P. ni'gra**, or **P. sol'ida**, black pitch. **P. suto'ria**, pitch.

Pizzicore (*I.*). A prickling sensation.

P. L., abbv. for **Pharmacopœia Londinensis** (*L.*), London Pharmacopœia.

P. l., abbv. for **Perception of light.**

Placca (*I.*), pl. **Placche.** Plate, patch, plaque. **P. mucosa**, condyloma latum, mucous patch. **P-e. a nuclei multipli**, myeloplaxes. **P-e. di Peyer**, Peyer's patches.

Place'bo (*L.*) [placeo]. A medicine given more to please the patient than for any other purpose.

Placen'ta [πλακοῦς]. After-birth. Organ formed by intimate union of fœtal chorion with a specialized thickened area of maternal uterine mucosa. The human placenta is a discoid spongy mass, containing a large quantity of blood; it serves for the nutrition of the fœtus *in utero*, and is discharged a short time after the birth of the child. **P., adhe'rent**, one which has contracted firm adhesions to the uterine wall, due to inflammation during pregnancy. **P., bat'tledore**, form in which the cord is attached to the edge of the placenta. **P. cruo'ris.** *F.* placenta cruorique. Blood-clot. **P. præ'via.** *I.* placenta previa. Placenta implanted upon the lower third of the uterine wall. **P. san'guinis** (obs.), blood-clot. **P. succentu'ria**, a subdivision of the placenta forming two or more placentæ, situated at different points in the uterine walls.

Placen'tæ sem'inis li'ni (*L.*): see *Linseed meal.*

Placen'tal. *L.* placentalis; *F.* placentaire; *G.* placentar; *I.* placentare. Pertaining to, or having, a placenta. **P. a'rea**, portion of uterine wall to which the placenta is attached. **P. ar'tery**, umbilical vein [Ridge]. **P. mur'mur** or **souffle.** *F.* souffle placentaire; *G.* Placentargeräusch; *I.* soffio placentare. A peculiar whispering sound heard upon auscultation of the pregnant uterus, supposed to be due to circulation of blood through the placenta.

Placentar (*G.*). Placental; —**geräusch**, placental murmur; —**kreislauf**, placental circulation; —**reste**, portions of retained placenta; —**stelle**, point of fixation of placenta on uterine wall.

Placentare (*I.*). Placental.

Placenta'tion. Shape and mode of arrangement of the placenta in different mammals.

Placenté, ée (*F.*). Having a placenta.

Placen'tiform. *L.* placentiformis; *F.*, *I.* placentiforme. Resembling a placenta or a round flat cake.

Placenti'tis. *F.*, *I.* placentite. Inflammation of the placenta.

Placen'toid [πλακοῦς, εἶδος]. *F.* placentoïde. Placentiform.

Placen'tula (*L.*). A little placenta.

Plac'oids [πλάξ, εἶδος]. Scales, squamæ.

Placoitide (*I.*). Placentitis.

Placunte'chus (*L.*) [ἦχος]. Placental murmur.

Pladaro'sis or **Pladaro'tes** (*L.*) [πλαδαρός]. *F.* pladarose; *I.* pladarosi. Formation of a pladaroma or soft tumor on the eyelid; a soft wart.

Plättchen (*G.*). Lamellæ.

Pla'ga (*L.*) [πλαγή]. A stroke, a wound.

Plagiocephal'ic [πλάγιος, κεφαλή]. Having a plagiocephalous skull.

Plagioceph'alous [κεφαλή]. *L.* plagiocephalus; *F.* plagiocephale; *I.* plagiocefalo. Having an asymmetric skull, in which the anterior part of one side and the posterior part of the other are more strongly developed than the corresponding portions of the opposite side, thus giving the head a twisted appearance. Caused by premature synostosis of frontal bone with one of the parietal bones.

Plague [πάγη]. *L.* pestis; *F.*, *I.* peste; *G.* Pest. An acute infectious disease which has at various times appeared in Europe and Asia in epidemics attended with great mortality. It is characterized by severe fever, prostration, and the appearance of malignant buboes. **P. of Athens**, typhus: see also *Bali plague*.

Plaie (*F.*). Wound. **P. d'armes à feu**, gunshot wound.

Plain mus'cles. Unstriated muscles.

Plan (*F.*). Plane. **P. des axes orbitaires**, Broca, visual plane of. **P. biorbitaire**, visual plane of Broca. **P. median**, mesial plane.

Pla'na orbita'lia (*L.*). Orbital plates.

Plana'ria latius'cula (*L.*). *Distoma hepaticum*.

Plana'tion. Term proposed by Dr. H. Allen to indicate movement of the hand in the plane of flexor surface of forearm.

Plancher (*F.*). Floor of a cavity. **P. antérieur du troisième ventricule**, lamina terminalis. **P. périnéal**, the perineal body.

Plane. *L.* planum; *F.* plan; *G.* Ebene; *I.* piano. In anatomy any flattened, smooth surface. Also certain surfaces used as standards of reference for describing the position and direction of the organs of the body. Six of these, tangent to the surfaces of the body, are known as the **anterior, posterior, inferior,** and two **lateral p-s.** The **mesial p.** divides the body into two symmetrical halves. For craniometric planes named after special persons see under names of persons; see also *Alveolo-condylean, Auriculo-infraorbital, Biorbital, Frontal,* and *Sagittal plane*. **P. of mastica'tion**, that tangent to masticating surfaces of teeth of upper jaw [Barclay]. **P. of regard'.** *F.* plan de regard; *G.* Blickebene, Visirebene. Plane containing the lines of regard, and therefore also the fixation point. The primary plane of regard is the plane containing the lines of regard in their primary position, a horizontal plane through the centres of rotation of the eyes. **P-s. of mo'tion.** *G.* Bahnebenen. Planes in which the line of sight is moved in motions of the eye. Primary planes of motion are those passed through the line of sight in the primary position of the eye. Secondary planes of motion are those passed through the line of sight in other than the primary position. **P-s., prin'cipal.** *F.* plans principaux; *G.* Hauptebenen; *I.* piani principali. The planes passing through the principal points perpendicularly to the principal axis of an optical system.

Plane'sis (*L.*) [πλάνησις]. Deviation, metastasis.

Plane-tree. The genus *Platanus*, Nat. Ord. *Platanaceæ*. **P.-t., American**, sycamore. *Platanus occidentalis*, L.

Plan'iform. *F.* planiforme; *I.* pianiforme. Plane-like, flat. **P. diarthro'sis** or **P. joint**, arthrodia.

Planit'ies (*L.*). A plane or flat surface. **P. ligamento'sa la'ta rhomboida'lis**, rhomboid ligament of wrist. **P. pe'dis**, sole of foot.

Pla'no-bas'ilar line. That drawn in the mesial plane from anterior border of planum sphenoidale to basion.

Pla'no-con'cave, or con'vex, lens: see *Lens*.

Plano'dia (*L.*) [πλανάομαι, ὁδός]. A false passage.

Planoma'nia (*L.*) [μανία]. Insane desire to wander from home and live an uncivilized life.

Pla'no-spi'nal line. That drawn in the mesial plane from anterior border of planum sphenoidale to spinal (subnasal) point.

Plans focaux (*F.*). Focal planes.

Plans méridiens (*F.*). Meridian planes.

Plans principaux (*F.*). Planes, principal.

Plan'ta (*L.*). Sole.

Plan'ta noc'tis (*L.*). Hydroa, sudamina.

Planta'go (*L.*). *F.* plantain; *I.* piantaggine. 1. A genus of *Plantaginea*. 2. *Plantago major*, L. **P. arena'ria**, Waldst., a European species, a doubtful source of psyllium [Cod.]. **P. Ispaghu'la**, Roxb., native of India; the seeds, ispaghúl-seeds, are demulcent and astringent [P. Ind.]. **P. lanceola'ta**, L., rib-grass, ripple-grass, English plantain, a European herb, naturalized in the U. S.; may be substituted

for *P. major* [Cod.]. **P. ma'jor**, L., common plantain; indigenous to Europe, naturalized in the U. S.; said to be refrigerant, diuretic, and astringent; the fresh leaves are used externally as a stimulating application. **P. Psyl'lium**, L., grows in Europe; the seeds are official in the Cod.: see *Fleaseed*. **P. virgin'ica**, L., indigenous; properties same as the common plantain, *Plantago major*, L.

Plan'tain. *Plantago major*, L.

Plan'tain-leaved everlas'ting. *Antennaria plantaginifolia*, Hook.

Plantaire (*F.*). Plantar. **P. grêle**, plantaris.

Plan'tar. *L.* plantaris; *F.* plantaire; *G.* plantar; *I.* plantare. Relating to the sole of the foot. **P. arch.** *L.* arcus plantaris; *F.* arcade plantaire; *G.* Sohlenbogen; *I.* arcata plantare. Formed by union of external plantar artery from the posterior tibial with communicating branch from dorsal artery of foot. **P. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ plantares; *F.* artères plantaires; *G.* Sohlenarterien; *I.* arterie plantari. Two branches derived from posterior tibial that supply the sole of the foot. The **internal** plantar lies along the inner side; the **external** plantar, longer, passes outward to the base of the fifth metatarsal bone, then runs obliquely inward, and joins the dorsal artery in the first interosseous space, forming the plantar arch. **P. cuta'neous nerve.** *L.* nervus calcaneo-plantaris cutaneus. Branch of posterior tibial, supplying heel and inner side of sole. **P. dig'ital ar'teries**, twigs from plantar interosseous a-s., distributed to sides of toes. **P. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia plantaris; *G.* Fusssohlenbinde. A strong resistant sheet of fibrous tissue confining the deeper structures of the sole, attached behind to tubercles of calcaneum, in front to sheaths of flexor tendons. **P. fibro-cartilag'inous plates**, digital fibro-cartilages. **P. interos'seous ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ interosseæ plantares. Branches from plantar arch in interosseous spaces, dividing into collateral digital a-s. **P. interos'seous mus'cles**: see *Interosseous muscles*. **P. lig'aments**, those belonging to the sole of the foot, but more especially the calcaneo-cuboid ligaments, usually called the long and short plantar. **P. metatar'sal ar'teries**, plantar interosseous arteries. **P. mus'cle**, plantaris. **P. nerve, exter'nal.** *L.* nervus plantaris externus; *G.* äusserer Sohlennerv. Smaller end-branch of posterior tibial, supplying intrinsic muscles of foot and skin of the little toe and one-half of the fourth. **P. nerve, inter'nal.** *L.* nervus plantaris internus; *G.* innerer Sohlennerv. Larger end-branch of posterior tibial, supplying three inner toes and one side of fourth, the abductor hallucis and flexor brevis digitorum and flexor brevis hallucis. **P. re'flex**, movements of toes, or of toes and foot, produced by tickling the sole of the foot [Bastian]. **P. tu'bercle.** *L.* tuberculum plantare. A rough prominence on the plantar surface of base of first metatarsal bone, for attachment of tendon of peroneus longus. **P. veins**, venæ comites of plantar arteries.

Plantaraponeurose (*G.*). Plantar fascia.

Plantarbogen (*G.*). Plantar arch.

Plantare (*I.*). Plantar. **P. gracile**, plantaris.

Planta'ria (*L.*). Dengue [Dunglison].

Planta'ris (*L.*). *L.* gracillimus suræ; *F.* plantaire grêle; *G.* langer Sohlenmuskel; *I.* plantare gracile. A small muscle arising in common with outer head of gastrocnemius, and extending downward by a long slender tendon which either unites with the tendo Achillis or may be traced to the plantar fascia. In many mammals it is a powerful flexor of the foot. **P. mi'nor**, duplication of the plantaris muscle, very rarely observed, arising from the planum popliteum or from the capsule of the knee-joint.

Plante (*F.*). Plant. **P. du pied**, sole of foot.

Planti-soprafalangei (*I.*). Lumbricales muscles of foot.

Planti-sous-phalangiens [Chaussier] (*F.*). Lumbricales muscles of the foot.

Plan'ula (*L.*). Gastrula, a term used by older writers.

Pla'num (*L.*). Plane. **P. aponeurot'icum diaphrag'matis**, central tendon of diaphragm: see *Diaphragm*. **P. auricula're**, auricular surface of ilium. **P. circula're elas'ticum**, sphincter vesicæ. **P. fibro'sum dorsa'le transver'sum**, transverse dorsal ligament of wrist. **P. infraorbita'le**, that part of orbital surface of superior maxillary bone on outer side of infraorbital suture. **P. is'chii**, internal smooth surface of ischium. **P. nucha'le**, surface between superior curved line of occipital bone and foramen magnum. **P. occipita'le**, smooth surface above superior curved line of occipital bone. **P. orbi-**

ta'le, that part of orbital surface of superior maxillary bone on inner side of infraorbital suture [Henle]. P. os'sis isch'ii, inner flat surface of ischium. P. poplite'um, popliteal surface. P. semicircula're, temporal surface. P. semiluna'tum, crescentic surface by which the ends of the crista acustica are attached to the ampulla. P. sphenoida'le, the flattened surface in front of optic groove, on upper surface of sphenoid bone. P. sterna'le, anterior surface of thorax. P. tempora'le, temporal surface.

Planu'ria (*L.*) [πλανάομαι, οὖρον]. Uroplania.

Plaque (*F.*). Plate or patch. P. équatoriale, equatorial plate. P. de feu, nummular or disc-shaped cautery. P. muqueuse, condyloma latum; mucous patch.

Plaqueminier (*F.*). *Diospyros virginica*, L.

Plaques (*F.*). Plates or patches: see also *Blood-plaques*. P. dures gaufrées, thickened Peyer's patches, in enteric fever. P. des fumeurs, leucoplasia buccalis. P. hortensia, pale rose or violet, round or oval, spots seen on the most external surface of the cerebral convolutions in some cases of death in an epileptic fit, or in some cases of tubercular brain disease. P. nacrées commissuraires [Fournier], leucoplasia buccalis. P. à noyaux multiples, myeloplaxes. P. de Peyer, Peyer's patches.

Plas'ma (*L.*) [πλάσσω]. 1. Fluid portion of blood or lymph. 2 Glycerite of starch. P. fi'brin, fibrin formed from plasma by the fibrin-factors. P. lay'er, or cur'rent, or zone, plasmatic current.

Plasmaströmung (*G.*). Plasmatic current.

Plasmat'ic. *F.* plasmatique; *G.* plasmatisch; *I.* plasmatico. Pertaining to, or producing, plasma; plastic. P. cur'rent. *G.* Plasmaströmung. The outer colorless area, containing no red corpuscles, seen in the blood-vessels when the circulation is observed with the microscope, as opposed to axial current.

Plasmazellen (*G.*). Roundish or spindle-shaped connective-tissue cells, with large nuclei, found in the vicinity of small blood-vessels.

Plas'mic. Plasmatic.

Plas'mine. A proteid precipitated from uncoagulated blood-plasma on the addition of sodic chloride; soluble in water, but soon coagulating in the form of fibrin.

Plasmocinèse (*F.*). The process of indirect division of protoplasm [Carnoy].

Plasmo'dium (*L.*). *F.*, *G.* Plasmodie; *I.* plasmodio. A separate multinucleate mass of protoplasm; usually applied only to such masses formed by the fusion of several unicellular animals or plants.

Plasmo'dium mala'riæ (*L.*). Name proposed by Marchiafava and Celli for a parasitic organism discovered by Laveran and named by him *Oscillaria malariæ*. It is found in the blood of persons suffering from malaria, as a minute mass of protoplasm, having amœboid movements in one stage of its development.

Plasmol'ysis (*L.*) [λύω]. Separation from the cell-wall of the enclosed protoplasm.

Plasmo'ma (*L.*). Vague term for a fibroid tumor.

Plasmoso'mata (*L.*) [σῶμα]. Term applied by Gaule to those karyosomata which are specially stained by safranin.

Plasmosténose (*F.*). Direct division of the protoplasm during cell-division.

Plasson (*F.*). Blastema.

Plastaux'ia (*L.*) [πλάσσω, αὔξη]. *I.* plastaussia. Increase of plasticity, of tendency to unite.

Plas'ter [ἐμπλάσσω]. *L.* emplastrum; *F.* emplâtre; *G.* Pflaster; *I.* empiastro. A topical application, solid at ordinary temperatures, which may be softened and spread by heat, and is adhesive at the temperature of the human body: see also *Aconite*, *Adhesive*, *Ammoniac with mercury*, *Antimonial*, *Blistering*, *Brown*, *Brown soap*, *Burgundy pitch*, *Canada pitch*, *Cantharides*, *Court*, *Diachylon*, *English*, *Galbanum*, *Hemlock*, *Isinglass*, *Lead*, *Litharge*, *Mahy's*, *Mercurial*, *Miraculous*, *Opium*, *Pitch*, *Porous*, *Rademacher's*, *Resin*, *Soap*, *Spice*, *Sticking*, *Stramonium*, *Strengthening*, *Thapsia*, *Warming*, etc. *plaster*. P. of i'odide of lead. *L.* emplastrum plumbi iodidi. A mixture of lead iodide 1 part with lead plaster 8 parts and resin 1 part [B. P.]. P. jack'et: see *Sayre's method*. P. mull, a plaster composed of a thin sheet of gutta-percha backed by undressed muslin, and coated with the substance to be applied to the skin. P. of Par'is. *L.* gypsum; *F.* plâtre; *I.* gesso. Calcined gypsum. P.-of-Par'is jack'et. *G.* Gypspanzer, Gypskorset: see *Sayre's method*.

Plas'tic [πλάσσω]. *L.* plasticus; *F.* plastique: *G.* plastisch; *I.* plastico. Per-

taining to formation or nutrition. **P. anat'omy**: see *Anatomy*. **P. appara'tus.** *F.* appareil plastique. Splints, etc. formed with materials, such as starch, gypsum, or silicate of potash, which are applied in a soft condition and harden afterward. **P. el'ement.** *G.* Bildungselement. Formative element. **P. force.** *G.* Bildungskraft. Formative power in organized bodies. **P. lymph,** plasma. **P. sur'gery.** *F.* chirurgie plastique; *I.* chirurgia plastica. Repair of loss of tissue or correction of deformities by incisions and bringing tissue from the same or another person to fill the gap.

Plastic'ity. *L.* plasticitas; *F.* plasticité; *G.* Bildungsvermögen; *I.* plasticità. Capacity for formation or organization.

Plasticule (*F.*). Theoretical molecule of substance in process of organization.

Plastide (*F.*). A cell or distinct mass of protoplasm.

Plastidule (*F.*). Theoretical molecule of living matter.

Plastilyt'ic [*λύω*]. Tending to diminish or destroy plasticity or plastic matter.

Plas'tin. Zacharias' term for the protoplasmic substance of a nucleus enmeshed in the chromatin.

Plastique (*F.*). Plastic.

Plastisch (*G.*). Plastic.

Plastocol'ysis (*L.*) [*κώλυσις*]. *I.* plastocolisi. Interference with, or arrest of, development.

Plastodyna'mia (*L.*) [*δύναμις*]. *F.* plastodynamie; *I.* plastodinamia. Power of assimilation; nutritive activity.

Plastollia (*I.*) [*ὄλλυμι*]. Diminished plasticity.

Plastopatia (*I.*). Disease due to disordered nutrition.

Plastoprolep'sis (*L.*) [*προλαμβάνω*]. Excessively rapid development of a part.

Plas'tron. 1. Bone of turtles representing coalesced sternum and costal cartilages. 2. Piece, embracing the sternum and costal cartilages, removed when the thorax is opened in a post-mortem examination.

Platas'mus (*L.*). Platiasmus.

Plateau d'axe (*F.*). Primitive trace of the embryo.

Plate'-culture. *G.* Plattencultur; *I.* cultura piatta. A culture of microörganisms on a thin layer of gelatin, etc. spread on a glass plate.

Platetrope. Term for the homologue of any organ that exists on the other side of the median line; fellow of opposite side [Wilder].

Plathelminthe (*F.*). Platyhelminth.

Plathymor'phia [*πλατυς*, morpheus]. Hypermetropia.

Platias'mus (*L.*) [*πλατταζω*]. *I.* platiasma. Defective speech from abnormity of the tongue.

Platibregmatico (*I.*). Platybregmate.

Platicefalia (*I.*). Platycephaly.

Platicnemia (*I.*). Platycnemia.

Platicoria (*I.*). Platycoria.

Platin (*G.*). Platinum; —**chlorid,** platinic chloride.

Platine (*F.*). 1. Platinum. 2. Stage of a microscope.

Plati'ni chlori'dum (*L.*). Platinic chloride.

Platin'ic. The name given to that series of platinum compounds of which the radical is the quadrivalent atom Pl^{iv}; designating the higher salts of platinum. **P. chlo'ride.** $PtCl_4.4H_2O$. *L.* platini chloridum; *F.* perchlorure de platine; *G.* Platinchlorid; *I.* cloruro platinico. A red or brownish-red crystalline salt, soluble in water or alcohol, prepared by evaporating a solution of platinum in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids; used as a reagent; has been recommended as a remedy for syphilis.

Plat'inum. Symbol Pt. *F.* platine; *G.* Platin; *I.* platino. A tin-white metal, soft like copper, spec. grav. 21.5, malleable, may be welded at a white heat; infusible except in the oxhydrogen flame; found native, usually associated with other metals. For compounds of platinum see *Platinic*.

Platipodia (*I.*). Platypodia.

Platisma mioide (*I.*). Platysma myoides.

Plâtrage (*F.*). Application of calcined gypsum, as to wine.

Plâtre (*F.*). Calcined gypsum.

Platt, er, e, es (*G.*). Flat. **P. Feigwarze,** condyloma latum.

Platte (*G.*). Lamina. **P. des Wirbelbogens.** lamina.

Plattencultur (*G.*). Plate-culture.

Plattenepithel (*G.*). Pavement epithelium; —**krebs,** epithelioma.

Plattenuntersuchung (*G.*). Investigation by plate-culture.

Plattfuss (*G.*). Flatfoot.

Platy- [πλατυς]. A prefix signifying broad

Platybreg'mate [Prichard] [βρέγμα]. *I.* platibregmatico. Having a wide bregma, as in Mongolian skulls.

Platycephal'ic [κεφαλή]. *F.* platycéphalique. Applied to skulls of which the vault is flattened, having a vertical index of less than 70 per cent.

Platyceph'alus (*L.*) [κεφαλή]. *F.* platycephale; *I.* platicefalo. A head with extensive synostosis of frontal and parietal bones, giving it a flat appearance.

Platyceph'aly. *F.* platycéphalie; *I.* platicefalia. The state of having a broad skull.

Platycne'mia (*L.*) [κνήμη]. *F.* platycnémie; *G.* Platyknemie; *I.* platicnemia. State of being platycnemic.

Platycne'mic. Term applied to tibiæ which are flattened laterally, so as to present a sabre-like appearance.

Platyco'ria (*L.*) [κόρη]. *F* platycorie; *I* platicoria. Dilated pupil. **Platycori'asis**, mydriasis.

Platyglos'sus (*L.*) [γλῶσσα]. *F* platyglosse. An individual with a broad tongue.

Platyhelmin'thes [ἕλμινς]. A class of parasitic worms containing two orders—viz. *Cestoda* and *Trematodes*.

Platyhi'eric [ἱερός]. Term applied to a sacrum in which the breadth exceeds the length.

Platyn'osis (*L.*) [νόσος]. Morbid enlargement.

Platypel'vic. Term applied to a pelvis whose index is below 90° [Turner].

Platypod'ia (*L.*) [πούς]. *F.* platypodie; *I* platipodia. Flat-footedness.

Platyp'ygous [πυγή]. *F.* platypyge. Having broad buttocks.

Plat'yrhine or **Platyr'rhine** [ῥίς]. *L.* platyrhinus; *F.* platyrrhinien, enne. Having a nasal index of 53 and above [Broca], from 52–58 [Kollmann], from 51.1 to 58 [Frankfort agreement].

Platys'ma [πλατυσμα] or **Platys'ma myoi'des** (*L.*). *F.* peaucier du cou; *G.* Hauthalsmuskel; *I.* pelliccinio del collo. A thin, sheet-like layer of muscular fibres developed in the superficial fascia of the neck, apparently representing the panniculus carnosus of lower animals. The fibres arise from the skin over the muscles of the shoulder and breast; some are inserted into the lower jaw; others, continued upward, blend with the superficial facial muscles and are gradually lost.

Platyster'nus (*L.*) [στέρνον]. Broad-chested.

Platys'tomous [στόμα]. *F.* platystome. Having a broad mouth.

Platzangst, Platzfurcht, or **Platzschwindel** (*G.*). Agoraphobia.

Pledget, plej'et. *F.* plumasseau; *G.* Bäuschen; *I.* piumacciuolo. A compress or small flat mass of lint.

Plegapho'nia (*L.*). *G.* Plegaphonie. Diagnosis by percussion of the larynx while the glottis is open.

Plegom'eter. Pleximeter.

Pléiade ganglionnaire (*F.*). Multiple bubo.

Plein (*F.*). Full; the middle part of a bandage.

Pleiomas'tia (*L.*). Pleomastia.

Pleioma'zia (*L.*). Pleomazia.

Plejade ganglionare (*I.*). Multiple bubo.

Plemmiria (*L.*). Plethora.

Plenal'via (*L.*). Impaction of the stomach in the horse.

Plenitu'do (*L.*). *F.* plénitude. Fulness; plethora.

Pleno ri'vo (*L.*). In a full stream; said of flow of blood from a wound.

Pleocatan'tes (*L.*) [πλέων, κατάντης]. Term applied to skulls in which the line joining the hormion and the staphylion makes an angle of from 45° to 67° with the radius fixus [Lissauer].

Pleo-epigna'thus (*L.*). Epignathus.

Pleomas'tia (*L.*) [πλέων, μαστός]. *F.* pleomastie; *I.* pleomazia. Condition of having more than one nipple on a single mammary gland.

Pleoma'zia (*L.*) [μαζός]. *F.* pléomazie. Condition of having more than the normal number of mammary glands.

Pleomor'phism [πλέων, μορφή]. Polymorphism of inorganic compounds.

Pleonas'mus (*L.*) [πλασμός]. Malformation by excess of number or size.

Pleonex'ia (*L.*) [πλεονεξία]. *I.* pleonessia. Morbid selfishness or greediness.

Plero'sis (*L.*) [πλήρωσις]. *F.* plérose; *I.* plerosi. A filling up, replacement of lost tissue, plethora.

Plerot'ic [πληρωτικός]. *L.* plerotieus;

F. plérotique; *I.* plerotico. Tending to fill up, to regenerate lost tissue.

Plessim'eter. *F.* plessimètre; *I.* plessimetro. Pleximeter.

Plessimetria (*L.*). Pleximetry.

Plesso (*L.*). Plexus. **P. coroideo,** choroid plexus. **P. emorroidario,** hæmorrhoidal plexus. **P. faringeo,** pharyngeal plexus. **P. impari del Santorini,** pudendal plexus. **P. ipogastrico,** hypogastric plexus. **P. nodoso,** ganglion of trunk of pneumogastric.

Plethome'ria (*L.*) [πλῆθος, μέρος]. *G.* Plethomerie; *I.* pletomeria. Excess of parts.

Pleth'ora (*L.*) [πλήθω]. *F.* pléthore; *G.* Vollblütigkeit; *I.* pletora. Excessive fulness of the blood-vessels.

Plethor'ic. *L.* plethoricus; *F.* pléthorique; *I.* pletorico. Affected with, or pertaining to, plethora.

Plethys'mograph [πλεθυσμός, γράφω]. *F.* pléthysmographe. An instrument to register variations in the volume of a limb.

Pleu'ra (*L.*) [πλευρά]. *F.* plèvre; *G.* Brustfell. The closed serous sac surrounding each lung, composed of a parietal layer lining walls of thorax, and a visceral layer reflected upon the lung. **P. costa'lis,** costal pleura. **P. pericardi'aca,** mediastinal pleura. **P. phren'ica,** diaphragmatic pleura. **P. pulmona'lis,** pulmonary pleura: see *Pleura.*

Pleuraexsudat (*G.*). Pleural effusion.

Pleu'ral. Pertaining to the pleura. **P. sac.** *G.* Pleurasack. Closed sac formed by the pleura of either lung.

Pleural'gia (*L.*) [ἄλγος]. Intercostal neuralgia.

Pleurapoph'ysis (*L.*) [ἀποφύω]. *F.* pleurapophyse. A rib, considered as a portion of the typical vertebra.

Pleuraposte'ma (*L.*) [ἀπόστημα]. Empyema.

Pleurarthroc'ace (*L.*) [χακός]. Disease of a rib or of a costal articulation.

Pleuraschnitt (*G.*). Opening the pleura by incision.

Pleure'sia (*L.*). *F.* pleurésie; *I.* pleurisia. Pleuritis.

Pleurétique (*F.*). Pleuritic.

Pleu'risy. Pleuritis.

Pleu'risy-root. *Asclepias.*

Pleurit'ic [πλευριτικός]. *F.* pleurétique; *G.* pleuritisch; *I.* pleuritico. Pertaining to, or affected with, pleurisy.

Pleuri'tis. *F.* pleurésie; *I.* pleurite or pleuritide. Inflammation of the pleura.

Pleuritisch (*G.*). Pleuritic.

Pleu'ro- [πλευρά]. In composition, relating to the pleura.

Pleu'rocele (*L.*) [κήλη]. *F.* pleurocèle. Hernia of the lung.

Pleurocentèse (*F.*). Puncture of the pleura.

Pleurocoenadelphe (*F.*). *I.* pleurocenadelfo. Double monster united by the lateral surfaces, each being well developed.

Pleuro-col'ic lig'ament. Phreno-colic ligament.

Pleurocolle'sis (*L.*) [κολλάω]. Adhesion of the pleura.

Pleurodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. *F.* pleurodynie; *G.* Seitenschmerz; *I.* pleurodinia. Pain in the intercostal muscles.

Pleurohepati'tis [ἧπαρ]. *I.* pleuroepatite. Inflammation of pleura and liver.

Pleuromeloph'orus (*L.*) [μέλος, φορέω]. Pleuromelus.

Pleurom'elus (*L.*) [πλευρόν, μέλος]. *F.* pleuromèle; *I.* pleuromelo. A monster with supernumerary members inserted into the lateral regions of the trunk.

Pleuro-œsophage'us (*L.*). A broad band of unstriped muscle-fibres passing from left pleura to œsophagus (Hyrtl).

Pleuropath'ia (*L.*) [πάθος]. *I.* pleuropatia. Disease of the pleura.

Pleuropericardi'tis. *F.* pleuropéricardite; *I.* pleuropericardite. Pleuritis with pericarditis.

Pleuropéripneumonie (*F.*). *I.* pleuroperipneumonia. Pleuropneumonia.

Pleuro-peritone'al cav'ity. The main body-cavity of the embryo after the separation of the pericardial and myotomic cavities from the cœlom.

Pleuropiesi (*I.*). Pyothorax.

Pleuropneu'ma (*L.*) [πνεῦμα]. Pneumothorax.

Pleuro-pneumo'nia (*L.*) [πνευμονία]. *F.* pleuro-pneumonie. Pneumonia with pleurisy. **P. contagio'sa.** *F.* péripneumonie contagieuse; *G.* Lungenseuche. A contagious febrile disease peculiar to horned cattle.

Pleuropye'sis (*L.*) [πύησις]. *F.* pleuropyose. Pyothorax.

Pleurorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥηγνυμι*]. *F.* pleurorrhagie; *I.* pleurorragia. Hæmothorax.

Pleurorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. *F.* pleurorrhée; *I.* pleurorrea. Effusion into the pleural cavity.

Pleurorthopnœ'a (*L.*) [*ὀρθος, πνοή*]. *F.* pleurorthopnée; *I.* pleurortopnea. Dyspnœa from pleuritic effusion or from pleuralgia.

Pleuroso'mus (*L.*) [*σῶμα*]. *F.* pleurosome; *I.* pleurosomo. A monster with lateral fissure of the thorax, and atrophy of the upper extremity on the same side.

Pleu'rospasm [*σπασμός*]. *L.* pleurospasmus, *I.* pleurospasmo. Cramp in the side.

Pleurosthot'onos. Pleurothotonus.

Pleurosto'sis (*L.*) [*ὀστέον*]. *F.* pleurostose; *I.* pleurostosi. Ossification of the pleura.

Pleurothot'onus (*L.* [*πλευρα, τείνω*]. *I.* pleurototono. Tetanic bending of the body laterally.

Pleurot'omy [*τομή*]. *L.*, *I.* pleurotomia; *F.* pleurotomie. Incision of the pleura.

Pleuro-transversa'lis (*L.*). A muscular slip arising from transverse process of 7th cervical vertebra, inserted upon apex of pleural sac. It appears to be a variety of the scaleni muscles [Testut].

Plèvre (*F.*). Pleura. **P. costale**, costal pleura. **P. diaphragmatique**, diaphragmatic pleura. **P. médiastine**, mediastinal pleura. **P. pariétale**, parietal layer of pleura: see *Pleura*. **P. pulmonaire**, visceral layer of pleura: see *Pleura*.

Plex'iform. *F.* plexiforme; *I.* plessiforme. In the form of a plexus. **P. neuro'ma**, variety of neuroma consisting of plexiform, nodular, and tortuous nerve-bundles.

Plexim'eter [*πλῆξις, μέτρον*]. *F.* plessimètre; *I.* plessimetro. A small ivory or bone plate laid over the part, and struck with the hammer or fingers in mediate percussion.

Plexom'eter. Pleximeter.

Plex'or. The means of striking used in percussion.

Plex'us (*L.*) [*πλέκω*]. *G.* Geflecht, *I.* plesso. A network of any cord-like structures, applied usually to nerves or vessels. **P. alveola'ris**, alveolar veins. **P. anseri'nus**, pes anserinus. **P. anseri'nus ner'vi media'ni**, bundles from eighth cervical nerve passing to form the median nerve. **P. aor'ticus abdomina'lis**, aortic plexus. **P. aor'ticus thorac'icus**, sympathetic plexus on the thoracic aorta. **P. arte'riæ hepat'icæ**, branches of hepatic plexus upon hepatic artery. **P. articula'ris**, venous net formed by temporo-maxillary vein around articulation of lower jaw. **P. of Au'erbach**, Auerbach's plexus. **P. axilla'ris**, brachial plexus. **P. basila'ris**, transverse sinus. **P. bulbo-caverno'sus** [Lenhossek], offsets from pudendal plexus lying within the urogenital diaphragm. **P. cap'itis**, union of fine branches of trigeminus and cervical nerves over the epicranium. **P. cardi'acus ante'rior** or **P. cardi'acus infe'rior**, superficial cardiac plexus: see *Cardiac plexus*. **P. cardi'acus poste'rior** or **P. cardi'acus supe'rior**, deep cardiac plexus: see *Cardiac plexus*. **P. carot'icus inter'nus**, carotid plexus. **P. caverno'sus pe'nis** or **clitor'idis**, continuation forward of prostatic sympathetic plexus. **P. cervico-brachia'lis**, *G.* oberer Rumpfplexus. The cervical and brachial plexuses considered together. **P. choroi'deus cerebel'li latera'lis**, lateral processes of choroid plexus of 4th ventricle. **P. choroi'deus glan'dulæ pinea'lis** or **P. choroi'deus ter'tius**, choroid plexus of 3d ventricle: see *Choroid plexus*. **P. cilia'ris**, canal of Schlemm. **P. circula'ris flexu'ræ ter'tiæ carot'idis cerebra'lis**, cavernous plexus. **P. circula'ris foram'inis mag'ni**, marginal sinus. **P. coccyge'us**, coccygeal plexus. **P. corona'rius ventric'uli**, coronary plexus of stomach. **P. corona'rius ventric'uli infe'rior**, gastro-epiploic plexus. **P. cra'nii exter'nus**, wide-meshed network of veins over epicranial aponeurosis. **P. crura'lis**. 1. Branches of anterior crural nerve, forming a plexus about the femoral artery [Krause]. 2. Lumbar plexus. **P. deferentia'lis**, extension of the vesical plexus upon the vasa deferentia, the seminal vesicles, and the prostate. **P. diaphragmat'icus**, phrenic plexus. **P. divisio'nis aor'tæ abdomina'lis**, sympathetic plexus recognized by some between the renal and the hypogastric plexuses. **P. dorsa'les spi'næ**, dorsi-spinal veins. **P. duc'tus choled'ochi**, branches of hepatic plexus ramifying upon the bile-ducts. **P. enter'icus**, Meissner's plexus. **P. epigas'tricus**, solar plexus. **P. femora'lis**, lumbar plexus. **P. gangliifor'mis** Vieusse'nii, Gasserian ganglion. **P. gangliofor'mis**, ganglion of trunk of

pneumogastric. **P. ganglio'sus**, connection of pelvic plexuses of either side with each other, over floor of pelvis, by means of a gangliated net. **P. of Ger'lach**: see *Gerlach, plexus of*. **P. gu'læ**, œsophageal plexus. **P. hepat'icus nervo'so-arterio'sus**, hepatic plexus. **P. hepat'icus veno'so-nervo'si**, plexus venæ portæ. **P. hypogas'tricus**, hypogastric plexus, pelvic plexus [Henle]. **P. hypogas'tricus im'par**, hypogastric plexus. **P. hypogas'tricus infe'rior** or **P. hypogas'tricus latera'lis**, pelvic plexus. **P. hypogas'tricus me'dius**, hypogastric plexus. **P. hypogas'tricus pel'vicus**, pelvic plexus. **P. hypogas'tricus supe'rior**, hypogastric plexus. **P. ili'acus exter'nus**, lymphatic plexus under peritoneum around external iliac artery. **P. il'iohypogas'tricus**, hypogastric plexus. **P. interlamina'ris**, network of lymphatics between circular and longitudinal muscular fibres of small intestine. **P. intermesenter'icus lum'bo-aor'ticus** or **P. intermesera'icus**, renal plexus. **P. interpterygoi'deus**, extension of the internal pterygoid plexus between the pterygoid muscles. **P. intestina'les**, Peyer's patches. **P. ischia'dicus**, sciatic plexus. **P. Jacobso'nii**, tympanic plexus. **P. latera'lis fren'uli**, lymphatic network found on either side the frenulum of the prepuce. **P. liena'lis**, splenic plexus. **P. lingua'lis**, extension of external carotid plexus upon the lingual artery. **P. longitudina'lis colum'næ vertebra'lis**, meningorachidian veins. **P. lum'bo-sacra'lis**. *G.* unterer Rumpfplexus. The lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal plexuses considered together. **P. mamma'rius inter'nus**, formed by branches from the inferior cervical ganglion around the internal mammary artery. **P. maxilla'ris exter'nus**, extension of external carotid plexus upon the facial artery. **P. maxilla'ris infe'rior**, formed by inferior dental nerves within substance of lower jaw. **P. maxilla'ris inter'nus**. 1. Extension of external carotid plexus of the sympathetic upon the internal maxillary artery. 2. Pterygoid plexus. **P. of Meis'sner**: see *Meissner's plexus*. **P. menin'geus**, extension of external carotid plexus of the sympathetic upon the middle meningeal artery. **P. myenter'icus exter'nus**, Auerbach's plexus. **P. myenter'icus inter'nus**, Meissner's plexus. **P. naso-palati'nus**, Cloquet, ganglion of. **P. ner'vi va'gi**, lateral processes of choroid plexus of 4th ventricle. **P. nervo'rum mol'lium**, external carotid plexus. **P. nervo'so-arterio'sus**, cavernous plexus. **P. nodo'sus**, ganglion of trunk of pneumogastric. **P. occipita'lis**, extension of the external carotid plexus upon the occipital artery. **P. omenta'lis**, epiploic plexus. **P. ophthal'micus**, extension of internal carotid plexus upon the ophthalmic artery. **P. ova'rii**, bulb of ovary. **P. pampinifor'mis**, pampiniform plexus. **P. parot'icus**, parotid plexus. **P. parotide'us**, pes anserinus major. **P. pel'vicus**, plexus gangliosus. **P. pharyngo-basila'ris**, extension of external carotid plexus upon the ascending pharyngeal artery. **P. pharyngo-laryngе'us**, pharyngeal plexus of veins. **P. planta'ris**, venous net on under surface of foot. **P. poplite'us**, continuation of plexus cruralis (def. 1) upon the popliteal artery. **P. prostat'ico-vesica'lis**, pudendal plexus. **P. pterygoi'deus exter'nus**, superficial portion of pterygoid plexus, receiving buccal and masseteric veins [Zuckerkandl]. **P. pterygoi'deus inter'nus**, posterior portion of pterygoid plexus. **P. pu'bicus im'par**, pudendal plexus. **P. pu'bicus par** [Lenhossek], veins on either side of pudendal plexus, connecting it with plexus bulbo-cavernosus. **P. puden'do-hæmorrhoida'lis** or **P. puden'do-vesica'lis**, pudendal plexus of veins. **P. pulmon'icus**, pulmonary plexus. **P. reticula'ris**, choroid plexus. **P. retifor'mis**, corpus cavernosum vaginæ. **P. sacra'lis an'ticus**, formed by sacral veins over anterior surface of sacrum. **P. sacro-coccyge'us**, coccygeal plexus. **P. of Santori'ni**. *L.* plexus Santorinianus. 1. Pudendal plexus. 2. Plexus formed by the motor root of the trigeminus nerve, at its union with the sensitive root as it passes out at the foramen ovale. **P. semiluna'ris**, cœliac plexus. **P. semina'lis**, rete testis. **P. spermat'icus**, pampiniform plexus. **P. spermati'cus inter'nus** or **P. spermat'icus supe'rior**, spermatic plexus. **P. sphenoida'lis**, upper part of internal carotid plexus, where it is particularly thick and close-meshed. **P. spina'les exter'ni**, dorsi-spinal veins. **P. spina'les inter'ni**, meningo-rachidian veins. **P. stomach'icus**, coronary plexus of stomach. **P. subarachnoi'deus** [Hinrichsen], fine branches of roots of spinal nerves, sometimes seen, uniting to form a plexus upon the pia mater. **P. subcuta'neus abdom'inis**, wide-meshed venous network upon anterior wall of abdomen, connecting with

plexus of thorax above and of pelvis below. **P. sublingua'lis** [Calori], plexiform arrangement of nerves supplying sublingual gland. **P. submuco'sus**, Meissner's plexus. **P. supramaxilla'ris poste'rior**, a closely-meshed part of the superior dental plexus, sometimes observed above the second molar tooth. **P. testicula'ris**, spermatic plexus. **P. thyroi'deus im'par**, that formed by inferior thyroid veins in front of the trachea. **P. tonsilla'ris**, branches of the palatine vein about the tonsil. **P. transver'si anterio'res**, venous channels crossing in front of vertebral canal, behind bodies of vertebræ, between them and posterior common ligament. **P. triangula'ris**, that formed by sensory root of trifacial nerve, just before it enters the Gasserian ganglion. **P. uteri'nus commu'nis**, hypogastric plexus. **P. uteri'nus complic'itus**, that part of the posterior uterine plexus behind the lower extremity of the ureters; very closely meshed. **P. uteri'nus infe'rior**, plexus gangliosus. **P. uteri'nus mag'nus** [Tiedemann], lower part of hypogastric plexus. **P. uteri'nus supe'rior**, pelvic plexus. **P. utero-vagina'lis**, uterine and vaginal plexuses of veins considered together. **P. va'sis deferen'tis**, deferential plexus. **P. ve'næ por'tæ**, branches of hepatic plexus ramifying upon portal vein. **P. veno'sus ve'næ dorsa'lis pro'prius** [Lenhossek], that part of pudendal plexus into which dorsal vein of penis discharges. **P. vertebra'lis cervica'lis**, venous plexus around transverse processes and anterior surfaces of cervical vertebræ, discharging into vertebral vein. **P. vertebra'les dorsa'les**, dorsi-spinal veins. **P. ver'tebro-basilaris**, vertebral plexus. **P. vesi'cæ fel'leæ**, cystic plexus. **P. vesic'ulæ semina'lis**, deferential plexus. **P. vidia'nus**, plexiform arrangement of Vidian nerve around Vidian artery.

Plexus (*F.*). **P. bronchiques**, bronchial plexus. **P. du canal déférent**, offset from spermatic plexus accompanying vas deferens. **P. cardiaque**, cardiac plexus. **P. gangliforme**. 1. Gasserian ganglion. 2. Ganglion of trunk of pneumogastric. 3. Plexiform enlargement of pneumogastric below inferior laryngeal. **P. intercarotidien**, carotid plexus. **P. mentonnier**, mental plexus. **P. opisthogastrique**, cœliac plexus. **P. pubio-prostatique**, prostatic plexus. **P. ramiformes**, mutual interlacement of nerves by passage of bundles from each to the other. **P. rétiforme-réticulaire**, bulb of vestibule. **P. sciatique**, sacral plexus. **P. solaire**, solar plexus. **P. sous-diaphragmatique**, diaphragmatic plexus. **P. sous-mésentérique**, hypogastric plexus. **P. sous-orbitaire**, infraorbital plexus. **P. sous-parotidien**, pes anserinus major. **P. trachélo-sous-cutané**, cervical plexus. **P. veineux de Schlemm**, canal of Schlemm. **P. zygomatique**, pterygoid plexus.

Plexuslähmung (*G.*). Paralysis of several nerves, due to disease of a nerve-plexus.

Pli (*F.*). Fold. **P. de l'aine**, sulcus inguinalis. **P. ascendant (deuxième)** [Gratiolet], parietal convolution, ascending. **P. du bras**, fossa cubitalis. **P. du corps calleux**, convolution of corpus callosum. **P. du coude**, fossa cubitalis. **P. courbe** [Gratiolet], angular gyrus, supramarginal gyrus. **P. marginal supérieur** [Gratiolet], supramarginal gyrus. **P. simien**, characteristic sulcus digitalis anterior, frequently found in the hand of negroes. Instead of stopping between the index and middle fingers, as is usual in Caucasians, it is carried forward to the radial border of the hand. **P. sourcilier**, inferior frontal convolution; see *Frontal convolutions*. **P. transverse de Vater**, plica transversalis duodeni. **P. de la zone interne**, convolution of corpus callosum.

Pli'ca (*L.*) [πλέκω]. *F.* plique; *G.* Weichselzopf. An entangled, felted, filthy condition of the hair and scalp, formerly considered a special disease. **P. polon'ica**, plica.

Pli'ca (*L.*). Fold. **P. antitrag'ica**, projection of the folded border of the antihelix of the external ear into conchal cavity, just above the antitragus. **P. arte'riæ umbilica'lis**, hypogastric fold. **P. ary-epiglot'tica**, aryteno-epiglottic fold. **P. centra'lis ret'inæ**, small folds appearing in the retina after death, running from papilla optica to fovea centralis. **P. co'li**, upper fold of ilio-cæcal valve. **P. cu'biti**, fossa cubitalis. **P. Doug'lasi**, semilunar fold of Douglas. **P. duodeno-mesocol'ica**, duodeno-jejunal fold. **P. falcifor'mis**, falciform process of fascia lata. **P. fimbria'ta**, wavy-edged fold of mucous membrane, found on under surface of tongue laterally from frenum; believed to represent the sublingua or primitive tongue found in many mammals. **P. guberna'trix**, fold of peritoneum which in fœtal life encloses the gubernatrix of the testes.

P. hyo-epiglot'tica, fold of mucous membrane occasionally seen between the lateral edge of the epiglottis and the hyoid bone. **P. il'ei**, lower fold of ileo-cæcal valve. **P. ligamen'ti triangula'ris sinis'tri**, triangular fold frequently found near the left end of the left triangular ligament of the liver, caused by gradual atrophy of the liver substance. **P. longitudina'lis duode'ni** or **P. longitudina'lis Va'teri**, plica transversalis duodeni. **P. luna'ta**, semilunar fold of eye. **P. ner'vi laryngе'i**, fold of mucous membrane of larynx, stretching from arytenoid cartilages to opposite great cornu of hyoid, and containing the superior laryngeal nerve. **P. pterygomandibula'ris**, fold of mucous membrane passing from the hamular process of sphenoid to the alveolar process of the lower jaw. **P. pterygo-maxilla'ris**, pterygomaxillary fold. **P. pu'bo-umbilica'lis**, hypogastric fold. **P. salpin'go-palati'na**, salpingo-nasal fold. **P. salpin'gopharynge'a**. *G.* Wulstfalte. Triangular fold of mucous membrane, extending from lower end of pharyngeal end of Eustachian tube to upper surface of soft palate. **P. semiluna'ris (conjuncti'væ)**, semilunar fold of eye. **P. semiluna'ris fas'ciæ transversa'lis** [Krause], sharp edge of transversalis fascia, bounding internal abdominal ring upon its internal and inferior sides. **P. sigmoi'dea co'li**, sigmoid fold. **P. sigmoi'dea rec'ti**, plica recti. **P. sublingua'lis**, fold of mucous membrane where it is reflected from floor of mouth to under surface of tongue. **P. thyro-arytenoi'dea infe'rior**, true vocal cords: see *Vocal cords*. **P. thyro-arytenoi'dea supe'rior**, false vocal cord. **P. transversa'lis duode'ni**. *F.* pli transverse de Vater. Fold of mucous membrane of duodenum, immediately above opening of pancreatic duct. **P. transversa'lis ret'inæ**, plica centralis retinæ. **P. u'rachi**, urachal fold. **P. ureter'ica**, ureteric fold. **P. urogenita'lis**, projecting fold in embryonic peritoneal cavity, containing upper end of Wolffian duct. **P. Va'teri** or **P. vertica'lis duode'ni**, plica transversalis duodeni. **P. ves'ico-umbilica'lis latera'lis**, hypogastric fold.

Pli'cæ (*L.*), pl. of **Plica**. **P. adipo'sæ**, synovial ligaments. **P. adipo'sæ pericardi'acæ**, processes formed by development of adipose tissue beneath pericardial investment of heart. **P. alifor'mes**, alar ligaments of knee. **P. cilia'res**. 1. Folds of ciliary body lying between the ciliary processes, and much smaller than they. 2. Ciliary processes. **P. conniven'tes**, valvulæ conniventes. **P. membra'næ muco'sæ tympa'ni**. *G.* Paukenfelltaschen. Folds of mucous membrane of tympanum where it crosses over neck of malleus and invests chorda tympani nerve; an anterior and posterior fold are described. **P. palma'tæ**, arbor vitæ uterinus. **P. rec'ti**. *F.* sphincter supérieur; *G.* Falten des Mastdarms. Semilunar folds between sacculations of rectum, extending in a nearly transverse direction, and from two to five in number [Otis]. **P. semiluna'res Doug'lasi**, recto-uterine folds. **P. synovia'les patella'res**, alar ligaments. **P. transversa'les rec'ti**, plicæ recti. **P. vagi'næ**, rugæ of vagina. **P. villo'sæ**, small villous-like folds of mucous membrane of stomach, between the rugæ; more marked near pyloric orifice.

Pli'cate. *L.* plicatus; *F.* plicacé, ée; *I.* piegato. Folded, plaited.

Pli'catile. *L.* plicatilis. Capable of being folded.

Pli'ers. *F.* pinces, tenailles; *I.* pinzette, tanaglia. A short, stout forceps or scissors.

Plique polonaise (*F.*). Plica polonica.

Plis (*F.*), pl. of **Pli**. Folds, plications. **P. cérébraux**, convolutions of the brain **P. de locomotion**, palmar folds. **P. de passage**, annectant convolutions. **P. du vagin**, rugæ of vagina.

Ploca'ria lichenoi'des, Montag. *Sphærococcus lichenoides*, Agardh.

Plomb (*F.*). Lead. **P. de chasse**, small shot, bird-shot.

Plombage des dents (*F.*). Filling of the teeth; dental obturation.

Plombé, ée (*F.*). 1. Lead-colored, resembling lead. 2. Filled, as a tooth, with lead (as formerly), gold, or other material.

Plora'tio (*L.*). Weeping.

Ploucquet's test: see *Docimasia*.

Plough'share bone. Vomer.

Plug'ger. An instrument for filling or plugging cavities in teeth.

Plum. Common name for plants, or the fruit of plants, of the genus *Prunus*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*.

Plumaceau or **Plumasseau** (*F.*). A small roll of charpie, the threads being arranged side by side; a pledget.

Plumba'go (*L.*). Graphite.

Plum'beous. *L.* plumbeus; *F.* plombé, ée; *G.* bleifarbig; *I.* plumbeo. Lead-colored, livid.

Plum'bi (*L.*), gen. of **Plumbum**, *q. v.* **P. ac'etas**, lead acetate. **P. carbo'nas**, lead carbonate. **P. chlor'idum**, lead chloride. **P. iod'idum**, lead iodide. **P. ni'tras**, lead nitrate. **P. ox'idum** [P. S. P.], lead monoxide. **P. ox'idum ru'brum**, minium, red lead. **P. ox'idum semivit'reum**, lead oxide, litharge. **P. tan'nas**, lead tannate.

Plum'bism. Lead-poisoning.

Plum'bum (*L.*). Lead. **P. acet'icum** [P. G.], lead acetate. **P. acet'icum ba'sicum solu'tum** [P. Aust.], solution of subacetate of lead. **P. carbon'icum** [P. Aust.], lead carbonate. **P. cor'neum**, fused lead chloride. **P. hyperoxyda'tum ru'brum** [P. Aust.], minium, red lead. **P. joda'tum** [P. G.], lead iodide. **P. ni'tricum** [P. Ross.], lead nitrate. **P. oxyda'tum** [P. Aust.], lead monoxide.

Plume'ria (*L.*). A genus of *Apocynaceæ*. **P. dras'tica**, Mart., grows in Brazil; the fresh juice is a drastic cathartic. **P. lancifo'lia**, also a native of Brazil; the bark, agonia-bark, used as a febrifuge. **P. phageden'ica**, Mart., a Brazilian tree, with a milky juice said to be anthelmintic.

Plu'miform. Feather-like.

Plum'mer's pills. Compound pills of antimony.

Plu'mula (*L.*, *I.*) [Arnold]. *F.* plumule. A series of transverse furrows seen with low power on the upper wall of the Sylvian aqueduct.

Plun'ket's caus'tic. Ranunculus acris 1 oz., ranunculus flammula 1 oz.; bruise and add arsenious acid 1 drachm, sulphur 1 scruple; make a paste, form into balls, and dry in the sun.

Plu'ral birth. Delivery of more than one child at a birth.

Plurifétation (*F.*). *I.* plurifetazione. Fecundation of two or more ova at once.

Pluriloc'ular. *L.* pluriloc'ularis; *F.* pluriloculaire; *G.* mehrfächerig; *I.* pluriloculare. Having numerous loculi.

Plurimamme (*F.*). An individual with more than two breasts.

Plurinucléé (*F.*). Having several nuclei.

Pluripar'ity. The condition of having borne several children.

Pluripar'tite. *I.* pluripartito. Having numerous divisions.

Plutomania (*I.*). Insane belief in the possession of large property; a kind of megalomania.

Pneobiogno'sis or **Pneobioman'tia** (*L.*) [πνέω, βίος, γνῶσις, or μαντεία]. Docimasia pulmonum.

Pneodynam'ics [δυναμικός]. *F.* pnéodynamique. Science of the forces and mechanism of respiration.

Pne'ograph [γράφω]. *F.* pnéographe; *I.* pneografo. 1. Instrument for making a graphic record of the movement of air into and from the mouth in respiration. 2. Spirometer.

Pneom'eter [μέτρον]. *F.* pnéomètre; *I.* pneometro. Spirometer.

Pneom'etry. *F.* pnéométrie; *G.* Athemmessung; *I.* pneometria. Measurement of the amount of inspired and expired air.

Pne'oscope [σκοπέω]. *F.* pnéoscope; *I.* pneoscopio. Instrument to measure amplitude of movements of thorax.

Pneu'ma (*L.*) [πνεῦμα]. 1. Air. 2. Vital principle.

Pneumapéricarde (*F.*). Pneumopericardium.

Pneumaposte'ma (*L.*) [ἀπόστημα]. Abscess of the lung.

Pneumapyothorax (*F.*) [πῦον, θώραξ]. Pyopneumothorax.

Pneumarthro'sis (*L.*) [ἄρθρον]. *F.* pneumarthrose; *I.* pneumartrosi. Effusion of air into a joint.

Pneumatelec'tasis (*L.*) [ἀτελής, ἔκτασις]. Atelectasis of the lungs.

Pneumathæ'mia (*L.*) [αἷμα]. *I.* pneumatemia. Condition of having air in the blood-vessels.

Pneumat'ic [πνευματικός]. *L.* pneumaticus; *F.* pneumatique; *G.* pneumatisch; *I.* pneumatico. Relating to air. **P. as'pirator**, aspirator, first definition. **P. cab'inet**, an air-tight box in which to place a patient who is to be treated by compressed or rarefied air. **P. differentia'tion**, a mode of treatment by inhalation of air either more compressed or more rarefied than that surrounding the body. **P. proc'ess.** *L.* processus pneumaticus. A continuation of air-cells of mastoid process into lateral portions of occipital bone, sometimes found [Hyrtl]. **P. repos'itor**, a globe of rubber introduced into the vagina and dilated with air by means of a compressible bulb.

Pneumatischer Ohrtrichter (*G.*). Siegle's otoscope.

Pneu'matism. *F.* pneumatisme; *I.* pneumatismo. Doctrine of the pneuma or special vital principle.

Pneumat'ocele (*L.*, *I.*) [κήλη]. *F.* pneumatocèle; *G.* Luftgeschwulst. Emphysema.

Pneumatod'ic. *L.* pneumatodes; *F.*, *I.* pneumatode; *G.* pneumatodisch. Full of air, flatulent.

Pneumat'ogram [γράφω]. A curve tracing of the respiratory movements.

Pneumatom'eter [μέτρον]. *F.* pneumatomètre; *I.* pneumatometro. Spirometer.

Pneumatomphal'ocele [ὀμφαλός, κήλη]. *F.* pneumatomphalocèle; *G.* Nabelwindbruch. Umbilical hernia containing flatus.

Pneumatop'athy [πάθος]. Mind-cure.

Pneumatopericardio or **Pneumopericardio** (*I.*). Pneumopericardium.

Pneumatorace (*I.*). Pneumothorax.

Pneumatorachide (*I.*). Collection of gas in the vertebral canal.

Pneumato'sis (*L.*) [πνευματόω]. *F.* pneumatose; *G.* Windsucht; *I.* pneumatosi. An abnormal accumulation of gas in the tissues or organs of the body.

Pneumatotho'rax. Pneumothorax.

Pneumaturie (*F.*). Escape of gas from the urethra.

Pneumec'tasis (*L.*). Pneumonectasis.

Pneumec'tomy [ἐκτέμνω]. *L.*, *I.* pneumectomia; *F.*, *G.* Pneumectomie. Excision of a portion of the lung.

Pneumenfrassia (*I.*). Obstruction of the bronchial tubes by mucus.

Pneu'mic ac'id. *F.* acide pneumique; *I.* acido pneumico. An acid found in the substance of the lung.

Pneumoc'ace (*L.*) [κακός]. Gangrene of the lung.

Pneu'mocele (*L.*, *I.*) [κήλη]. *F.* pneumocèle; *G.* Lungenbruch. Hernia of the lung.

Pneumocholo'sis (*L.*) [χόλος]. Bilious pneumonia.

Pneumoch'ysis (*L.*) [χύσις]. Pulmonary œdema.

Pneumococ'cus (*L.*). *Bacillus pneumoniæ* [Friedländer], *Micrococcus Pasteuri* [Fränkel].

Pneumoconio'sis (*L.*) [πνεύμων, κονίω]. *F.* pneumokoniose. Disease produced by inhalation of dust.

Pneumocysto-ova'rium (*L.*). Ovarian cyst containing gas.

Pneumoderma (*I.*). Subcutaneous emphysema.

Pneumoedema (*I.*). Pulmonary œdema.

Pneumo-emorragia (*I.*). Pulmonary hæmorrhage.

Pneumo-enteri'tis contagio'sa [Klein]. Swine plague.

Pneumogas'tric [γαστήρ]. *L.* pneumogastricus; *F.* pneumogastrique; *I.* pneumogastrico. 1. Pertaining to the lungs and the stomach. 2. Relating to the pneumogastric nerve. 3. Used substantively for the pneumogastric nerve. **P. lob'ule**, flocculus. **P. nerve.** *L.* nervus pneumogastricus; *F.* nerf pneumogastrique or vague; *G.* Lungenmagennerv; *I.* nervo pneumogastrico or vago. The most widely distributed of the cranial nerves. Arising from a nucleus under the ala cinerea, floor of the fourth ventricle (sensory), and from the nucleus ambiguus (motor), and emerging from the postero-lateral groove of the medulla, it leaves the cranium by the jugular foramen, and supplies the respiratory passages, heart, upper part of the alimentary canal, and related viscera. Function mainly sensory. It is the tenth cranial nerve or second portion of the eighth pair of Willis. **P. plex'us**: see *Pneumogastric nerve*.

Pneu'mograph [γράφω]. *F.* pneumographe; *I.* pneumografo. Stethograph.

Pneumog'raphy. *F.* pneumographie; *I.* pneumografia. That part of anatomy which describes the lungs.

Pneumohæmotho'rax (*L.*) [αἷμα, θώραξ]. Air and blood in the pleural cavity.

Pneumohydrotho'rax (*L.*) [ὕδωρ, θώραξ]. Air and water in the pleural cavity.

Pneumokonio'sis. Pneumoconiosis.

Pneu'molith [λίθος]. *F.* pneumolithe; *G.* Lungenstein; *I.* pneumolito. Pulmonary concretion.

Pneumolithi'asis (*L.*). *F.* pneumolithiase; *G.* Lungensteinbildung; *I.* pneumolitiasi. Formation of concretions in the lungs.

Pneumol'ogy [λόγος]. *F.* pneumologie; *I.* pneumologia. That part of medical science which treats of the lungs.

Pneumomala'cia (*L.*) [μαλακία]. Softening of lung without putrefaction.

Pneumom'eter [μέτρον]. Pneumonometer, spirometer.

Pneumomyco'sis (*L.*) [μύκος]. Growth

of mycelium or of schizomycetes in the bronchial tubes.

Pneumonæ'mia (*L.*) [*αἷμα*]. Congestion of the lungs.

Pneumonal'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. *F.* pneumonalgie; *G.* Lungenschmerz. Pain in the lungs

Pneumonaposte'ma (*L.*) [*ἀπόστημα*]. Abscess in the lung.

Pneumonatelec'tasis (*L.*) [*ἀτελής, ἔκτασις*]. *F.* pneumonatelectasie. Atelectasis of the lungs.

Pneumonec'tasis (*L.*) [*πνεύμων, ἔκτασις*]. *F.* pneumonectasie. Pulmonary emphysema.

Pneumonemphrax'is (*L.*) [*ἔμφραξις*]. Congestion of the lungs; pulmonary embolism.

Pneumonhémie (*F.*). Congestion of the lungs.

Pneumo'nia (*L.*) [*πνευμονία*]. *F.*, *G.* Pneumonie; *I.* polmonite. Inflammation of the lungs; see also *Catarrhal* and *Croupous pneumonia*. **P. dis'secans**, an acute purulent pneumonia extending along the bronchi and blood-vessels. **P. mi'grans**. *G.* Wanderpneumonie. Insidious form, creeping from one part of the lung to another.

Pneumonia (*L.*). Pneumonia. **P. acuta**, croupous pneumonia. **P. biliosa**, pneumonia with icterus. **P. cronica**, caseous pneumonia. **P. fibrinosa**, croupous pneumonia. **P. ipostatica**, hypostatic pneumonia.

Pneumon'ic. *L.* pneumonicus; *F.* pneumonique; *G.* pneumonisch; *I.* pneumonico. Pertaining to, or affected with, pneumonia

Pneumonie (*F.*). Pneumonia. **P. aiguë**, croupous pneumonia. **P. bilieuse**, pneumonia with icterus. **P. catarrhale**, catarrhal pneumonia. **P. chronique catarrhale**, catarrhal pneumonia accompanying phthisis **P. chronique lobaire** or **caséeuse**, caseous pneumonia. **P. cotonneuse**, tabacosis. **P. fibrineuse**, croupous pneumonia **P. hypostatique**, hypostatic pneumonia. **P. lobaire**, croupous pneumonia **P. lobulaire** or **P. mamelonnée**, catarrhal pneumonia. **P. massive**, form with obstruction of the bronchial tubes by exudation, producing complete dulness.

Pneumonite (*F.*). Pneumonia.

Pneumoni'tis. *F.*, *I.* pneumonite. Pneumonia.

Pneumonocarcino'ma (*L.*) [*καρκίνος*]. Carcinoma of the lungs.

Pneumon'ocele (*L.*) [*κήλη*]. *F.* pneumonocèle. Hernia of the lung.

Pneumonocirrho'sis (*L.*) [*κιρρός*]. Cirrhosis of the lung.

Pneumonodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. Pneumonalgia.

Pneumonœde'ma (*L.*) [*οἴδημα*]. Pulmonary œdema.

Pneumonokonio'sis. Pneumoconiosis.

Pneumonolithi'asis (*L.*) [*λιθίασις*]. Formation of pulmonary concretions.

Pneumonomala'cia (*L.*) [*μαλακία*]. *F.* pneumonomalacie. Softening of the lung.

Pneumonomancie (*F.*). Docimasia pulmonum

Pneumonomelano'sis (*L.*) [*μελάνωσις*]. *F.* pneumonomélanose. Melanosis or anthracosis of the lung.

Pneumonom'eter [*μέτρον*]. *F.* pneumonomètre; *I.* pneumonometro. Spirometer.

Pneumonomyco'sis (*L.*) [*μύκης*]. *I.* pneumonomicosi. Growth of fungi in the bronchia.

Pneumonoparal'ysis (*L.*). Paralysis of the lungs.

Pneumonopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. *F.* pneumonopathie; *I.* pneumonopatia. Disease of the lungs.

Pneumonophlebi'tis [*φλέψ*]. *F.* pneumonophlébite. Inflammation of the pulmonary veins.

Pneumonophthi'sis (*L.*) [*φθίω*]. Pulmonary phthisis.

Pneumonopleuri'tis. *F.* pneumonopleurésie. Pleuropneumonia.

Pneumonorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. *F.* pneumonorrhagie. Pulmonary hæmorrhage.

Pneumonorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. *F.* pneumonorrhée. A gradual discharge from the lungs, especially of blood.

Pneumonosapro'sis (*L.*) [*σαπρός*]. Gangrene of the lung.

Pneumonosarcie (*F.*) [*σάρξ*]. Hepatization of the lung.

Pneumon'oscope [*σκοπέω*]. *I.* pneumonoscopio. Stethoscope.

Pneumonosep'sis (*L.*) [*σῆψις*]. Gangrene of the lung.

Pneum'ony. Pneumonia.

Pneumonypos'tasis (*L.*) [*ὑφίστημι*]. Hypostatic congestion of the lungs.

Pneumopar'esis (*L.*) [*παρίημι*]. An

acute form of lung disease, characterized by progressive congestion, with infiltration of the vesicular structure, without fever, and preceded by distinctive nervous symptoms [B. W. Richardson].

Pneumopericardi'tis. Pneumopericardium and pericarditis.

Pneumopericar'dium (*L.*) [*πνεῦμα, περικάρδιος*]. *F.* pneumopéricarde; *I.* pneumopericardio. Air or gas within the pericardium.

Pneumophthi'sis (*L.*) [*φθίω*]. Pulmonary phthisis.

Pneumophy'mata (*L.*) [*φῦμα*]. Pulmonary tubercles.

Pneumopyotho'rax (*L.*). Pyopneumothorax.

Pneumorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. *F.* pneumorrhagie; *I.* pneumorragia. Pulmonary hæmorrhage.

Pneumorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. *F.* pneumorrhée; *I.* pneumorrea. Pneumonorrhœa, bronchorrhœa.

Pneumosarcie (*F.*). *I.* pneumosarcia. Pneumonosarcie.

Pneumosep'sis (*L.*) [*σῆψις*]. Gangrene of lungs.

Pneumotho'rax (*L.*) [*πνεῦμα, θώραξ*]. *G.* Luftbrust; *I.* pneumotorace. An accumulation of air or gas in the pleural cavity.

Pneumot'omy [*τομή*]. *L.*, *I.* pneumotomia; *F.* pneumotomie. Incision of the lung to open a cavity.

Pneumotorace (*I.*). Pneumothorax.

Pneumoty'phus (*L.*) [*τῦφος*]. *I.* pneumotifo. Typhoid fever with croupous pneumonia.

Pneumotypo'sis (*L.*). Intermittent pneumonia.

Pneuobioman'tia (*L.*). Pneobiomantia.

Pneusiobiogno'sis (*L.*) [*πνέω, βίος, γνῶσις*]. Docimasia pulmonum.

Pneu'sis (*L.*) [*πνεῦσις*]. Respiration.

Pneusom'eter. Spirometer.

Pnig'ma (*L.*) [*πνίγω*]. Suffocation.

Pnigopho'bia (*L.*) [*πνίγω, φόβος*]. Angina pectoris.

Pnix'is (*L.*) [*πνίξ*]. Sense of suffocation.

Po di Bahia. Goa powder.

Poche (*F.*). Bag, sac. **P. anévrysmale,** aneurismal sac. **P. en boudin,** projection of the bag of waters in a cylindrical form from the cervix uteri. **P. des eaux,** bag of waters.

Pock [*Sax.* pocc]. A smallpox pustule.

Pocken (*G.*). Variola, smallpox; — **artig,** variolous; — **eiter,** variolous pus; — **epidemie,** smallpox epidemic; — **fieber,** variolous fever; — **flüssigkeit** or — **gift,** smallpox virus; — **grube,** pockmark; — **grübig,** pitted, pockmarked; — **haus,** smallpox hospital; — **impfung,** vaccination; — **krankheit,** smallpox; — **mase,** pock-mark; — **masig,** pockmarked; — **naʾbel,** central depression in a smallpox pustule; — **narbe,** pock-mark; — **salbe,** ointment of tartarated antimony.

Pock'eting. Term applied to a mode of treating the pedicle of an abdominal tumor after extirpation, by uniting its cut surface to the angle of the incision in the abdominal walls.

Pockholz (*G.*). Guaiacum-wood.

Pock'mark. *G.* Pockenmase. Cicatrix of a smallpox pustule.

Pock'y. Affected with, or pertaining to, syphilis.

Poc'uliform. *L.* poculiformis; *F.*, *I.* poculiforme. Cup-shaped.

Pod'agra (*L.*) [*πούς, ἄγρα*]. Gout, especially in the foot.

Podagre (*F.*). 1. Podagra. 2. One suffering from podagra.

Podag'ric. *G.* podagrisch. Affected with, or pertaining to, gout.

Podagrisme (*F.*). Goutiness, gouty diathesis.

Podal'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. Tarsalgia.

Podal'ic [podex]. *F.* podalique; *I.* podalico. Relating to the pelvis. **P. ver'sion.** *F.* version podalique; *I.* versione podalica. Operation of turning the fœtus in the uterus by seizing the feet and bringing them down to the inferior strait.

Podaly'ria tincto'ria, Michx. *Baptisia tinctoria,* R. Br.

Podanencepha'lia (*L.*) [*πούς, ἀν, ἐγκέφαλος*]. Monstrosity consisting of absence of brain, the head being borne on a stalk.

Podarthri'tis [*πούς, ἄρθρον*]. Inflammation of the tarsus.

Podarthroc'ace (*L.*) [*κακός*]. *I.* podartrocace. Disease of the tarsus.

Podelco'ma (*L.*) [*ἕλκωμα*]. Peculiar form of ulceration of the foot, analogous to, if not identical with, perforating disease of the foot.

Podenceph'alus (*L.*) [*πούς, ἐγκέφαλος*].

F. podencephale; *I.* podencefalo. Exencephalus with the brain contained in a pediculated sac.

Po'dex (*L.*). *I.* podice. Anus.

Podis'mus (*L.*) [πους]. Spasm of the foot.

Pododyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. Pain in the foot, tarsalgia.

Podœde'ma (*L.*) [οἴδημα]. Œdema of the foot

Podofillina (*I.*). Podophyllin.

Podofillo (*I.*). Podophyllum

Podol'ogy [λόγος]. *L.*, *I.* podologia; *F.* podologie. Discourse on the foot.

Podophyl'li resi'na [B. P.] Resin of podophyllum.

Podophyl'li rhizo'ma [B. P.]. Podophyllum.

Podophyl'lin. *F.* podophylline; *I.* podofillina. Resin of podophyllum.

Podophylli'num [P. G.]. Resin of podophyllum.

Podophyllotox'in. A crystallizable, very bitter, faintly acid, poisonous principle obtained from podophyllum.

Podophyl'lum (*L.*) [πους, φύλλον]. *F.* podophylle; *G.* Fussblattwurzel; *I.* podofillo. The rhizome and rootlets of *Podophyllum peltatum*. **P. pelta'tum.** L. may-apple, mandrake. A common indigenous plant, Nat. Ord. *Berberidaceæ*; hepatic stimulant and purgative; the source of podophyllin. **P. rhiz'ome** [B. P.]. podophyllum.

Podophyllumharz (*G.*). Resin of podophyllum.

Podotrochili'tis [πους, τροχος]. *F.* *I.*, podotrochilite. Navicular disease.

Pod'-pepper. Capsicum

Podyperidro'sis (*L.*) [ὑπέρ, ἱδρώς]. Excessive sweating of the feet.

Pœcilomelas'ma (*L.*) [ποικιλος, μέλας]. Senile gangrene.

Poelé-bark. The bark of *Alstonia spectabilis*, R. Br.; contains the same alkaloids as dita-bark.

Po'gon (*L.*) [πώγων]. Beard.

Pogoni'asis (*L.*). Excessive production of beard, especially in a woman.

Pogon'ic. *L.* pogonicus. Pertaining to the beard.

Pogoste'mon Patchou'li, Pell. An East Indian labiate plant; the dried tops are known in commerce as patchouly; much used as a perfume.

Po-ho-yo. Chinese oil of peppermint.

Poignet (*F.*). Wrist.

Poi'kilocytes [ποικίλος]. Irregularly shaped or distorted red blood-corpuscles.

Poikilocyto'sis (*L.*). *G.* Poikilocytose. A condition of the blood in which it contains cells altered in shape and broken up.

Poikilomelas'ma (*L.*) [μελασμός]. Senile gangrene.

Poikilother'mal [θέρμη]. Varying in temperature; applied to cold-blooded animals whose temperature varies with that of the surrounding media.

Poils (*F.*), pl. of **Poil**, a hair. **P. accidentels.** hirsuties. **P. du duvet**, fine, downy hairs. **P. follets** or **P. fugaces**, lanugo. **P. de remplacement**, permanent hairs which succeed the lanugo.

Poilu, ue (*F.*). Hairy, provided with hair.

Point. *L.* punctum; *G.* Punkt; *I.* punto. 1. That which indicates position without itself having any extent. 2. Often used in anatomy to indicate minute dots or orifices: see *Fixation*, *Identical*, *Intersuperciliary*, *Mental*, *Nodal*, *Principal*, *Submasal*, etc. *point*. **P-s., car'dinal.** *F.* points cardinaux; *G.* Hauptpunkte; *I.* punti cardinali. The six points on which the properties of refracting spherical surfaces depend. They are: two principal points, two nodal points, and two focal points. **P-s., nodal**, nodal points,

Point (*F.*), pl. **Points.** Point. **P. apophysaire**, point over the spine which is tender on pressure, and indicates the locality of central disease producing neuralgia or other neurosis. **P-s., cardinaux**, points, cardinal. **P. de côté**, stitch in the side; a sudden sharp pain in the side. **P. de croisement des lignes de direction**: see *Lines of direction*. **P-s., douloureux**, painful points. **P. de fixation**, fixation-point. **P. intersourcilier**, intersuperciliary point. **P. lacrymal**, punctum lachrymale. **P. mentonnier**, mental point. **P. métopique**, metopion. **P-s. nodaux**, nodal points. **P-s. principaux**, principal points. **P. de regard**, fixation-point. **P. de repère**, point of reference, landmark. **P. sous-nasal** or **P. spinal**, submasal point. **P. sus-auriculaire**, supra-auricular point. **P. sus-orbitaire**, ophryon. **P. vital**, nœud vital. The point of the calamus scriptorius, the respiratory centre.

Pointe (*F.*). Apex, end, summit. **P.**

du cœur, apex of heart. P. de feu, cauterization with a conical cautery.

Pointillage (*F.*). Massage performed with the ends of the fingers.

Pointillé, ée (*F.*). Punctate, spotted.

Point'ing. Term applied to the conical projection of an abscess approaching the surface.

Poire (*F.*). 1. Pear. 2. Rubber ball-syringe.

Poiré (*F.*). Perry, pear-cider.

Poireau (*F.*). 1. Leek, *Allium porrum*, L. 2. Wart, excrescence. P. de la suie, chimney-sweeps' cancer.

Poirier (*F.*). Pear-tree, *Pyrus communis*, L.

Pois (*F.*). Pea, *Pisum sativum*, L. P. d'Amérique, jequirity. P. à gratter or P. velus, cowhage.

Poiseuille's space. Plasmatic current.

Poi'son. *G.* Gift; *I.* veleno. Anything which, when absorbed by the system of an animal, tends to produce death or to seriously affect health: see *Table of antidotes;* see also *Arrow, Beaver, Rattlesnake, Sheep,* etc. *poison.* P. ash, *Rhus venenata*, DC. P. bay, *Illicium Floridanum.* P. dog'-wood, *Rhus venenata*, DC. P. el'der, *Rhus venenata*, DC. P. hem'lock, conium. P. i'vy, *Rhus toxicodendron.* P. lau'rel, *Prunus Laurocerasus*, L. P.-nut, nux vomica. P. oak, *Rhus toxicodendron.* P. of Pho'nias, inée. P. su'mach, *Rhus venenata*, DC. P., tests for, are given under the several titles. P.-vine, *Rhus radicans*, L.

Poison (*F.*). Poison. P. des flèches, arrow-poison.

Poi'soning. *F.* empoisonnement: *G.* Vergiftung; *I.* avvelenamento. 1. The effect of a poison. 2. The giving a poison.

Poi'sonous. Having the qualities of a poison; capable of acting as such.

Poitrail (*F.*). Breast of the horse.

Poitrinaire (*F.*). One suffering from lung disease; generally used in the sense of phthisical.

Poitrine (*F.*). Thorax.

Poivre (*F.*). Pepper. P. de bétel, betel. P. cubèbe, cubebs. P. blanc, white pepper. P. enivrant, *Piper methysticum*, Forst. P. de Guinée, *Capsicum annuum*, L. P. d'Inde, capsicum. P. de la Jamaïque, pimento. P. long, long pepper. P. noir, black pepper. P. à queue, cubeb.

Poix (*F.*). Pitch. P. blanche. *L.* pix alba; *G.* weisses Pech. Name given to Burgundy pitch collected in some parts of Germany. P. de Bourgogne, Burgundy pitch. P. du Canada, Canada pitch. P. jaune, Burgundy pitch. P. navale or P. noire, black pitch. P. résine, resina pini. P. des Vosges, Burgundy pitch.

Poke. *Phytolacca decandra*, L.

Poke'-berry. Phytolacca-berry.

Poke'-root. Phytolacca-root: see also *Indian poke.*

Poke'weed. *Phytolacca decandra*, L.

Po'land Sil'ica Water: see *Fountain Head Spring.*

Po'land Spring. Alkaline water, South Poland, Androscoggin Co., Maine.

Polani'sia (*L.*). A genus of *Capparideæ.* P. grave'olens, Raf., clammy-weed, stinkweed; northern U. S.; root anthelmintic.

Po'lar. Having, or pertaining to, a pole. P. cat'aract. *G.* Polarstaar. Cataract with a central anterior projection or prominence. P. cell. *F.* globule polaire; *G.* Polzelle. Polar globule. P. glob'ule, a small nucleated mass the separation of which completes the maturation of the ovum. P. ves'icle, polar globule.

Polarisirung (*G.*). Polarization.

Polar'ity. *F.* polarité; *I.* polarità. The property of having two opposite centres of force.

Polariza'tion [πόλος]. *F.* polarisation; *G.* Polarisirung; *I.* polarizzazione. Arrangement of molecules along an axis. P. of light, a property of light reflected from glass at the angle of 35° 25′, or transmitted through certain crystalline bodies, as tourmaline or Iceland spar, whereby a part of the ray becomes incapable of reflection in any other than the plane of incidence; used to detect glucose, which rotates the polarized ray to the right.

Polar-plant. *Silphium laciniatum*, L.

Polarplatte [Lenhossek] (*G.*). Peculiar formation appearing as a clear, nucleated plate at the junction of a nerve-process with a unipolar cell of the spinal ganglia.

Polarstaar (*G.*). Polar cataract.

Pole. *L.* polus; *F.* pôle; *G.* Pol; *I.* polo. End of an axis. P-s. of the eye, the ends of the axis of the eye—*i. e.* the summit of the cornea and the point directly opposite. P. of the ret'ina, the retinal point of direct vision.

Pole'cat-weed. *Dracontium fœtidum*, L.

Polemocacophthal'mia (*L.*) [*πόλεμος*, *κακός*, *ὀφθαλμός*]. Polemophthalmia.

Polemo'nium rep'tans, L. Abscess-root, an indigenous herb of the northern U. S. The root is said to be alterative, astringent, diaphoretic, and expectorant.

Polemophthal'mia (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. Epidemic conjunctivitis in soldiers.

Poleoprophylax'is (*L.*) [*πόλις*, *προφύλαξις*]. Municipal hygiene.

Polfeld (*G.*). In karyokinesis that part of the nucleus toward which the nuclear threads converge.

Poliandria (*L.*). Polyandry.

Poliartrite (*L.*). Polyarthritis.

Polia'ter (*L.*) [*πόλις*, *ἰατρός*]. *F.* poliâtre. City physician.

Poliblennia (*L.*). Polyblennia.

Polibrachia (*L.*). Polybrachia.

Police médicale or **Police sanitaire** (*F.*). Medical police.

Police'man's disease'. Tarsalgia.

Policitemia (*L.*). Polycythæmia.

Policlinica (*L.*). Polyclinic.

Policolia (*L.*). Polycholia.

Policoria (*L.*). Polycoria.

Policresto (*L.*). Polychrestus.

Policroismo (*L.*). Polychroism.

Policroite (*L.*). Polychroit.

Polidattilia (*L.*). Polydactylia.

Polidipsia (*L.*). Polydipsia.

Poliemia (*L.*). Plethora.

Poliencephali'tis [*πολιός*, *ἐγκέφαλος*]. Acute localized encephalitis, affecting chiefly the motor region of the cortex. **P. acu'ta** [Strumpell], paralysis, cerebral infantile.

Polifagia (*L.*). Polyphagia.

Polifarmacia (*L.*). Polypharmacy.

Polifisia (*L.*). Polyphysia.

Poligala virginiana (*L.*). Senega.

Poligalattia (*L.*). Polygalactia.

Poliganglionare (*L.*). Polyganglionic.

Polignato (*L.*). Epignathus.

Poliklinik (*G.*). Polyclinic.

Polimelia (*L.*). Polymelia.

Polimenorrea (*L.*). Menorrhagia.

Polymer'ic muscles [Krause]. Those connecting non-contiguous metameres.

Polimerismo (*L.*). Polymerism. **Polimero**, polymer.

Polimorfia, or **Polimorfismo**, or **Polimorfosi** (*L.*). Polymorphism. **Polimorfo.** 1. Polymorph. 2. Polymorphic.

Polio-encephali'tis. Polioencephalitis.

Poliomyélite antérieure chronique (*F.*). Charcot's term for the disease ordinarily termed progressive muscular atrophy.

Poliomyeli'tis [*πολιός*, *μυελός*]. *F.* poliomyélite; *I.* poliomielite. Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. **P. ante'rior, acute'**, paralysis, acute spinal.

Poliomyelop'athy [*μυελός*, *πάθη*]. Disease of the gray substance of the spinal cord.

Poliopia or **Poliopsia** (*L.*). Polyopia.

Polioressia (*L.*). Polyorexia.

Poliorromennite (*L.*). General inflammation of serous membranes.

Polio'sis (*L.*) [*πολιός*]. *F.* poliose: *I.* poliosi. Canities. **P. circumscrip'ta**, vitiligo.

Pol'iothrix (*L.*) [*πολιός*, *θρίξ*]. Canities.

Poliparesi (*L.*). General paralysis. **Poliparetico**, relating to general paralysis.

Polipiforme (*L.*). Polypiform.

Polipiosi (*L.*). Polypiosis.

Polipo (*L.*). Polypus.

Polipodia (*L.*). Polypodia. **Polipodio**, polypodium.

Poliposia (*L.*). Polyposis.

Polisarcia (*L.*). Polysarcia.

Poliscelia (*L.*). Polyscelia.

Polisialia (*L.*). Polysialia.

Polisomia (*L.*). Polysomia.

Politi'a med'ica (*L.*). Medical police.

Politrichia (*L.*). Polytrichia.

Politrofia (*L.*). Polytrophia.

Politzeriza'tion. Inflation of tympanic cavity through Eustachian tube.

Politzer's bag. Rubber bag used in inflating the middle ear by Politzer's method.

Politzer's meth'od. *G.* Politzer'sches Verfahren. Inflation of the middle ear by means of a tube attached to a compressible bag, introduced into the nares. The nares are closed tightly around the tube, and the bag compressed during the act of swallowing: the air from the bag is forced into the Eustachian tubes.

Poliuria (*I.*). Polyuria.

Polizia medica or **Polizia sanitaria** (*I.*). Medical police.

Pol'ka. Brazilian name for dengue.

Polkörper (*G.*). Polar cell.

Pol'lack. *Gadus pollachius*, L.

Pollakiu'ria (*L.*) [*πολλάκις, οὖρον*]. Frequent urination.

Pollemphyteu'sis (*L.*) [*πολύς, ἐμφύτευσις*]. Multiple vaccination.

Poll'-evil. *F.* mal de taupe; *G.* Genickbeule; *I.* male di talpa. An abscess immediately behind the ears of the horse, producing a fistula.

Pol'lex (*L.*). Thumb. **P. pe'dis**, great toe.

Pol'licar ar'tery. Arteria princeps pollicis.

Pollice (*I.*). Thumb.

Pollinctu'ra (*L.*) [pollingo]. Embalming.

Pollu'tion. *L.* pollutio; *I.* polluzione. 1. Addition of excrement or other offensive matter to water or other articles of food or drink; fouling, defilement. 2. *F.* souillure; *G.* Befleckung. Emission of semen or production of orgasm without coitus.

Polmo-aortico (*I.*). Pulmo-aortic region.

Polmo-cardiaca (*I.*). Pulmo-cardiae region.

Polmo-epatico (*I.*). Pulmo-hepatic region.

Polmo-gastrico (*I.*). Pulmo-gastric region.

Polmonare (*I.*). Pulmonary.

Polmonaria (*I.*). Pulmonaria.

Polmone (*I.*). Lung.

Polmonia or **Polmonite** (*I.*). Pneumonia: see *Pneumonia* (*I.*).

Polmo-vasale (*I.*). Pulmo-vascular region.

Polo (*I.*). Pole.

Polon'ica (*L.*). Plica.

Polpa (*I.*). Pulp. **P. splenica**, pulp of spleen.

Polpaccio (*I.*). Calf of the leg.

Polpastrello (*I.*). Pulp of digits.

Polposo (*I.*). Pulpy.

Polso (*I.*). Pulse.

Polster (*G.*). Cushion, compress: see also *Tubercle, posterior, of optic thalamus;* — **verband**, a cushioned or padded bandage.

Polstrahlungen (*G.*). Radiations of nuclear threads from the pole of the nucleus.

Poltaceo, a (*I.*). Pultaceous.

Poltrona (*I.*). Gynæcological chair.

Polvere (*I.*). Powder. **P. di Algarotti**, powder of Algaroth. **P. composta**, compound powder. **P. di Dover**, powder of ipecac and opium. **P. di James**, antimonial powder. **P. ociotocica**, ergot. **P. di Seidlitz**, compound effervescing powder.

Polverizzatore (*I.*). Atomizer.

Poly- [*πολύς*]. Prefix signifying a large or increased number.

Polyade'nia (*L.*) [*ἀδήν*]. Pseudoleucæmia.

Polyadenome biliaire (*F.*). Small epithelial masses formed by growth of epithelium of the bile-ducts, occurring in biliary cirrhosis.

Polyæ'mia (*L.*) [*αἷμα*]. *F.* polyhémie; *I.* poliemia. Plethora.

Polyæsthe'sia (*L.*) [*αἴσθησις*]. Abnormity of sensation, in which the touch or prick of a single point is felt as if two points had been touched or pricked.

Polyan'dry [*ἀνήρ*]. *F.* polyandrie; *I.* poliandria. Marriage of one woman by several men.

Polyarthri'tis [*ἄρθρον*]. *F.* polyarthrite; *I.* poliartrite. Inflammation of several joints at once.

Polyblen'nia (*L.*) [*βλέννα*]. *F.* polyblennie; *I.* poliblennia. Excessive secretion of mucus.

Polybra'chia (*L.*) [*βραχίων*]. *F.* polybrachie; *I.* polibrachia. A malformation consisting of supernumerary arms.

Polybreph'ia (*L.*) [*βρέφος*]. The having many children.

Polycar'pæ (*L.*) [*καρπός*]. *G.* Flechtenausschläge. Term used by Fuchs to include psoriasis, herpes, lichen, and impetigo.

Polyche'zia (*L.*) [*χέζω*]. Chronic diarrhœa.

Polychol'ia (*L.*) [*χολή*]. *F.* polycholie; *I.* policolia. Excessive production of bile.

Polychres'tus (*L.*) [*χρηστός*]. *F.* polychreste; *I.* policresto. Having many uses or virtues.

Pol'ychroism [*χροιά*]. *F.* polychroisme; *I.* policroismo. The quality of appearing

of different colors according to the direction of the light.

Polychro'it. $C_{44}H_{60}O_{18}$. *F.* polychroïte; *I.* policroite. A glucoside, the coloring matter of saffron, by dilute acids convertible into sugar, volatile oil, and crocin.

Polychy'lic [*χυλός*]. Pertaining to, or producing, excess of chyle.

Polyclin'ic [*κλίνη*]. *F.* polyclinique; *G.* Poliklinik; *I.* policlinica. A large general clinic or hospital not devoted to any special forms of disease.

Polycor'ia [*κόρη*]. *F.* polycorie; *I.* policoria. A condition in which there is more than one pupil in a single eye.

Polycotyled'onary [*κοτυληδών*]. *F.* polycotylédonaire; *I.* policotiledone. Term applied to the mammalian chorion when the villi are distributed in scattered tufts or branches.

Polycru'ria (*L.*). Malformation by having supernumerary lower extremities.

Polycye'sia (*L.*) [*κύησις*]. 1. Multiple pregnancy. 2. The having many pregnancies, fecundity.

Polycys'tic [*κύστις*]. *F.* polykystique. Containing many cysts.

Polycythæ'mia (*L.*) [*κύτος, αἷμα*]. Excess of red corpuscles in the blood.

Polydacty'lia (*L.*) [*δάκτυλος*]. *F.* polydactylie; *I.* polidattilia. The condition of having supernumerary digits.

Polydip'sia (*L.*) [*δίψα*]. *F.*, *G.* Polydipsie; *I.* polidipsia. 1. Excessive thirst. 2. Diabetes.

Polyg'ala (*L.*). *I* poligala. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Polygalea*. **P. ama'ra**, L., a European plant; the herb, with the root, is official in several pharmacopœias; a mild, bitter tonic. **P. Boykin'ii**, Nutt., grows in the southern and southwestern U. S.; the root has been used in place of senega. **P. mexica'na**, F. M. L., a Mexican species; used as a bitter tonic and emetic [F. Mex.]. **P. Nuttal'lii**, Torr. et Gray, *P. sanguinea*, Nutt. **P. paucifo'lia**, Willd., fringed polygala; indigenous; a bitter tonic. **P. polyg'ama**, Walt., bitter polygala; indigenous; a digestive tonic. **P. rubel'la**, Willd., *P. polygama*, Walt. **P. sanguin'ea**, L., indigenous; medicinal properties similar to those of senega. **P. sen'ega**, L., an indigenous North American herb; see *Senega*. **P. virginia'na**, senega.

Polygala de Virginie (*F.*). Senega.

Polygalac'tia (*L.*) [*πολύς, γαλα*]. *F.* polygalactie; *I.* poligalattia. Excessive secretion of milk.

Polygalam'arin. A crystalline compound obtained from *Polygala amara*.

Polygal'ic ac'id. *F.* acide polygalique; *I.* acido poligalico. Senegin.

Polyg'alin. *F.* polygaline; *I.* poligalina. Senegin, polygalic acid; the acrid principle of senega-root.

Polyg'amy [*πολύς, γάμος*]. *F.* polygamie; *I.* poligamia. Marriage of several women by one man.

Polyganglion'ic [*γάγγλιον*]. *F.* polyganglionnaire; *I.* poliganglionare. Having, or pertaining to, several lymphatic glands.

Polygnathe (*F.*). Epignathus.

Polyg'ona veno'sa cal'icum re'nis. Polygonal network of veins around the apices of the pyramids of the kidney.

Polygona'tum (*L.*). A genus of *Liliaceæ*. **P. biflo'rum**, Ell., smaller Solomon's seal; indigenous. **P. gigan'teum**, Diet., great Solomon's seal; indigenous. **P. multiflo'rum**, All., European Solomon's seal. **P. officina'le**, All., a native of Europe, known as Solomon's seal.

Polygo'nia (*L.*) [*γονεία*]. Excessive reproduction.

Polygon'ic ac'id. A crystallizable acid, found by Rademacher (1871) in *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

Polyg'onum (*L.*). A genus of *Polygonaceæ*. **P. a'cre**, HBK., water smartweed, indigenous; properties resemble *P. Hydropiper*. **P. amphib'ium**, L., water knotweed, grows in Europe and America; contains much tannin; astringent. **P. avicula're**, L., knotgrass, goose-grass, bird-weed, door-weed, indigenous; a mild astringent. **P. bistor'ta**, L., snakeweed, grows in Europe, northern Asia, and Canada; see *Bistort*. **P. Fagopy'rum**, L., *Fagopyrum esculentum*, Moench, buckwheat. **P. Hydropi'per**, L., poor man's pepper, water-pepper, smartweed, common to Europe and North America; the leaves are rubefacient, diuretic, and emmenagogue. **P. persica'ria**, L., lady's thumb, naturalized from Europe, astringent. **P. tincto'rium**, L., native of China; a source of indigo.

Polyg'onus (*L.*) [*γόνος*]. Having many children.

Pol'ygraph [*γράφω*]. *F.* polygraphe; *I.* poligrafo. Myograph.

Polygro'ma (*L.*) [*ὑγρός*]. A large hygroma.

Polygy'ria (*L.*) [*γῦρος*]. *G.* Polygyrie. Condition of having unusually numerous and complicated cerebral convolutions.

Polyhémie (*F.*). Polyæmia.

Polyhi'dria (*L.*) [*ἱδρώς*]. Excessive perspiration.

Polyhydram'nios [*ὕδωρ, ἀμνίον*]. Excessive production of amniotic fluid; hydramnion.

Polyhydramnisch (*G.*). Having a large quantity of amniotic fluid.

Polyidro'sis (*L.*) [*ἱδρώς*]. *F.* polyhydrose. The sweating sickness, miliary fever, polyhidria.

Polyklinik (*G.*). Polyclinic.

Polykystique (*F.*). Polycystic.

Polyma'zia or **Polymas'tia** (*L.*) [*μαστός*]. Condition of having supernumerary breasts or nipples.

Polyme'lia (*L.*) [*μέλος*]. *F.* polymélie; *I.* polimelia. Malformation by development of supernumerary members.

Polymélien, ienne (*F.*). 1. Relating to polymelia. 2. Polymelius.

Polyme'lius (*L.*). A monster having more than the normal number of limbs.

Pol'ymer [*πολύς, μέρος*]. *F.* polymère; *I.* polimero. One of a polymerous series of chemical compounds.

Polym'eric. *F.* polymère; *I.* polimero. Exhibiting polymerism.

Polym'erism [*μέρος*]. 1. *F.* polymérisme; *G.* Vielgliederigkeit; *I.* polimerismo. Congenital existence of supernumerary organs. 2. *F.* polymérie; *I.* polimeria. A kind of isomerism, in which the several forms are of the same proportional chemical composition, while the number of constituent atoms varies.

Polym'erous. *F.* polymère; *I.* polimero. Relating to polymerism; having many parts.

Polymetamer'ic [*μετά, μέρος*]. Receiving nerve-supply from two or more spinal roots; corresponding to many metameres.

Polym'nia Uveda'lia, L. Bearsfoot, leaf-cup; an indigenous composite herb, of which the root is thought to be tonic and stimulant to the secretory organs.

Pol'ymorph [*μορφή*]. *F.* polymorphe; *I.* polimorfo. One of a series of polymorphic forms.

Polymor'phic. *F.* polymorphe; *I.* polimorfo. Relating to, or exhibiting, polymorphism.

Polymor'phism [*πολύς, μορφή*]. *F.* polymorphie; *G.* Vielgestaltigkeit; *I.* polimorfia. 1. Pleomorphism—*i. e.* capacity of a compound for assuming crystalline forms belonging to different systems. 2. Capacity for assuming different forms; applied especially to certain fungi and other organisms which in successive stages of development assume forms so different as to have led to the supposition that they belong to totally distinct classes.

Polymor'phous. *F.* polymorphe; *I.* polimorfo. Existing under, or having, several different forms.

Polymyosi'tis [*μῦς*]. Inflammation of a number of muscles, simultaneous or successive. **P. acu'ta progressi'va,** acute inflammation of muscles, characterized by pain, swelling, suppuration, and generally causing death in a few weeks [Unverricht].

Polyneu'ral muscles. *G.* polyneurale Muskeln. Those receiving a nerve-supply from more than one nerve.

Polyneuri'tis [*νεῦρον*]. Neuritis of several nerve-trunks; multiple neuritis.

Polyny'chia. Polyonychia.

Polyodon'tia (*L.*) [*ὀδούς*]. Excessive number of teeth.

Polyony'chia (*L.*) [*ὄνυξ*]. *F.* polyonychie; *I.* polionichia. The development of supernumerary nails.

Polyo'pia (*L.*) [*ὄψις*]. *F.* polyopie; *G.* Polyopie, Vielfachsehen; *I.* poliopia or poliopsia. Multiple vision; seeing two or more images of a single object.

Polyorex'ia (*L.*) [*ὄρεξις*]. *F.* polyorexie; *I.* polioressia. Excessive appetite.

Polyp (*G.*). Polypus. In composition, **Polypen,** as in **—artig,** polypous; **—schnürer,** snare for removal of polypus; **—zangen,** polypus-forceps.

Polypapillo'ma trop'ica (*L.*). Yaws.

Polyparésie (*F.*). General paralysis.

Polyparétique (*F.*). Relating to general paralysis.

Polypathie (*F.*). A disease affecting many organs of the body.

Polype (*F.*). Polypus.

Polypha'gia (*L.*) [*φάγω*]. *F., G.* Polyphagie; *I.* polifagia. Bulimia; voracious appetite.

Polyphar'macy [*φάρμακον*]. *L.* polypharmacia; *F.* polypharmacie; *I.* polifar-

macia. The use of numerous ingredients in a prescription; use of too many different medicines at the same time.

Polyphra'sia (*L.*) [φρασίς]. *G.* Polyphrasie. Logorrhœa, rambling speech.

Polyphy'sia (*L.*) [φῦσα]. *F.* polyphysie; *I.* polifisia. Flatulence

Pol'ypiform. *L.* polypiformis; *F.* polypiforme; *G.* polypförmig; *I.* polipiforme. Shaped like a polypus.

Polypio'nia (*L.*) [πίων]. Excess of fat.

Polypio'sis (*L.*). *F.* polypiose; *I.* polipiosi. Production of polypionia, obesity.

Polyplas'tic [πλάσσω]. Capable of different forms of development. **P. mus'cles.** *G.* polyplastische Muskeln. Those composed of small groups of muscle-fibres that do not reach the entire length of the muscle [Krause].

Polypnée (*F.*). Abnormally increased respiration.

Polypodesme (*F.*). Instrument for ligation of a polypus.

Polypo'dia (*L.*) [πούς] *F.* polypodie; *I.* polipodia Monstrosity of having more than two feet.

Polypo'dium (*L.*). *F.* polypode; *I.* polipodio A genus of ferns, *Filices.* **P. Calagua'la,** Ruiz., the rhizome was formerly used as a sudorific and alterative. **P. Fi'lix fœ'mina,** L., *Asplenium filix fœmina,* Bernh. **P. Fi'lix mas,** L., *Aspidium filix mas,* Swar. **P. inca'num,** Willd., indigenous; the root is said to be demulcent, purgative, and vermifuge. **P. margina'le,** L., *Asplenium marginale,* Willd. **P. vulga're,** L., common polypody, indigenous; the root is purgative, diuretic, and expectorant.

Pol'ypody. Polypodium

Polypös (*G.*). Polypous.

Pol'ypoid. *F.* polypoide. Resembling a polypus.

Polypore (*F.*). Polyporus. **P. amadouvier,** *Polyporus igniarius,* Fries, and *Polyporus fomentarius,* Fries. **P. du mélèze,** white agaric, *Polyporus officinalis,* Fries. **P. ongulé,** *Polyporus fomentarius,* Fries

Polyp'orus (*L.*). *F.* polypore; *I.* poliporo A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, order *Polyporei.* **P. fomenta'rius,** Fries., surgeon's agaric, touchwood, spunk; a fungus growing upon oak and beech-trees in Europe **P. ignia'rius,** Fries., grows on willows and other trees, one of the sources of surgeon's agaric [Cod.]. **P. officina'lis,** Fries., white agaric; a fungus which grows upon the trunks of the European and Siberian larch.

Polypo'sia (*L.*) [πόσις]. Tendency to formation of polypi on a mucous surface.

Polypo'sis (*L.*) [πόσις]. *F.* polyposie; *I.* poliposia. 1. Polydipsia. 2. Dipsomania.

Polyp'otome [πούς, τομή]. *I.* polipotomo. An instrument for excising polypi.

Pol'ypous. *L.* polyposus; *F.* polypeux, euse; *G.* polypös. Pertaining to, having, or resembling a polypus.

Pol'yptome. Polypotome.

Pol'yptrite [τρίβω]. An instrument for crushing polypi.

Pol'ypus (*L.*), pl. **Polypi** [πολύς, πούς]. *F.* polype; *G.* Polyp; *I.* polipo. A tumor arising from a mucous or serous membrane, more or less pediculated, and projecting into one of the natural cavities, such as the nasal fossæ, the uterus, rectum, etc.

Polyrheonom (*G.*). An apparatus for determining the variation of intensity of a galvanic current.

Polysar'cia (*L.*) [σάρξ] *F.* polysarcie; *G.* Polysarkie; *I.* polisarcia. Increased bulk of body, obesity. **P. cor'dis,** cor adiposum.

Polysce'lia (*L.*) [σκέλος]. *F.* polyscélie; *I.* poliscelia. Polycruria.

Pol'yscope [σκοπέω]. Instrument to light up the cavities of the body.

Polysia'lia (*L.*) [σίαλον]. *F.* polysialie; *I.* polisialia. Excessive production of saliva; salivation.

Polysoma'tia (*L.*) [σῶμα]. Polysarcia.

Polyso'mia (*L.*). *F.* polysomie; *I.* polisomia. Monstrosity consisting of the having more than one body.

Polysper'mic [σπέρμα]. Requiring more than one spermatozoon to fructify the egg.

Polysthen'ic [σθένος]. Very strong.

Polystich'ia (*L.*) [στίχος]. The existence of two or more rows of eyelashes.

Polys'tichum Fi'lix mas, Roth. *Aspidium filix mas,* Swar.

Polysulfure de potassium (*F.*). Sulphurated potassa.

Polysulfure de sodium (*F.*). Sulphurated soda.

Polythe'lia (*L.*) [θηλή]. Condition of having supernumerary nipples.

Polyto'cia (*L.*) [τόκος]. Fecundity, polyeyesia.

Polyto'kis. Bearing three or more children at once.

Polytrich'ia (*L.*) [θρίξ]. *F.* polytrichie; *I.* politrichia. Condition of having a great abundance of hair, or of its development in unusual situations.

Polyt'richum (*L.*). A genus of mosses. **P. juniperi'num**, L., hair-cap moss, Robin's rye; indigenous; said to be a powerful diuretic.

Polytroph'ia (*L.*) [τροφή]. *F.* polytrophie; *I.* politrofia. Excessive nutrition.

Polyu'ria or **Polyure'sis** (*L.*) [οὖρον]. *F.* polyurie; *G.* Vielharnen; *I.* poliuria. Excessive excretion of urine.

Polyurique (*F.*). Relating to, or affected with, polyuria.

Polzelle (*G.*). Polar cell.

Po'ma (*L.*), pl. of **Pomum**. Apples. **P. aurantio'rum**, bitter oranges. **P. colocynth'idis**, colocynth-fruit.

Pomata (*I.*). Pommade.

Poma'tum (*L.*). Pommade, ointment. **P. ammoniaca'le** [P. Span.], ammonia ointment. **P. antipsor'icum** [Cod.], alkaline sulphur ointment. **P. camphora'tum**: see *Camphor cerate*. **P. cerussa'tum** [F. Mex.], ointment of carbonate of lead. **P. cit'rinum** [Cod.], ointment of nitrate of mercury. **P. D. Gondret** [Cod.], ammonia ointment. **P. D. Regent** [Cod.], Regent's ointment. **P. cum extrac'to belladon'næ** [Cod.], ointment of belladonna. **P. cum hydrar'gyro** [Cod.], mercurial ointment. **P. cum hydrar'gyro sim'plex** [Cod.]. *F.* pommade mercurielle faible. Mercurial ointment 1, benzoinated lard 3 parts; triturate [Cod.]. **P. cum iodure'to plum'bico** [Cod.], ointment of iodide of lead. **P. cum iodure'to potas'sico** [Cod.], ointment of iodide of potassium. **P. cum iodure'to potas'sico iodura'to** [Cod.]: see *Pommade d'iodure de potassium iodurée*. **P. lauri'num** [Cod.]: see *Pommade de laurier*. **P. lu'teum cum cantharid'ibus** [Cod.]: see *Ointment of Cantharides*. **P. nervin'um**, nervine ointment. **P. cum ox'ydo hydrargyr'ico** [Cod.], ointment of red oxide of mercury. **P. cum pi'ce** [Cod.]: see *Tar ointment*. **P. popul'eum** [Cod.], ointment of poplar-buds. **P. stibia'tum** [Cod.], ointment of tartarated antimony. **P. sulfura'tum** [Cod.], sulphur ointment.

Pome'granate [pomum, granatum]. *L.* granatum; *F.* écorce de racine de grenadier; *G.* Granatwurzelrinde; *I.* corteccia di melagrano. 1. The bark of the root of *Punica granatum*, L. The bark of the trunk is also official in the P. G.; anthelmintic, tænicide. 2. *F.* grenade; *G.* Granate; *I.* granata. The fruit of the pomegranate-tree. **P.-flow'ers.** *L.* granati flores; *F.* fleurs de grenadier; *G.* Granatenbluthen; *I.* fiori di melagrano. The flowers of *Punica granatum*; contain tannic and gallic acids; astringent; formerly used in dyeing. **P.-rind.** *L.* granati fructus cortex; *F.* écorce de grenade; *G.* Granatenschalen; *I.* malicorio. The rind of the fruit of *Punica Granatum*, L.; contains a large proportion of tannin.

Pomello (*I.*). Malar prominence.

Pomeranzen (*G.*). Oranges, bitter oranges; — **geist**, spirit of orange.

Pomeranzenblüthen (*G.*). Orange-flowers; — **öl**, oil of orange-flowers; — **syrup**, syrup of orange-flowers.

Pomeranzenschalen (*G.*). Bitter-orange peel; — **syrup**, syrup of orange; — **tinktur**, tincture of bitter-orange peel.

Pommade (*F.*). *L.* pomatum. An ointment having for its base simple or benzoated lard, a mixture of fatty bodies, or a hydrocarbon, such as petrolatum [Cod.]: see *Onguent*. **P. ammoniacale**, Gondret's pommade. **P. antipsorique**, alkaline sulphur ointment. **P. d'Autenreith**, ointment of tartarated antimony. **P. belladonée**, ointment of belladonna. **P. de bourgeons de peuplier**, ointment of poplar-buds. **P. camphrée**, camphor cerate. **P. de carbonate de plomb**, ointment of carbonate of lead. **P. de chlorure mercureux**, ointment of subchloride of mercury. **P. citrine**, ointment of nitrate of mercury. **P. aux concombres.** *L.* pomatum cum succo cucumeris sativi. Lard 1000, veal fat 600, balsam of tolu 2, rose-water 10, cucumber-juice 1200 parts; mix *sec. art.* To give it the usual consistence and appearance, it is softened by heat and beaten with a wooden spatula until it has about doubled in volume [Cod.]. **P. contre la calvitie**, Dupuytren's ointment. **P. épispastique au garou**, mezereon ointment. **P. épispastique jaune**, ointment of cantharides. **P. de Gondret**, Gondret's pommade. **P. d'Helmerich**, alkaline sulphur ointment. **P. d'iodure de plomb**, ointment of iodide of lead. **P. d'iodure de potassium**, ointment of iodide of potassium. **P. d'iodure de potassium iodu-**

rée, iodine 2, potassium iodide 10, water 10, benzoinated lard 80; dissolve the iodine and potassium iodide in the water, and triturate the solution with the lard [Cod.]. P. de laurier, laurel-fruit 5, fresh laurel-leaves 5, lard 10 parts; infuse until the moisture is dissipated, express, and strain [Cod.]. P. de Lyon, ointment of red oxide of mercury. P. mercurielle faible, pomatum cum hydrargyro simplex. P. mercurielle à parties égales [Cod.], mercurial ointment. P. nervale, nervine ointment. P. avec l'oxyde jaune de mercure, ointment of yellow oxide of mercury. P. d'oxyde rouge de mercure, ointment of red oxide of mercury. P. d'oxyde de zinc, ointment of oxide of zinc. P. pour les lèvres, rose cerate. P. de Régent, Regent's ointment. P. soufrée, sulphur ointment. P. stibiée, ointment of tartarated antimony.

Pomme (*F.*). Apple. P. d'Adam, thyroid eminence. P. de chêne, oak-gall. P. épineuse, stramonium. P. de merveille, *Momordica balsamina*, L. P. de terre, potato.

Pommelière (*F.*). Tuberculosis in cattle.

Pom'mel joint. Condyloid joint.

Pommette (*F.*). Cheek-bone.

Pommier (*F.*). *Pyrus malus*, L.

Pomo (*L.*). Apple. P. d'Adamo, thyroid eminence. P. del diavolo or P. frastagliato, fimbriated extremity of Fallopian tube. P. spinoso, stramonium. P. di terra, potato.

Pomodoro (*I.*). Tomato.

Pompa (*L.*). Pump; aspirator. P. gastrica, stomach-pump.

Pompe (*F.*). Pump; aspirator. P. stomacale, stomach-pump.

Pom'pholyx (*L.*) [πομφόλυξ]. 1. *G.* Blasenausschlag; *I.* pemfolice. An acute inflammatory cutaneous affection characterized by symmetrical development, upon the palms, and generally also upon the soles, of deep-seated, clear vesicles, usually grouped, which become opaque, and in a few days disappear by rupture or absorption; a species of pemphigus. 2. Crude zinc oxide. P. benig'nus, lesions about the size of a pea; discharge their contents in three or four days and soon heal. P. diut'inus, a chronic form with severe constitutional symptoms.

Pom'phus, pl. Pom'phi (*L.*) [πομφός]. An evanescent firm elevation of the skin of a pale or slightly reddish color, and attended by much itching; wheals.

Pompo'leons. Large shaddocks.

Po'mum (*L.*). Apple. P. Ada'mi, thyroid eminence.

Ponce (*F.*). Pumice.

Ponce de Le'on Spring. Chalybeate water, Atlanta, Fulton Co., Georgia.

Pon'cho Hot Springs. Thermal waters, 90°–168° F., Poncho Springs, Chaffee Co., Colorado.

Ponction (*F.*). Puncture, paracentesis.

Ponctionneur (*F.*). Instrument for making punctures.

Ponctué, ée (*F.*). Punctate.

Pond dog'wood. *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, L.

Pond-lily. Water-lily.

Ponfolice (*I.*). Pompholyx.

Ponga'mia gla'bra, Vent. An East Indian tree, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*. The expressed oil of the seeds, poonga oil, is in high repute in India as an application for scabies and other skin diseases, and as an embrocation for rheumatism.

Pongitif, ive (*F.*). Sharp.

Po'nos. An endemic disease of the Greek islands of Hydra and Spezzia, affecting young children only, and characterized by progressive emaciation, enlargement of the spleen, which is often painful, and a peculiar odor of the urine. It is usually fatal from dropsy, hæmorrhage, and marasmus.

Pons (*L.*). *F.* pont; *G.* Brücke; *I.* ponte. A name applied to several bridge-like structures. When used alone it usually signifies the pons Varolii. P. basila'ris, basilar process. P. cerebel'li, pons Varolii. P. hep'atis, prolongation from left lobe of liver, which sometimes bridges over the umbilical fissure. P. Tari'ni. *F.* pont de Tarin; *I.* ponte di Tarin. Medullary velum, posterior. P. Varo'lii. *F.* pont de Varole; *G.* Brücke; *I.* ponte di Varolio. A thick, flattened band lying across the brain-stem, between the medulla below and the crura above. The lateral boundaries are defined by an arbitrary line drawn through the apparent origins of the fifth and seventh nerves. Superficially, it appears to consist only of transverse fibres connecting the lateral hemispheres of the cerebellum and constituting its middle peduncles, but deeply it contains the entire mass of fibres as-

cending from the medulla to the crura. **P. zygoma'ticus**, zygomatic arch.

Pont de Tarin (*F.*). Pons Tarini.

Pont de Varole (*F.*). Pons Varolii.

Ponte (*I.*). Pons. **P. di Tarin**, pons Tarini. **P. di Varolio**, pons Varolii.

Ponte spontanée (*F.*). Spontaneous ovulation.

Pon'tefract cakes. Small liquorice lozenges.

Pontibra'chium (*L.*). Middle peduncle of cerebellum [Spitzka].

Pontic'ulus (*L.*). *G.* Flügel der Brücke. 1. Posterior portion of roof of fourth ventricle, bridging over space between the clavæ. 2. Propons. **P. auric'ulæ**, ridge on median surface of external ear, bridging over sulcus cruris helicis, and running downward to the isthmus. Upon it is inserted the retrahens aurem. **P. promonto'rii**, bony ridge on medial wall of tympanum, just below the foramen ovale, connecting promontory with pyramid.

Pool'root. *Eupatorium ageratoides*, L.

Pool'wort. *Eupatorium aromaticum*, L.

Poon'ga oil: see *Pongamia glabra*, Vent.

Poop. English term for rupture of a muscle in tennis- or baseball-players.

Poor. Thin, emaciated.

Poor man's pep'per. *Polygonum hydropiper.*

Pop'lar. *F.* peuplier; *G.* Pappel; *I.* pioppo. 1. The genus *Populus*. 2. *Populus tremuloides*, Michx.: see also *Balsam.*

Pop'lar-buds. *L.* gemmæ populi; *F.* bourgeons de peuplier; *G.* Pappelknospen; *I.* gemme di pioppo. The leaf-buds of *Populus nigra*, L.; balsamic, vulnerary, antihæmorrhoidal.

Pop'les (*L.*). Popliteal surface; posterior part of knee-joint.

Poplitæ'us (*L.*). Popliteal muscle.

Poplite (*I.*). Poples.

Poplité, ée (*F.*). Popliteal; used substantively for the popliteus muscle.

Poplite'ad. Toward the popliteal aspect.

Poplite'al. *F.* poplité, ée; *I.* popliteo, a. Relating to the calf or ham of the leg. **P. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria poplitea; *F.* artère poplitée; *G.* Kniekehlenschlagader; *I.* arteria poplitea. That portion of the main arterial trunk for the lower limb extending from opening in adductor magnus to lower border of popliteus muscle. It is continuous with the femoral above, and divides below into anterior and posterior tibial arteries. **P. as'pect**, aspect toward the ham. **P. bur'sa**, bursa poplitea. **P. fos'sa**, popliteal space. **P. glands.** *L.* glandulæ popliteæ; *G.* Kniekehlendrüsen. A few lymphatic glands near the vessels in loose fat of popliteal space. **P. line.** *L.* linea poplitea; *I.* linea obliqua posteriore della tibia. Oblique ridge on posterior surface of tibia for attachment of popliteal muscle. **P. nerve, exter'nal.** *L.* nervus popliteus externus; *G.* Wadenbeinnerv. End-branch of great sciatic, running outward over head of fibula, and dividing into anterior tibial and musculo-cutaneous nerves. **P. nerve, inter'nal.** *L.* nervus popliteus internus. Inner division of great sciatic nerve, lying in the popliteal space as far as lower border of popliteus muscle. Beyond that point the trunk is called the posterior tibial, a name applied by many anatomists to the entire nerve. **P. notch.** *L.* fossa intercondyloidea posterior. That separating the condyles of the tibia behind. **P. plex'us** [Rüdinger]. *L.* plexus popliteus. Formed by fine branches from external and internal popliteal nerves around the popliteal artery. **P. re'gion**, popliteal space. **P. space.** *L.* fossa poplitea; *F.* espace poplité; *G.* Kniekehle; *I.* cavità poplitea. A rhomboidal interval behind the knee, between the muscles which come down from the thigh and those going to the calf. Above, it is bounded externally by the biceps, internally by the semimembranosus; below, by the two heads of the gastrocnemius. **P. sur'face.** *L.* planum popliteum. Triangular space between diverging supracondylar lines at lower end of posterior surface of femur. **P. vein.** *L., I.* vena poplitea; *F.* veine poplitée; *G.* Kniekehlenblutader. Lies superficially to the popliteal artery in the popliteal space; formed by union of venæ comites of tibial arteries and continued as the femoral vein.

Popliteo (*I.*). Popliteus.

Poplite'us (*L.*). *F.* poplité; *G.* Kniekehlemuskel; *I.* popliteo. A muscle of upper and posterior portion of leg, arising from external condyle of femur and inserted into tibia above the oblique line. **P. accesso'rius**, or **P. bi'ceps**, or **P. gem'inus**, popliteus minor. **P. mi'nor.** 1. Duplication of the popliteus muscle sometimes found arising in common with the

plantaris from the outer condyle of the femur or from the sesamoid bone in the outer head of the gastrocnemius, and passing to the capsule of the knee, for which it seems to act as a tensor. 2. Plantaris muscle. P. supe'rior, plantaris minor.

Popone (*L.*). Melon.

Poppa (*L.*). Nipple.

Poppatoio (*L.*). 1. Nursing-bottle. 2. Artificial nipple, breast-pump.

Pop'py. *L.* papaver; *F.* pavot; *G.* Mohn; *I.* papavero. The vernacular name of a genus of herbaceous plants belonging to the Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*: see also *Corn* and *Prickly poppy*. P. cap'sules. *L.* papaveris capsulæ; *F.* capsules de pavot blanc; *G.* Mohnköpfe; *I.* teste di papavero. The nearly ripe, dried capsules of the white poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, L.; cultivated in Britain [B. P.]; contain a small amount of morphine and meconic acid, with minute quantities of papaverine and papaverosine; medical properties similar to those of opium, but weaker and uncertain.

Pop'py-seed. *L.* papaveris semina; *G.* Mohnsamen; *I.* seme di papavero. The seeds of *Papaver somniferum*, L. Only the white seeds are used medicinally; contain a bland oil. P.-s. oil. *L.* oleum papaveris; *F.* huile de pavot; *G.* Mohnöl; *I.* olio di papavero. A bland, drying oil expressed from the seeds of *Papaver somniferum*.

Populationsstatistik (*G.*). Demography.

Pop'ulin. $C_{21}H_{22}O_7$. *F.* populine; *I.* populina. Benzoyl-salicin; a crystalline compound found in the bark of several species of *Populus*.

Pop'ulus (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Salicaceæ*. 2. The leaf-buds of *Populus nigra*, L. P. balsamif'era, L., balsam poplar, tacamahac, indigenous; the bark contains salicin and is tonic and febrifuge; the buds are covered with a resinous substance said to be a stimulant diuretic. P. can'dicans, Ait., balm of Gilead; a variety of *P. balsamifera* with similar medicinal properties. P. ni'gra, L., black poplar, a European tree, of which the leaf-buds are official: see *Poplar-buds*. P. tremuloi'des, Michx., American aspen, poplar.

Porcella'næ (*L.*). Urticaria.

Por'cupine disease'. 1. Ichthyosis. 2. Hystriciasis.

Pore [πόρος]. *L.* porus; *I.* poro. A small opening or interstitial space.

Pore-canals'. *G.* Porencanälchen. Very fine channels supposed to exist through enticular and other anhistic membranes.

Porencepha'lia (*L.*) [πόρος, ἐγκέφαλος]. *F.* porencéphalie; *G.* Porencephalie; *I.* porencefalia. 1. An anatomical defect of the cerebrum, usually congenital, consisting in an abnormal passage from one cavity to another. 2. Congenital absence of a part of the cerebrum [Heschl.].

Porenceph'alus (*L.*) [ἐγκέφαλος]. *F.* porencéphale; *I.* porencefalo. Having defective formation of the cortical gray.

Porenceph'aly. Porencephalia.

Pores (*F.*), pl. of **Pore.** Pores. P. absorbants or P. exhalants, orifices of sudoriparous and sebaceous glands.

Porfido (*I.*). Mortar for triturating drugs.

Porfirizzazione (*I.*). Trituration.

Pori biliarii (*L.*). Biliary ducts.

Porlie'ria angustifo'lia, Gray. *Guaiacum angustifolium*, Engl.

Por'ne [πόρνη]. Prostitute.

Porne'um (*L.*) [πορνεῖον]. Brothel.

Pornog'raphy [πόρνη, γράφω]. *F.* pornographie; *I.* pornografia. Dissertation on prostitution.

Po'rocele [πῶρος, κήλη]. *F.* porocèle; *G.* Porokele; *I.* porocele. 1. A hard tumor of the scrotum. 2. A hernia with thickened, indurated sac.

Poro'ma (*L.*) [πῶρος]. Callosity, induration.

Porom'phalocele (*L.*) [ὀμφαλός, κήλη] Umbilical porocele.

Poro'sis (*L.*) [πωρόω]. *F.* porose Formation of poroma.

Poro'sus (*L.*). Porous.

Porot'omy. Incision of the meatus of the urethra.

Po'rous plas'ter. Spread plaster perforated with small holes about ⅛ inch apart, in order to render it more pliable and less likely to wrinkle.

Por'phyra (*L.*) [πορφύρα]. Purpura. P. græco'rum, petechiæ.

Por'phyra lacinia'ta, Harv. Laver; a species of *Alga*, said to be galactagogue.

Por'phyra vulga'ris, Agh. *P. laciniata*, Harv.

Por'phyrine. $C_{21}H_{11}NO_2$. An amorphous alkaloid of alstonia-bark.

Porphyrisation (*F.*). Trituration.

Porphyris'mus or **Porphyris'ma** (*L.*) [*πορφύρα*]. Scarlatina.

Porphyroty'phus (*L.*) [*τῦφος*]. Malignant scarlatina.

Porphyrox'in. *F.* porphyroxine; *I.* porfirossina. A complex crystallizable substance, consisting of several associated alkaloids, obtained from opium. It was originally announced as a proximate principle.

Porphyru'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. Passage of urine containing a purple pigment.

Porpora (*I.*). 1. Purple. 2. Purpura. **P. bianca,** miliaria. **P. emorragica,** purpura hæmorrhagica. **P. visiva,** retinal purple. **P. di Werlhoff,** purpura hæmorrhagica.

Porporico (*I.*). Purpuric.

Porporina (*I.*). Purpurin.

Porreau (*F.*). Leek.

Porret's phenom'enon of mus'cle. The swelling of the muscular fibre at the negative pole when the galvanic current is conducted through the living fresh sarcous substance.

Porrigine (*I.*). Porrigo.

Porrig'inous. *L.* porriginosus; *F.* porrigineux; *I.* porriginoso. Affected with, or pertaining to, porrigo.

Porri'go (*L.*) [*L.* porrum]. *G.* Hautkleie; *I.* porrigine. Favus, scald-head; a vague term for several diseases of the scalp. **P. decal'vans,** ophiasis or alopecia. **P. favo'sa,** tinea favosa. **P. fur'furans,** seborrhœa, tinea tonsurans, tinea trichophytina capitis. **P. larva'lis,** eczema capitis. **P. lupino'sa,** favus tinea favosa. **P. scutula'ta,** tinea tonsurans.

Porro (*I.*). 1. Leek. 2. Wart, excrescence.

Porro's Cæsa'rean sec'tion. *G.* Porro-Operation. Amputation of the uterus and ovaries immediately after performance of Cæsarean section, the stump being fastened at the lower angle of the abdominal wound.

Porro-Mül'ler opera'tion. In this the uterus is brought out of the abdominal incision; an elastic ligature is applied around the cervix at the level of the internal os, and the uterus is then incised and the fœtus extracted.

Porro-Veit opera'tion. Modification of Porro's operation, by dropping the stump into the pelvis.

Por'rum (*L.*). 1. The leek, *Allium Porrum*, L. 2. A genus of *Liliaceæ*. **P. sati'vum,** Reich., *Allium sativum*, L.

Porsch (*G.*). *Ledum palustre*, L.

Por'ta (*L.*). *F.* porte; *G.* Pforte. 1. Entrance; applied especially to that portion of an organ where its vessels enter. 2. Foramen of Monro [Wilder]. **P. hep'atis,** transverse fissure of liver. **P. jec'oris,** portal fissure. **P. labyrin'thi,** fenestra rotundum. **P. lie'nis,** hilus of the spleen. **P. omento'rum,** foramen of Winslow. **P. pulmo'nis,** root of lung. **P. re'num,** hilus of kidney. **P. spa'tii in'tra-aponeurot'icæ suprasterna'lis,** opening between the spatium intra-aponeuroticum suprasternale and the saccus cæcus retro-sterno-cleido-mastoideus [Gruber].

Porta-ago (*I.*). Needle-holder.

Porta-candelette (*I.*). Bougie-carrier.

Porta-caustico (*I.*). Caustic-holder.

Porta-faldelle (*I.*). Porte-mèche, *q. v.*

Porta-filo (*I.*). Ligature-carrier.

Por'tal. *F.* portal, ale. 1. Relating to a porta. 2. Pertaining to the portal vein. **P. canals',** tubular passages formed within the liver by the capsule of Glisson, each containing a branch of the hepatic artery, portal vein, and hepatic duct. **P. circula'tion,** that part of the circulation by which the blood from the spleen, stomach, and intestines passes through the liver. **P. fis'sure,** transverse fissure of liver; see *Fissures of liver*. **P. fos'sa,** transverse fissure of liver. **P. sys'tem,** system of portal vein. **P. sys'tem of kid'ney,** venous plexus surrounding the convoluted tubules, so called because it both receives and empties into veins. **P. vein.** *L.* vena portæ; *F.* veine porte; *G.* Pfortader; *I.* vena porta. A large, short trunk formed by union of splenic and superior mesenteric veins. It passes in at the transverse fissure of the liver, and then divides into a right and left branch, which subdivide for the supply of the liver. **P. veins, acces'sory.** *L.* venæ portæ accessoriæ. Small vessels which collect blood from structures near the liver and discharge either into the portal vein or into some of its hepatic branches, by penetrating the liver substance. They establish a communication with the general venous system. **P. veins of kid'ney,** portal system of kidney.

Porta-laccio (*I.*). Porte-laes, *q. v.*

Porta-legatura (*I.*). Ligature-carrier.

Por'tal's antiscorbu'tic syr'up. *F.* sirop antiscorbutique de Portal. A syrup

prepared from horseradish-root, scurvy-grass, nasturtium, gentian, cinchona, and madder [Cod.].

Porta-mano (*I.*). Porte-main, *q. v.*

Porta-moxa (*I.*). Porte-moxa, *q. v.*

Porta-oggetti or **Portoggetti** (*I.*). Slide (for microscope).

Porta-pietra (*I.*). Caustic-holder.

Porta-spugna (*I.*). Sponge-holder.

Porte (*F.*). 1. Porta. 2. In composition carrier, holder.

Porte-ac'id. A glass tube through which a platinum wire passes carrying a tuft saturated with the acid to be applied.

Porte-aiguille (*F.*). Needle-holder.

Porte-bougie (*F.*). Bougie-carrier.

Porte-caustique (*F.*). Caustic-holder, or a long probe-like instrument having the point covered with fused nitrate of silver.

Porte-cautère (*F.*). An insulated handle for use with the electro-cautery.

Porte-crayon (*F.*). Caustic-holder.

Porte-éponge (*F.*). Sponge-holder.

Porte-fil (*F.*). Ligature-carrier.

Porte-filet (*F.*). An instrument used to carry a fillet or loop over a portion of the fœtus to assist in its extraction.

Porte-lacs (*F.*). An instrument for passing a fillet around the neck of the fœtus.

Porte-ligature (*F.*). Ligature-carrier.

Porte-main (*F.*). Apparatus for supporting the hand in extreme cases of shaking palsy.

Porte-mèche (*F.*). A long shaft of wire with a forked end, used to press a pledget into a wound.

Porte-moxa (*F.*). A pair of forceps or a winged handle to hold a moxa.

Porte-nitrate (*F.*). Caustic-holder.

Porte-nœud (*F.*). Ligature-carrier.

Porte-objet (*F.*). Slide (for microscope).

Porte-pierre (*F.*). Caustic-holder.

Porter Springs. Chalybeate, etc waters, Porter Springs, Lumpkin Co., Georgia.

Porte-tampon (*F.*). Tampon carrier.

Porte-topique (*F.*). A tubular instrument of hard rubber split longitudinally and containing a piston; used to apply medicaments to the interior of the uterus or vagina, also used to introduce vaginal tampons.

Por'tio (*L.*). *F.* portion, *I.* porzione. Portion, part. **P. axilla'ris**, second part of axillary artery, being that behind the pectoralis minor. **P. brachia'lis**, third part of axillary artery, being that below the pectoralis minor. **P. cervica'lis.** *G.* Halsstuck. Third portion of subclavian artery. **P. du'ra**, facial nerve. **P. in'ter du'ram et mol'lem**, intermediary nerve. **P. interme'dia.** 1. Intermediary nerve. 2. Middle part of cervix uteri, which is vaginal behind and supravaginal in front. **P. ma'jor trigem'ini**, sensitive root of trifacial nerve. **P. mi'nor trigem'ini**, motor root of trifacial. **P. mol'lis**, auditory nerve. **P. muscula'ris.** *G.* Muskelstuck. Second portion of subclavian artery. **P. pectina'ta**, outer zone of basilar membrane. **P. pectora'lis.** *G.* Brustst'uck. First portion of subclavian artery. **P. su'pravagina'lis**, supravaginal portion of cervix uteri. **P. thorac'ica**, first part of axillary artery, being that above the pectoralis minor. **P. vagina'lis**, that part of cervix uteri that is free within the vagina.

Portiocarcinom (*G.*). Cancer of portio vaginalis.

Portion (*F.*). Portion. **P. mastoïdienne**, mastoid portion. **P. pétrée**, or **P. pierreuse**, or **P. pyramidale**, petrous portion of temporal bone.

Port'land ar'row-root. The starch prepared from the tuberous rhizome of *Arum maculatum*, L.

Port'land pow'der. An anti-gout remedy, composed of equal parts of gentian-root, aristolochia-root, germander, ground-pine, and lesser centaury.

Portlan'dia (*L.*). A genus of *Rubiaceæ*. **P. grandiflo'ra** and **P. hexan'dra**; the bark of these West Indian shrubs is known as Guiana-bark.

Portoggetti (*I.*). Slide (for microscope).

Por'tugal or'ange. Sweet orange.

Portugalöl (*G.*). Essence de Portugal, *q. v.*

Portula'ca olera'cea, L. Purslane; a European herb, naturalized in the U. S.; said to be diuretic and antispasmodic.

Port wine. *L.* vinum portense; *F.* vin d'Oporto; *G.* Portwein. A variety of wine prepared from grapes grown in Portugal; of a deep reddish-brown color, sweetish and slightly astringent taste; contains from 16 to 20 per cent of alcohol.

Port-wine stain. Nævus.

Po'rus (*L.*) [πόρος]. Foramen, orifice, pore. **P. acus'ticus exter'nus**, auricular foramen. **P. acus'ticus inter'nus**, orifice at cerebral end of internal auditory meatus. **P. bilia'rius**, bile-duct, common. **P. carot'icus exter'nus**, carotid foramen. **P. cra'nio-nasa'lis**, foramen cæcum. **P. Meckel'ii**, orifice in dura mater by which trifacial nerve reaches Gasserian ganglion. **P. op'ticus**, optic disc.

Porzellanausschlag or **Porzellanfriesel** (*G.*). Urticaria.

Porzione (*I.*). Portion. **P. squamosa**, squamous portion of temporal bone; supra-occipital bone.

Posatura (*I.*). Sediment.

Pose of a muscle. The latent period; the time between the application of a stimulus to, and the contraction of, a muscle-fibre, as shown by the myograph.

Pos'itive eye'piece. Ramsden's eye-piece.

Pos'itive menis'cus: see *Lens*.

Pos'itor, u'terine. Instrument used to correct displacement of the uterus.

Posolog'ical. Relating to posology. **P. table**, a list of drugs and medicines, stating the proper dose of each.

Posol'ogy [πόσος, λόγος]. *L.* posologia; *F.* posologie; *G.* Dosenlehre; *I.* posologia. That branch of therapeutics which relates to the proper doses of medicines: see *Table of doses*, prefixed to Vol. I.

Possédé, ée (*F.*). Demonomaniac.

Pos'set [*Sax.* beort]. *F.* zythogale. Hot milk curdled with wine or an acid.

Post-arytænoi'deus (*L.*). Crico-arytenoideus posticus [Coues].

Post-au'ditory fos'sa. In the temporal bone a crescentic notch separating auditory plate from temporal ridge [Leidy].

Post-ax'ial. Situated caudad from a line drawn at right angles to the body-axis through the axis of a limb.

Post-cen'tral convolu'tion. *G.* Postcentralwindung: see *Central convolution*.

Post-cen'tral sul'cus. *L.* sulcus postcentralis; *F.* sillon postrolandique. Ill-defined furrow on convex surface of parietal lobe of the hemispheres, which lies posterior to the central sulcus and runs parallel with it; usually divided into two parts, the inferior being the commencement of the intraparietal sulcus.

Post-cerebel'lar ar'tery. Cerebellar a., posterior inferior [Wilder].

Post-cer'ebral ar'tery. Cerebral artery, posterior [Wilder].

Post-cho'roid ar'tery. Choroid artery, posterior [Wilder].

Post-ci'bal. Coming on, or occurring, after taking food.

Post-commissu'ra (*L.*). Cerebral commissure, posterior [Wilder].

Post-commun'icant ar'tery. Communicating artery, posterior [Wilder].

Post-cor'nu (*L.*). Posterior cornu of lateral ventricle [Wilder].

Post-cor'nual bulb. Bulbus cornu posterioris.

Post-digas'tricus (*L.*). Posterior belly of digastricus [Coues].

Post-dilata'tor (*L.*). Dilatator naris posterior [Coues].

Poste'rior. *F.* postérieur, eure; *I.* posteriore. In human anatomy, relatively nearer to a plane tangent to the dorsal surface of the body. **P. cav'ity of peritone'um**, lesser sac of peritoneum: see *Peritoneum*. **P. cham'ber**, cavity of eye posterior to lens. **P. com'missure**, point where the labia meet posteriorly. **P. elas'tic lam'ina**, Descemet's membrane. **P. font'anelle**: see *Fontanelle*. **P. longitu'dinal bun'dle.** *L.* fasciculus longitudinalis posterior; *F.* faisceau longitudinal postérieur; *G.* hinteres Längsbündel. A distinct bundle of white fibres occupying dorsal aspect of formatio reticularis, lying along the median raphé in the medulla, pons, and crura. It probably contains fibres which connect motor nuclei. **P. vesic'ular col'umn**, column of Clarke.

Postero-lat'eral groove. *L.* sulcus intermedius posticus. Furrow of spinal cord from which posterior nerve-roots issue.

Postero-pari'etal a'rea: see *Areas of the skull*.

Postero-pari'etal gy'rus. Post-central convolution [Huxley]: see *Central convolutions*.

Postero-pari'etal lob'ule. Parietal lobule, superior [Huxley].

Postero-pari'etal sul'cus. Central sulcus [Huxley].

Postero-tem'poral sul'cus. Middle temporal sulcus.

Poster'ula. That portion of nasopharynx between salpingo-palatal fold and posterior nares [Allen].

Post-genera'tion. Subsequent development.

Post-genicula'tum (*L.*). Corpus geniculatum internum [Wilder].

Post-glen'oid proc'ess. *F.* tubercule auriculaire. A small eminence on the temporal bone behind the articular portion of the glenoid cavity.

Posthal'gia (*L.*) [πόσθη, ἄλγος]. Pain in the penis or in the prepuce.

Pos'the [πόσθη]. 1. Penis. 2. Prepuce.

Posthet'omy [τομή]. Circumcision.

Posthioplas'tic [πόσθιον, πλάσσω]. Relating to plastic operations on the prepuce.

Posthi'tis. *F.* posthite; *I.* postite. Inflammation of the prepuce.

Posthocalym'ma [καλύμμα] or **Posthocalyp'tron** [καλύπτρα] (*L.*). Condom.

Posthon'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. Tumor of the prepuce.

Post'humous. *F.* posthume; *I.* postumo. Occurring after death; literally, after burial; born after death of the father or mother.

Post-intermaxilla're (*L.*). Mesognathion.

Postite (*L.*). Posthitis.

Post-mortal, er, e, es (*G.*). Occurring after death.

Post-mor'tem [*sc.* examinatio] (*L.*). Very generally used as a synonym for autopsy.

Postna'res (*L.*). Posterior nares [Wilder]

Postop'ticus (*L.*). Posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina [Wilder].

Post-o'ral. Situated caudad of the mouth.

Post-par'tum (*L.*). After labor. **P. hæm'orrhage,** hæmorrhage during and after the third stage of labor.

Post-pedun'culus (*L.*). Inferior pedunele of cerebellum [Wilder].

Post-perfora'tus (*L.*). Perforated space, posterior [Wilder].

Post-pharynge'al. Behind the pharynx

Post-pitu'itary. Situated caudad of pituitary body.

Post-plex'us (*L.*). General term for that plexus in vertebrates which corresponds to the lumbo-sacral plexus in man.

Post-pyram'idal nu'cleus. Clavate nucleus.

Post-scale'nus (*L.*). Scalenus posticus [Cones].

Post-scap'ula (*L.*). The plate-like portion of the scapula below the spine [Parker].

Post-scap'ular fos'sa. Infraspinous fossa.

Post-scapula'ris (*L.*). Infraspinatus [Cones].

Post-sphe'noid bone. Presphenoid bone.

Pos'tural [*L.* postura]. Pertaining to posture or position. **P. meth'od,** Marshall Hall's method: see *Artificial respiration.*

Post-zygapoph'ysis (*L.*) [ζυγόν, ἀπόφυσις]. The inferior articular process of a vertebra.

Pot., abbv. for Potio, Potassa.

Po'table. *L.* potabilis; *I.* potabile. Drinkable, fit to drink.

Potage (*F.*). A strong broth.

Potamop'yra (*L.*) [ποταμός, πῦρ]. River fever—*i. e.* malarial fever.

Pot'ash. 1. Potassium hydrate, Potassa. 2. The commercial name for the crude potassium carbonate obtained by lixiviating wood-ashes, evaporating, and fusing the product. **P.-wa'ter** [B. P.], effervescing solution of potash.

Potas'sa (*L.*). KHO. *F.* potasse caustique; *G.* Aetzkali; *I.* potassa caustica. A white, hard and dry, very deliquescent, odorless solid, of a very acrid and caustic taste and a strong alkaline reaction; soluble in 0.5 part of water and in 2 parts of alcohol; prepared by double decomposition of potassium carbonate in solution and calcium hydrate; principally used as an escharotic: see *Table of antidotes.* **P. al'um,** the double sulphate of aluminium and potassium: see *Alum.* **P. cum cal'ce,** potassa with lime. **P. caus'tica** [B. P.]: see *Potassa.* **P. with lime.** *L.* potassa cum calce; *F.* caustique de Vienne; *G.* wiener Aetzpulver; *I.* caustico di Vienna. Potassa and lime in the proportion of 5 to 5 [U. S. P.], 5 to 6 [Cod.], rubbed together so as to form a powder; prepared for use by converting to a paste with a little alcohol; escharotic. **P. sulphura'ta,** sulphurated potassa.

Potas'sæ ac'etas (*L.*), etc.: see *Potassii acetas,* etc.

Potas'sæ hy'dras. Potassa.

Potas'sæ prus'sias fla'va. Potassium ferrocyanide.

Potasse (*F.*). Potassa. **P. alcoolique,** alcoholic potassa. **P. caustique,** potassa. **P. caustique à l'alcool,** potassa purified by solution in alcohol, decantation, and evaporation [Cod.]. **P. fondue,** potassa. **P. perlasse,** pearlash.

Potassé, ée (*F.*). Containing potash.

Potas'sii (*L.*), gen. of **Potassium.** **P. ac'etas,** potassium acetate. **P. bicarbo'nas,** potassium bicarbonate. **P. bichro'mas,** potassium bichromate. **P. binox'alas,** potassium binoxalate. **P. bitar'tras,** potassium bitartrate. **P. bro'midum,** potassium bromide. **P. carbo'nas,** potassium carbonate. **P. carbo'nas impu'rus:** see *Pearlash.* **P. chlo'ras,** potassium chlorate. **P. chlor'idum,** potassium chloride. **P. cit'ras,** potassium citrate. **P. cyan'idum,** potassium cyanide. **P. ferrocyan'idum,** potassium ferrocyanide. **P. iodi'dum,** potassium iodide. **P. ni'tras,** potassium nitrate. **P. perman'ganas,** potassium permanganate. **P. pic'ras,** potassium picrate. **P. sil'icas,** potassium silicate. **P. et so'dii tar'tras,** potassium sodium tartrate. **P. sul'phas,** potassium sulphate. **P. sul'phis,** potassium sulphite. **P. sulphure'tum,** sulphurated potassa. **P. tar'tras,** potassium tartrate. **P. tar'tras ac'ida** [B. P.], potassium bitartrate. **P. tar'tro-bo'ras,** potassium boro-tartrate.

Potas'sio-fer'ric tar'trate. *L.* ferri et potassii tartras; *F.* tartrate ferrico-potassique; *G.* Ferrikalitartrat; *I.* tartrato ferrico-potassico. Tartrate of iron and potassium, tartrated iron; transparent, garnet-red scales, odorless, having a sweetish, slightly ferruginous taste; very soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by dissolving, by the aid of heat, freshly precipitated ferric hydrate in solution of potassium bitartrate, evaporating, and drying on plates of glass; a readily soluble and agreeable chalybeate.

Potas'sio-mercu'ric i'odide. $(HgI_2.KI)_2.2H_2O$. A yellow crystalline salt, prepared by saturating a warm solution of potassium iodide with mercuric iodide; the excess of the latter salt crystallizes out on cooling, and the remaining solution is evaporated and crystallized; used as a test for the alkaloids, and has been recommended for medicinal use in various diseases.

Potas'sium (*L.*). K. *G.* Kalium; *I.* potassio. A silver-white, crystallizable, soft, light, volatile, metallic element, discovered by Davy (1807); spec. grav. 0.865, atomic weight 39, atomicity univalent; strongly basic, with great affinity for oxygen, and separable with difficulty from its combinations. **P. ac'etate.** $KC_2H_3O_2$. *L.* potassii acetas, kalium aceticum; *F.* acétate de potasse; *G.* essigsaures Kali; *I.* acetato di potassa. A crystalline very deliquescent salt, soluble in water and alcohol; prepared by saturating acetic acid with potassium carbonate; diuretic. **P. al'coholate.** $C_2H_5.OK$. Potassium ethylate; a crystallizable product obtained by dissolving metallic potassium in absolute alcohol; in its formation one atom of hydrogen of the alcohol is replaced by the metal. **P. antimo'niate,** diaphoretic antimony. **P. arsen'iate.** KH_2AsO_4. *L.* arsenias kalicus; *F.* bi-arséniate potassique; *G.* Macquer's arsenikalisches Mittelsalz. A crystalline, colorless, inodorous, diacid salt, permanent in the air, soluble in water, prepared by lixiviating the product of fusion of arsenious acid and potassium nitrate, evaporating, and crystallizing the solution. **P. bicar'bonate.** $KHCO_3$. *L.* potassii bicarbonas; *F.* bicarbonate de potasse; *G.* doppeltkohlensaures Kali; *I.* bicarbonato di potassa. A colorless, transparent, crystalline, odorless salt, having a saline and slightly alkaline taste and a feebly alkaline reaction, soluble in water, decomposed by boiling water, almost insoluble in alcohol [U. S. P.]; prepared by passing carbon dioxide gas into a solution of potassium carbonate and evaporating at a low heat; antacid, diuretic, antilithic; a milder and more acceptable salt than the carbonate. **P. bichro'mate.** $K_2Cr_2O_7$. *L.* potassii bichromas; *F.* bichromate de potasse; *G.* doppeltchromsaures Kali; *I.* bicromato di potassa. An orange-red, transparent, odorless, permanent, crystalline salt, having a bitter metallic taste, soluble in 10 parts of water at 15° C., insoluble in alcohol; prepared commercially from chrome iron ore; escharotic; used as a test and in the preparation of chromic and valerianic acids. A violent irritant poison in large doses; precipitates yellow with lead acetate: see *Table of antidotes.* **P. binox'alate.** $KHC_2O_4.H_2O$. *L.* potassii binoxalas; *F.* oxalate acide de potasse; *I.* biossalato di potassa. A crystalline salt in the form of rhomboidal crystals, permanent in the air, having a very acid taste, soluble in 40 parts of cold water, insoluble in alcohol; found in the juices of certain plants; the commercial salt is generally a mixture of the binoxalate and quadroxalate (KHC_2O_4,-

$H_2C_2O_4.2HO$, poisonous in large doses, in common use to remove ink-stains. **P. bisul'phate.** $HKSO_4$. Acid sulphate of potassium; a colorless, transparent, acid, crystalline salt, soluble in 2 parts of cold water; found native, and formed as a by-product in the manufacture of nitric acid. **P. bisul'phite.** $KHSO_3$. A white crystalline salt prepared by passing sulphurous acid gas into a concentrated solution of potassium carbonate, and adding strong alcohol; evolves sulphurous acid gas on exposure, and has been used externally as a deodorizer. **P. bitar'trate.** $KHC_4H_4O_6$. *L.* potassii bitartras; *F.* bitartrate de potasse; *G.* Weinstein; *I.* tartrato acido di potassa. Cream of tartar; an acid salt, permanent in the air, odorless, having a pleasant acidulous taste; soluble in 215 parts of water at 15° C., and in 15 parts of boiling water, very slightly soluble in alcohol; occurring in commerce in colorless crystals or white, somewhat gritty powder; obtained by purification of the crude salt, argol, deposited during the fermentation of the juice of the grape; cathartic, diuretic, and refrigerant. **P. bo'ro-tar'trate.** *L.* tartras borico-potassicus; *F.* tartrate borico-potassique; *G.* Borsäureweinstein. A white inodorous powder or thin transparent scales, having an acidulous taste, not deliquescent, readily soluble in water; prepared by boiling potassium bitartrate in an aqueous solution of boric acid and evaporating to dryness; purgative. **P. bro'mide.** KBr. *L.* potassii bromidum; *F.* bromure de potassium; *G.* Bromkalium; *I.* bromuro di potassio. A crystalline, colorless, odorless salt, with a pungent saline taste, readily soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol; obtained by igniting and subsequently crystallizing the product of the action of bromine upon potassium hydrate; sedative, anæsthetic, hypnotic. **P. car'bonate.** K_2CO_3. *L.* potassii carbonas; *F.* carbonate de potasse; *G.* kohlensaures Kali; *I.* carbonato di potassa. A white, crystalline or granular powder, very deliquescent, odorless, having a strong alkaline taste and an alkaline reaction, freely soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by treating pearlash with its own weight of distilled water and evaporating the clear solution to dryness while it is kept briskly agitated; antacid, diuretic, antilithic; used in the preparation of other potassium salts. **P. chlo'rate.** $KClO_3$. *L.* potassii chloras; *F.* chlorate de potasse; *G.* chlorsaures Kali; *I.* clorato di potassa. A colorless, odorless, crystalline salt, having a cooling saline taste and a neutral reaction; soluble in 16.5 parts of water at 15° C., slightly soluble in alcohol; prepared by passing chlorine gas through a moistened mixture of potassium carbonate or chloride and slaked lime, boiling the product in water, evaporating, and crystallizing; refrigerant, diuretic; used locally in the treatment of mucous catarrhs and ulcerations: see *Table of antidotes.* **P. chlo'ride.** KCl. *L.* potassii chloridum; *F.* chlorure de potassium; *I.* cloruro di potassa. A colorless, crystalline salt, having a saline slightly bitter taste; soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol; obtained commercially from Stassfurt potash-salt, which consists principally of a double chloride of potassium and magnesium; used in the preparation of other potassium salts. **P. cit'rate.** $K_3C_6H_5O_7.H_2O$. *L.* potassii citras; *F.* citrate de potasse; *G.* citronsaures Kali; *I.* citrato di potassa. A white, granular, deliquescent, odorless powder, having a cooling, faintly alkaline taste; readily soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol; obtained by neutralizing citric acid with potassium carbonate; a refrigerant diaphoretic. **P. cy'anide.** KCN. *L.* potassii cyanidum; *F.* cyanure de potassium; *G.* Cyankalium; *I.* cianuro di potassio. A crystallizable, deliquescent salt, found in commerce in white, opaque, amorphous pieces or in white granular powder, having a peculiar odor, a sharp, somewhat alkaline and bitter-almond taste, and a strongly alkaline reaction; soluble in two parts of water at 15° C., sparingly soluble in alcohol; obtained by fusing together potassium carbonate and potassium ferrocyanide; possesses the medicinal and poisonous properties of hydrocyanic acid. For tests see *Hydrocyanic acid.* Five grains have proved fatal: see *Table of antidotes.* **P. eth'ylate,** potassium alcoholate. **P. ferricy'anide.** $K_6Fe_2Cy_{12}$. *L.* cyanetum ferrico-kalicum [P. Port.]. Red prussiate of potash; a dark-red crystalline salt, having a saline and slightly astringent taste, soluble in about 4 parts of water, only slightly soluble in alcohol; obtained by passing chlorine gas through a solution of potassium ferrocyanide; used as a test. **P. ferridcy'anide,** potassium ferricyanide. **P. ferrocy'anide.** $K_4FeCy_6.3H_2O$. *L.* potassii ferrocyanidum; *F.* ferrocyanure de potassium; *G.* Ferrocyankalium; *I.* ferrocianuro di potassio. Yellow prussiate of potash; a neutral salt found in commerce in the form of large,

coherent, lemon-yellow, translucent crystals; soluble in 4 parts of water at 15° C., insoluble in alcohol; obtained by heating crude potash with iron filings and animal matter, lixiviating the resulting fused mass, and evaporating the solution; used as a test and in certain pharmaceutical operations. **P. fer'ro-tar'trate,** tartrate of iron and potassium. **P. hy'drate,** potassa. **P. hypophos'phite.** KH_2PO_2. *L.* potassii hypophosphis; *F.* hypophosphite de potasse; *G.* Kaliumhypophosphit. A deliquescent, neutral, odorless salt, in the form of crystalline masses or white granular powder, having a sharp, saline, slightly bitter taste; freely soluble in water, soluble in alcohol; formed by the mutual reaction of calcium hypophosphite and potassium carbonate in solution, and may be obtained by other chemical processes; employed theoretically as a means of introducing phosphorus into the system. **P. i'odate,** a crystalline salt prepared by saturating iodic acid with potassium bicarbonate or by other processes; proposed as a substitute for potassium chlorate. **P. iodhydrar'gyrate.** $2(HgI_2,KI).3H_2O$. A yellow crystalline salt obtained by adding mercuric chloride to an excess of potassium iodide or by other processes. **P. i'odide.** KI. *L.* potassii iodidum; *F.* iodure de potassium; *G.* Jodkalium; *I.* ioduro di potassio. A neutral salt, occurring in the form of colorless, translucent cubical crystals, having a pungent, saline taste; freely soluble in water, soluble in alcohol; obtained by dissolving iodine in a solution of potassa, evaporating to dryness, and roasting the powdered residue with charcoal; alterative. **P. man'ganate.** K_2MnO_4. Chameleon mineral; a green salt, formed when manganese dioxide is fused with caustic potash; on boiling with water it is converted into the permanganate. **P. my'ronate,** sinigrin. **P. ni'trate.** KNO_3. *L.* potassii nitras; *F.* azotate de potasse; *G.* Kaliumnitrat; *I.* nitrato di potassa. Saltpetre, nitre; a neutral, colorless, crystalline salt, having a cooling, saline and pungent taste; soluble in 4 parts of water at 15° C., slightly soluble in alcohol; found native in certain soils and in the juices of certain plants; principally prepared by double decomposition of potassium chloride and native sodium nitrate or Chili saltpetre; refrigerant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and antiseptic. Has proved fatal in large (1 to 2 oz.) doses. **P. perchlo'rate.** $KClO_4$. A colorless, crystalline salt obtained by carefully heating potassium chlorate until it ceases to give off oxygen; used in preparing perchloric acid. **P. perman'ganate.** $K_2Mn_2O_8$. *L.* potassii permanganas; *F.* permanganate de potasse; *G.* Kaliumpermanganat; *I.* permanganato di potassa. A deep purple-violet or nearly black, crystalline, neutral salt, inodorous, having a sweet astringent taste; soluble in 20 parts of water at 15° C., decomposed by alcohol, its solution in water decolorized by organic matter and oxidizing agents; obtained by calcining manganese dioxide with potassium chlorate and hydrate; antiseptic and disinfectant: see *Table of antidotes.* **P. pic'rate.** $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OK$. *L.* potassii picras. A golden-yellow, crystalline salt, with a bitter taste; sparingly soluble in water, almost insoluble in alcohol; explosive when heated; prepared by double decomposition of magnesium picrate and potassium sulphate; antiperiodic [F. Mex.]. **P. prus'siate,** potassium ferrocyanide. **P. sil'icate.** K_2SiO_3. *L.* potassii silicas. A colorless, translucent, deliquescent, vitreous salt; obtained by fusing quartz or sand with potassium carbonate; its syrupy solution is used in making immovable bandages for injured limbs. **P. so'dium bo'ro-tar'trate.** *L.* tartarus boraxatus; *G.* Boraxweinstein; *I.* tartaro borassato. A white, amorphous, deliquescent powder, having an acid taste and reaction; soluble in its weight of cold water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by digesting potassium bitartrate in a solution of sodium borate and evaporating the filtered liquid; a mild laxative and diuretic. **P. so'dium tar'trate.** $KNaC_4H_4O_6.4H_2O$. *L.* potassii et sodii tartras; *F.* tartrate de potasse et de soude; *G.* Seignettesalz; *I.* tartrato doppio di potassa et di soda. Tartrate of potassium and sodium, Rochelle salt; a neutral salt, in the form of colorless, transparent, rhombic crystals or white powder, odorless, with a cooling, saline, and slightly bitter taste; soluble in 2.5 parts of water at 15° C., very soluble in boiling water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by neutralizing potassium bitartrate with sodium carbonate; a mild saline purgative. **P. sul'phate.** K_2SO_4. *L.* potassii sulphas; *F.* sulfate de potasse; *G.* Kaliumsulfat; *I.* solfato di potassa. A colorless, odorless, neutral, crystalline salt, having a sharp, saline, slightly bitter taste; soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; obtained as a secondary product of many chemical processes; purgative, alterative. Has proved fatal in large (1 oz.) doses. **P. sulph'ite.** $K_2SO_3.2H_2O$. *L.* potassii

sulphis, *F.* sulfite de potasse; *G.* Kaliumsulfit; *I.* solfito di potassa. A white, crystalline, deliquescent, neutral or feebly alkaline salt, having a bitter, saline and sulphurous taste; soluble in 4 parts of water at 15° C., sparingly soluble in alcohol; obtained by passing a current of sulphurous acid gas into a solution of potassium carbonate until all the carbon dioxide has been expelled, and evaporating the solution; antiseptic, antiparasitic: see *Table of antidotes*. **P. sulpho-car'bonate.** K_2CS_3. An orange-yellow, crystalline, deliquescent salt; obtained by agitation of a solution of potassium monosulphide (K_2S) with carbon bisulphide, and careful evaporation. **P. sulph'uret,** sulphurated potassa. **P. tar'trate.** $K_2C_4H_4O_6.\frac{1}{2}H_2O$. *L.* potassii tartras; *F.* tartrate de potasse; *G.* Kaliumtartrat; *I.* tartrato di potassa. A somewhat deliquescent, white, crystalline or granular salt, having a saline, slightly bitter taste, and neutral reaction; readily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by neutralizing potassium bitartrate with potassium carbonate; a mild purgative. **P. thiocar'bonate,** potassium sulphocarbonate.

Pota'to. *L.* tuber solani; *F.* pomme de terre; *G.* Kartoffel; *I.* pomo di terra. The tubers of *Solanum tuberosum*, L.; an important article of diet; used in the manufacture of potato-starch. **P. bacil'lus,** *Bacillus mesentericus vulgatus*. **P. fly,** *Cantharis vittata*, Latr. **P. poul'tice.** *L.* cataplasma faeculosum; *F.* cataplasme de fecule. Potato starch 100, cold water 200: mix and add gradually to boiling water 800; boil for a few moments [Cod.] **P. spir'it oil,** amylic alcohol **P. starch.** *L.* amylum solani; *F.* fécule de pomme de terre; *G.* Kartoffelstärke; *I.* fecola di pomo di terra. The fecula of the tubers of *Solanum tuberosum*, L.; distinguishable under the microscope by the size and appearance of its granules.

Pot'belly. Protuberant abdomen.

Po'tency. Power, faculty.

Potente (*I.*). 1. Potent. 2. Able to accomplish the sexual act.

Poten'tia (*L.*). Force, potency.

Poten'tial. *F.* potentiel, elle; *I.* potenziale. Having power, but not manifesting it directly. **P. cau'tery,** a chemical caustic, such as nitrate of silver. **P. galvanom'eter,** voltmeter.

Potentil'la (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* potentille. A genus of *Rosacea*. **P. anseri'na,** L., silver-weed, an herb growing in Europe and North America; the flowering plant is official in the Cod. **P. canaden'sis,** L., common cinquefoil, fivefinger; indigenous; said to be diuretic and diaphoretic. **P. rep'tans,** L., creeping cinquefoil, a European herb, with astringent properties. **P. sylves'tris,** Neck., *P. tormentilla*, Schrank. **P. tormentil'la,** Schrank, tormentil, septfoil, a European herb; the root was formerly official in the U. S. P.; see *Tormentil*.

Potenza (*I.*). Power; capability of accomplishing the sexual act.

Potenziale (*I.*). Potential.

Po'thos fœ'tidus, Michx. *Dracontium fœtidum*, L.

Po'tio (*L.*). Potion. **P. antispasmod'ica,** antispasmodic mixture. **P. balsam'ica** [Cod.], Chopart's mixture. **P. cardi'aca** [Cod.], potion cordiale, *q. v.* **P. efferves'cens,** effervescing draught. **P. ni'gra,** black draught. **P. River'ii,** mixture of citrate of potassium.

Po'tion [πότος]. *L.* potio; *G.* Arzneitrank; *I.* pozione. A medicinal drink.

Potion (*F.*). **P. antispasmodique,** antispasmodic mixture. **P. antivomitive de Rivère,** effervescing draught. **P. au baume de copahu** or **P. de Chopart,** Chopart's mixture. **P. cordiale.** *L.* potio cardiaca. Red wine (de Banyuls) 110, syrup of orange-peel 40, tincture of cinnamon 10 parts; mix [Cod.]. **P. émulsive gommée,** look album. **P. émulsive huileuse,** oil emulsion. **P. gazeuse,** effervescing draught. **P. gommeuse,** gum mixture.

Potiron (*F.*). Pumpkin.

Potoma'nia (*L.*) [πότος, μανία]. Dipsomania.

Pototroma'nia (*L.*) [τρόμος, μανία]. Delirium tremens.

Pototromoparanœ'a (*L.*) [τρόμος, παραφοία]. Delirium tremens.

Pott (Percival). English surgeon [1713–88]. **P.'s an'eurism,** aneurismal varix. **P.'s cur'vature.** *G.* Pott'scher Buckel. Posterior, median, acute curvature of spine, the result of Pott's disease. **P.'s disease'.** *F.* maladie de Pott; *G.* Pott'sche Krankheit; *I.* malattia di Pott. Inflammation and caries of the vertebral bodies and intervertebral discs, resulting in curvature of the spine. **P.'s frac'ture,** fracture of lower end of fibula, with dislocation outward of the foot, and sometimes fracture of the inner malleolus. **P.'s gan'grene,** senile gangrene.

Pott'sche Krankheit (*G.*). Pott's disease.

Pott'scher Buckel (*G.*). Pott's curvature.

Po'tus (*L.*) [πόσις]. Drink. **P. purgans cum citra'to magnes'ico** [Cod.], solution of citrate of magnesium.

Pou (*F.*). Louse. **P. de corps**, body-louse, *Pediculus vestimenti* seu *corporis*, L. **P. du pubis**, *Pediculus pubis*, L. **P. de la tête**, head-louse, *Pediculus capitis*, L.

Pouce (*F.*). Thumb.

Pouch of Doug'las. Recto-vaginal pouch.

Pouch of We'ber. Prostatic vesicle.

Pouched. Contained in a pouch or cyst.

Pouch'es of peritone'um. Peritoneal fossæ.

Poudre (*F.*). Powder. **P. antimoniale de James**, antimonial powder. **P. arsénicale de Rousselot**, Rousselot's arsenical powder. **P. des Chartreux**, antimony oxysulphuret. **P. composée**, compound powder. **P. de corne de cerf**, calcined hartshorn. **P. dentifrice acide.** *L.* dentifricium acidulum. Potassium bitartrate 200, sugar of milk 200, carmine 0.40, oil of peppermint 1; mix [Cod.]. **P. dentifrice alcaline**, alkaline tooth-powder. **P. dentifrice de craie camphrée**, camphorated tooth-powder. **P. diurétique**, diuretic powder. **P. de Dover** [P. Belg.], powder of ipecac and opium. **P. escharotique arsénicale**, Côme's arsenical powder. **P. gazeuse** or **P. gazogène alcaline**, effervescing powder. **P. gazogène laxative**, compound effervescing powder. **P. de Goa**, Goa powder. **P. de graines de lin**, linseed meal. **P. d'ipécacuanha opiacée**, powder of ipecac and opium. **P. de lycopode**, lycopodium. **P. pour limonade sèche au citrate de magnésie**, granulated citrate of magnesia. **P. de Seltz**, effervescing powder. **P. sternutatoire**, sternutatory powder. **P. thériacale.** *L.* pulvis theriacalis. A compound powder, official in the Codex, composed of 54 ingredients, animal, vegetable, and mineral; contains 5.5 per cent. of opium; used in preparing électuaire thériacal. **P. de viande**, powder of dried meat. **P. des voyageurs** [P. Helv.], diuretic powder.

Poudrette (*F.*). Dried and powdered excreta.

Pouke (provincial English). Papula.

Poulain (*F.*). 1. Colt. 2. Inguinal bubo.

Poulie (*F.*). Trochlea. **P. articulaire**, trochlea. **P. de l'astragale**, trochlea of astragalus. **P. fémorale**, trochlea of femur. **P. du grand oblique**, trochlea of superior oblique muscle.

Pouliot américain (*F.*). Hedeoma.

Pouliot commun (*F.*). *Mentha pulegium*, L.

Pouliot des montagnes (*F.*). *Teucrium polium*, L.

Pouls (*F.*). Pulse. **P. dicrote**, dicrotic pulse. **P. fébrile**, febrile pulse. **P. rebondissant** or **P. redoublé**, dicrotic pulse. **P. veineux**, venous pulse.

Poul'tice. Cataplasm: see also *Charcoal*, *Chlorine*, *Flaxseed*, *Hemlock*, *Linseed*, *Mustard*, *Potato*, *Yeast*, etc. *poultice*.

Poumon (*F.*). Lung.

Pounce. Common name for finely-powdered sandarac.

Pou'part's lig'ament. *L.* arcus cruralis; *F.* arcade crurale, ligament de Poupart; *G.* Schenkelbogen; *I.* arcato crurale, legamento di Poupart. Thickened edge of aponeurosis of external oblique muscle of abdomen, forming a band extending from anterior superior spine of ilium to spine of pubis.

Pourpier (*F.*). Purslane.

Pourpre (*F.*). 1. Purpura. 2. Purple. **P. rétinien**, retinal purple.

Pourre'tia lanugino'sa, R. et P. Nat. Ord. *Bromeliaceæ*; yields Chagual gum.

Pourrette (*F.*). Eaux-aux-jambes, *q. v.*

Pourri, ie (*F.*). Rotten, putrefied.

Pourriture (*F.*). Putrefaction. **P. d'hôpital**, hospital gangrene. **P. de Saint Lazare**, measles of the hog.

Pousse (*F.*). Asthma in the horse.

Poussière (*F.*). Dust. **P. auditive**, otoliths.

Poussif, ive (*F.*). Suffering from pousse.

Poussoir (*F.*). Probang.

Poutres de crâne (*F.*). Trabeculæ cranii.

Pouvoir (*F.*). Power. **P. définissant**, defining power of an objective. **P. pénétrant**, penetrating power of an objective.

Pow'der. *L.* pulvis; *F.* poudre; *G.* Pulver; *I.* polvere. A substance reduced into small particles by trituration, precipitation, granulation, or sublimation: see also *Antimonial*, *Aromatic*, *Bleaching*, *Côme's arsenical*, *Compound*, *Compound chalk*, *Diuretic*,

Dover's, Effervescing, Gregory's, Hufeland's, Insect, James's, Jesuit's, Portland, Rousselot's, Schiltz, Sternutatory, Styptic, Tully's, etc. *powder*. P. of Al'garoth, antimony oxychloride. P. of al'oes and canel'la. *L.* pulvis aloes et canellæ. Hiera picra; a mixture of powdered aloes 4 parts, canella-bark 1 part [U. S. P. 1870]. P. of ip'ecac and o'pium. *L.* pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii; *F.* poudre d'ipécacuanha opiacee, *G.* Dover'sches Pulver; *I.* polvere di Dover. Dover's powder; a powder containing 1 part each of opium and ipecac to 8 parts of sugar of milk [U. S. P.]. The sugar of milk is replaced by potassium sulphate [B. P. and P. G.]; by equal parts of potassium sulphate and potassium nitrate [Cod.]; anodyne and diaphoretic. P. of i'ron, reduced iron.

Pow'dered ex'tracts: see *Dry extracts*.

Pox. Syphilis.

Pozione (*I.*). Draught.

Pozzo (*I.*). Well. P. nero, cess-pool.

p. p., abbv. for punc'tum prox'imum (*L.*), near-point.

Ppt., abbv. for Præpara'ta (*L.*), prepared.

p. r., abbv. for punc'tum remo'tum (*L.*), far-point.

Pr. or Py., abbv. for Presbyopia.

Prac'tical anat'omy: see *Anatomy*.

Prac'tice. *F.* pratique; *I.* pratica. The special business of a medical man.

Practi'tioner. *F.* practicien; *I.* pratico. One who practises the art of medicine.

Præ-. A prefix signifying before, anterior to.

Præ'bium (*L.*). Dose.

Præcen'tral con'volution. *G.* Präcentralwindung: see *Central convolutions*.

Præcen'tral sul'cus. *L.* sulcus præcentralis; *F.* sillon prérolandique; *G.* Präcentralfurche; *I.* scissura prærolandica. Furrow on convex surface of hemispheres in front of anterior central convolution, running parallel to central sulcus. It is usually interrupted by the frontal convolutions, and may be continuous with the ascending branch of the fissure of Sylvius.

Præchor'dal. In front of the anterior end of the notochord.

Präcipitat (*G.*). Precipitate; —salbe, unguentum hydrargyri cinereum.

Präcipitirter kohlensaurer Kalk (*G.*). Precipitated calcium carbonate.

Präcipitirtes Ferrosulfat (*G.*). Precipitated ferrous sulphate.

Præclavicula'ris latera'lis (*L.*). Acromio-clavicularis.

Præclavicula'ris me'dius (*L.*). Sterno-clavicularis.

Præclavicula'ris subcuta'neus (*L.*). *F.* cleido-aponévrotique ascendant. A loop-shaped muscular fasciculus rarely found extending from internal to external extremities of clavicle in a fold of the cervical fascia [Gruber].

Præcogni'tio (*L.*). Prognosis.

Præcommissu'ra (*L.*). Cerebral commissure, anterior [Wilder].

Præcor'dia (*L.*). Epigastric region; diaphragm; parts in front of the heart.

Præcor'dial re'gion. *F.* région précordiale; *I.* regione precordiale. Epigastric region.

Präcordialangst (*G.*). Sense of uneasiness and oppression in the præcordial region.

Præcor'dium (*L.*). Infrasternal depression.

Præcor'nu (*L.*). Anterior cornu of lateral ventricle [Wilder].

Præcu'neus (*L.*). Quadrate lobule of the brain.

Prädilectionssitz (*G.*). Point of preference or predilection.

Prædisposition (*G.*). Predisposition.

Præforma'tio (*L.*). Preformation.

Prægenicula'tum (*L.*). Corpus geniculatum externum [Wilder].

Prägnant (*G.*). Pregnant.

Prägnanz (*G.*). Pregnancy.

Prægna'tio (*L.*). *G.* Prägnation. Impregnation.

Præhal'lux (*L.*). Vestige of an extra toe on the tibial border of the foot, believed to be represented in embryos of the second month by a distinct cartilage. Many lower animals have here a separate bone [Bardeleben].

Præhen'sio (*L.*). Prehension.

Præintermaxilla're (*L.*). Endognathion.

Prælom'bo-su'pra-pubia'nus (*L.*). Psoas minor.

Præmedul'la (*L.*). Medulla oblongata.

Prämolarzähne (*G.*). Premolar teeth.

Præna'ris (*L.*). Anterior nares [Wilder].

Præoccip'ital fis'sure. Præoccipital notch.

Præoccip'ital notch. *L.* incisura præoccipitalis. Notch on lower edge of external surface of hemisphere, marking separation between occipital and temporal lobes.

Præop'ticus (*L.*). Anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina.

Prae-o'ral. Situated in front of the mouth.

Präparat (*G.*). Preparation.

Præpara'tio (*L.*). Preparation.

Präpariren (*G.*). To prepare, to dissect.

Präparirte Kreide (*G.*). Prepared chalk.

Præpedun'culus (*L.*). Superior peduncle of cerebellum [Wilder].

Præperfora'tus (*L.*). Perforated space, anterior [Wilder].

Præperitone'al. *L.* præperitonealis. Situated in front of the peritoneum. **P. cav'ity.** *L.* cavum præperitoneale. A supposed space in the subperitoneal tissue of anterior wall of abdomen into which it was believed the bladder arose when much distended; now known to be merely a series of rather loose areolar spaces.

Præpitu'itary. Situated in front of the pituitary body.

Præpol'lex (*L.*). Vestige of an extra finger found in young embryos as a small cartilage on the radial border of the hand [Albrecht].

Præpu'bic an'gle. Bend in urethra in front of pubis, when penis is pendent.

Præputia'lis (*L.*). Preputial.

Præputialstein (*G.*). Calculus of the prepuce.

Præpu'tium (*L.*). Prepuce. **P. clitor'idis,** processes of the nymphæ that cover the glans clitoridis.

Prærecta'lis. Anterior portion of sustentator recti [Henle].

Præscap'ula (*L.*). The plate-like portion of the scapula above the spine [Parker].

Præscap'ular fos'sa. Supraspinous fossa.

Præscrip'tio (*L.*). Prescription.

Præsyl'vian convolu'tion: see *Orbital convolutions.*

Præsyl'vian sul'cus. *L.* sulcus præsylvius. Name given to a furrow on orbital surface of hemispheres, formed by posterior halves of intermediate and lateral orbital sulci with their connecting furrow. It is convex forward, and runs in the same general direction as the Sylvian fissure: see *Triradiate sulcus.*

Præventivimpfung (*G.*). Inoculation with attenuated virus.

Prai'rie bur'dock. *Silphium terebinthinatum,* L.

Prai'rie dock. *Parthenium integrifolium.*

Prai'rie hys'sop. *Pycnanthemum lanceolatum,* Pursh.; indigenous; plant stimulant, diaphoretic, carminative.

Prai'rie in'digo. *Baptisia leucantha,* Torr. and Gray; said to be emetic, purgative, and externally stimulant.

Prai'rie itch. Vague term for several skin diseases characterized by pruritus and papulo-vesicular eruption.

Prai'rie sen'na. *Cassia Chamæcrista,* L.

Praktik (*G.*). Practice.

Pravaz's syr'inge. A hypodermic syringe with a long fine trocar and canula; used to inject styptic fluids into the blood-vessels.

Prax'is (*L.*). Practice; action.

Pray'er-beads. Jequirity.

Pre-. Used for præ- as a prefix.

Preaor'tic. Situated in front of the aorta. **P. plex'us,** aortic plexus.

Pre-arytenoi'deus (*L.*). Crico-arytenoideus lateralis [Coues].

Préataxique (*F.*). Preceding ataxia.

Pre-ax'ial. Situated cephalad from a line drawn at right angles to the body-axis through the axis of a limb.

Preca'va (*L.*). Vena cava, superior.

Preca'val si'nus. Cuvier, ducts of.

Precerebel'lar ar'tery. Cerebellar artery, superior [Wilder].

Precer'ebral ar'tery. Cerebral artery, anterior [Wilder].

Precho'roid ar'teries. Choroid arteries, anterior [Wilder].

Precip'itate. *L.* præcipitatum; *F.* précipité; *G.* Niederschlag; *I.* precipitato. The material which separates during the chemical process of precipitation: see also *Red* and *White precipitate.*

Precip'itated. Thrown down as a precipitate. **P. cal'cium car'bonate.** *L.* calcii carbonas præcipitatus; *F.* carbonate de chaux précipité; *G.* präcipitirter kohlensaurer Kalk. A very fine, white, impalpable powder, permanent in the air, odorless and tasteless, insoluble in water or alcohol, prepared by precipitation from a solution of calcium chloride by means of sodium carbonate. Astringent and antacid. **P. cal'cium phos'phate.** Ca_3PO_4. *L.* calcii phosphas præcipitatus; *F.* phosphate tricalcique; *G.* phosphorsaure Kalkerde. Bone-phosphate, normal calcium orthophosphate; a light, white, amorphous powder, permanent in the air, odorless, tasteless; insoluble in water or alcohol; prepared by dissolving bone-ash in diluted hydrochloric acid and precipitating with solution of ammonia. The calcium phosphoricum of the P. G. is mono-hydrogen calcium orthophosphate ($CaHPO_4$), prepared by precipitation from a solution of calcium chloride by sodium phosphate. **P. car'bonate of zinc.** $(ZnCO_3)_2.3Zn(HO)_2$. *L.* zinci carbonas præcipitatus; *F.* sous-carbonate de zinc hydraté. A white, impalpable, odorless, tasteless powder; insoluble in water or alcohol; prepared by mixing and boiling solutions of zinc sulphate and sodium carbonate, and washing the precipitate with boiling water; absorbent and protective. **P. fer'rous sul'phate.** *L.* ferri sulphas præcipitatus; *F.* sulfate ferreux précipité; *G.* präcipitirtes Ferrosulfat. Granulated sulphate of iron [B. P.]; a crystalline, pale bluish-green powder; prepared by precipitation from an aqueous solution of ferrous sulphate by means of alcohol. **P. sul'phur.** *L.* sulphur præcipitatum; *F.* soufre précipité; *G.* Schwefelmilch; *I.* solfo precipitato. A very fine, yellowish-white, amorphous powder; prepared by boiling in water a mixture of sublimed sulphur and freshly-slaked lime, and treating the resulting solution of calcium sulphide and hyposulphite with hydrochloric acid, whereby the sulphur is precipitated.

Precipita'tion. *F.* précipitation; *G.* Niederschlagung; *I.* precipitazione. The separation of a solid, or sometimes of a liquid, substance in a fluid menstruum as the result of a chemical reaction.

Precipitato (*I.*). Precipitate. **P. giallo,** sulphate of mercury.

Precipita'tum al'bum. Calomel by precipitation [P. Port.], or ammoniated mercury [P. Belg.].

Precipitazione (*I.*). Precipitation.

Précipité (*F.*). Precipitate. **P. blanc** [Cod.], calomel by precipitation: see *Mercurous chloride*. **P. blanc de Charas** or **de Zwelfer,** calomel by precipitation. **P. blanc de Lémery,** ammoniated mercury. **P. rouge,** mercuric oxide, red.

Precoc'ity [*L.* præcox]. *F.* précocité; *I.* precocità. Premature development.

Precommu'nicant ar'tery. Communicating artery, anterior [Wilder].

Precordi (*I.*). Præcordia.

Précordial, ale (*F.*). Præcordial.

Precordiale (*I.*). Præcordial.

Precu'neus (*L.*). Quadrate lobule of the brain.

Precur'sory [præ, currere]. *F.* précurseur; *I.* precursore. Preceding.

Prediastol'ic. *F.* prédiastolique; *I.* prediastolico. Just before the diastole.

Predicrot'ic wave. First oscillation in descending curve of the sphygmogram.

Predigas'tricus (*L.*). Anterior belly of digastricus [Coues].

Prédigestion (*F.*). *I.* predigestione. That which is preliminary to digestion—*i. e.* mastication, insalivation, etc.

Predilata'tor (*L.*). Dilatator naris, anterior [Coues].

Predisposi'tion. *L.* prædispositio; *F.* prédisposition; *G.* Pradisposition; *I.* predisposizione. A condition which tends to the production of disease by a comparatively slight exciting cause.

Prédorsal, ale (*F.*). *I.* predorsale. In front of the back.

Prédorso-atloïdien (*F.*) [Chaussier] or **Prédorso-cervical** (*F.*) [Dumas]. *I.* predorso-atloideo. Longus colli.

Preforma'tion. *L.* præformatio; *F.* préformation; *I.* preformazione. Preliminary formation.

Prefron'tal lobe. That part of frontal lobe in front of ascending convolution.

Prefron'tals. Lateral masses of the ethmoid, forming distinct bones in crocodiles, lizards, and osseous fishes.

Preg'nancy. *L.* pregnatio; *F.* grossesse; *G.* Schwangerschaft; *I.* gravidanza. The condition of a woman who has within her the product of a conception which has occurred within a year. **P., hydat'id,** form in which cystic degeneration of the villi of the chorion takes place, forming a hydatiform mole. **P. inher'itance,** term

applied to indicate the transmission of syphilis through the mother during pregnancy, as opposed to conception inheritance. **P., intramu'ral,** tubo-ovarian pregnancy. **P., tu'bal,** extra-uterine pregnancy in the Fallopian tube. **P., twin.** *F.* grossesse gémellaire; *I.* gravidanza gemella. The condition of the female in which she contains two fœtuses.

Preg'nant. *L.* prægnans; *F.* enceinte; *G.* schwanger; *I.* gravida. In a state of pregnancy.

Prehen'sion [prehendere]. *F.* préhension; *G.* Aufnehmen. The act by which a thing is seized.

Préiridien, ienne (*F.*). *I.* preirideo. In front of the iris or pupil.

Prelach'rymal. *F.* prélacrymal, ale. In front of the lachrymal gland or sac.

Prellschuss (*G.*). Injury due to a ricochetting ball.

Prélombaire (*F.*). *I.* prelombare. Prelumbar.

Prelombo-pubico or **Prelombo soprapubico** (*I.*). Psoas minor.

Prélombo-sus-pubien (*F.*) [Dumas]. Psoas minor.

Prélombo-thoracique (*F.*). *I.* prelombo-toracico. Great azygos vein [Chaussier].

Prélombo-trochantinien (*F.*). *I.* prelombo-trocantiniano. Psoas major [Chaussier].

Préludes (*F.*). *I.* preludii. Prodromes.

Pre'lum abdomina'le (*L.*). Abdominal press; the muscles which by their combined action produce expulsion of the contents of the abdominal and pelvic cavities.

Prelum'bar. *F.* prélombaire; *I.* prelombare. In front of the lumbar vertebræ or loins. **P. sur'face,** anterior surface of lumbar vertebræ.

Premature' la'bor. *F.* accouchement prématuré; *I.* parto prematuro. Expulsion of a viable fœtus before full term.

Premature respira'tion. In breech presentation, after the body is born, contact with air may produce respiratory action and abolish the placental circulation.

Premaxil'la (*L.*). Intermaxillary bone.

Premax'illary. *F.* prémaxillaire; *I.* premascellare. Intermaxillary, in front of the maxillary bone. **P. an'gle,** basifacial angle. **P. bone,** intermaxillary bone. **P. sec'tor,** area in median plane of skull, between lines drawn from hormion to alveolar and subnasal points [Lissauer].

Premier (*F.*). First. **P. adducteur superficiel,** pectineus [Cruveilhier]. **P. radial externe,** extensor carpi radialis longior. **P. sillon orbitaire,** olfactory sulcus.

Première (*F.*), fem. of **Premier,** first. **P. circonvolution frontale,** superior frontal convolution. **P. circonvolution orbitaire,** inner orbital convolution. **P. enfance,** from birth to 7th year of life. **P. paire,** first pair of nerves; olfactory nerves.

Prem'na taiten'sis, DC. A shrub or tree, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ*, growing in the Fiji Islands; the bark is used in the preparation of tonga.

Premo'lar. *L.* præmolaris; *F.* prémolaire; *I.* premolare. In front of the molar teeth. **P. tooth.** *L.* dens præmolaris; *F.* dent prémolaire; *I.* dente premolare. One situated posterior to a canine tooth, replacing a milk tooth.

Premon'itory [præ, monere]. *F.* prémonitoire; *G.* vorhersagend; *I.* premonitorio. Giving warning.

Prenan'thes (*L.*). Rattlesnake-root; a genus of *Compositæ*. **P. al'bus,** L., white lettuce. **P. Fra'seri,** DC., lion's-foot, gall-of-the-earth; North American perennial herbs with a milky juice and an exceedingly bitter root; the juice is a reputed antidote for snake-bite; the root is used as a domestic tonic.

Préoral (*F.*). Præoral.

Préosseux, euse (*F.*). Preceding ossification.

Preparata (vena) (*I.*). Frontal vein.

Prepara'tion. *L.* præparatio; *F.* préparation; *G.* Präpariren; *I.* preparazione. 1. Making ready. 2. *G.* Präparat. That which has been prepared. 3. A body or part of a body prepared for exhibition.

Prepared'. *L.* præparatus; *F.* préparé, ée; *G.* präparirt; *I.* preparato. Made ready for use. **P. bar'ley flour.** *L.* farina hordei præparata; *G.* präparirtes Gerstenmehl. Barley flour which has been exposed to the heat of a steam-bath for 24 hours; contains dextrin and other derivatives of starch and of gluten. **P. cal'amine.** *L.* calamina præparata. Native carbonate of zinc, calcined, dried, and freed from gritty particles by elutriation [B. P.]; mild astringent and desiccant. **P. chalk.** *L.* creta præparata; *F.* craie

préparée; *G.* präparirte Kreide; *I.* creta preparata. Chalk in fine powder, freed from coarse impurities by the process of elutriation; usually dried in small masses of conical form. **P. oys'ter-shell.** *L.* testa præparata. The clean, white, inner layer of the shell of *Ostrea edulis*, L., reduced to fine powder by pulverization and elutriation; consists almost entirely of calcium carbonate; antacid and absorbent. **P. sto'rax.** *L.* styrax præparatus. Storax purified by solution in spirit, filtration, and evaporation [B. P.]. **P. su'et.** *L.* sevum præparatum. The internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep, purified by melting and straining [B. P.].

Prepatel'lar. *F.* prérotulien, ienne; *I.* prerotuliano. In front of the patella.

Prépubien, enne (*F.*). *I.* prepubico. In front of the pubis.

Pre'puce. *L.* præputium; *F.* prépuce; *G.* Vorhaut; *I.* prepuzio. The loose fold of integument that covers the glans penis.

Prepu'tial. *L.* præputialis; *F.* préputial, ale; *I.* prepuziale. Relating to the prepuce. **P. glands.** *L.* cryptæ preputiales; *F.* glandes préputiales; *G.* Vorhautdrusen; *I.* glandole prepuziali. Sebaceous glands around the cervix of the penis which secrete the smegma; glands of Tyson. **P. her'pes,** herpes præputialis.

Prepuziale (*I.*). Preputial.

Prepuzio (*I.*). Prepuce.

Prepyr'amid. Anterior pyramid of medulla oblongata.

Prerec'tal. *F.* prérectal, ale; *I.* prerettale. In front of the rectum.

Prérotulien, ienne (*F.*). *I.* prerotuliano. Prepatellar.

Presame (*I.*). Rennet.

Presbiopia (*I.*). Presbyopia. **Presbite,** one affected with presbyopia.

Presbykou'sis [πρέσβυς, ἀκοάω]. Diminution of hearing power, due to old age.

Presbyon'osus (*L.*) [νόσος]. *I.* presbionoso. Disease of old age.

Presbyo'pia (*L.*) [πρεσβύς, ὄψ]. *F.* presbytie; *G.* Fernsichtigkeit or Weitsichtigkeit; *I.* presbiopia. The failure of accommodation-power attendant upon advancing years, rendering the use of convex lenses necessary for distinct near vision.

Presbyosphac'elus (*L.*) [σφάκελος] Senile gangrene.

Presbyte (*F.*). One affected with presbyopia.

Presbytie (*F.*). Presbyopia.

Prescap'ular fos'sa. Supraspinous fossa.

Prescapula'ris (*L.*). Supraspinatus [Coues].

Prescrip'tion [præ, scribo]. *L.* præscriptio; *F.* prescription, ordonnance; *G.* Verordnung; *I.* prescrizione. A written or verbal direction for a remedy; usually includes an indication of the pharmaceutical form in which the remedy, if a medicinal substance, should be dispensed, and instructions regarding the mode of use.

Presenta'tion. *F.* présentation; *I.* presentazione. The part of the fœtus presenting at the os uteri in labor. It may be "cephalic," including the vertex and face; "pelvic," including the breech, knees, or feet; or "transverse," including trunk, shoulder, etc. The position of the fœtus is indicated by certain abbreviations, in which A = acromio or anterior; D = right; L = left; M = mento; O = occipito; P = posterior; R = right; S = sacro; Se = scapula; and which are **M. D. P.,** right mento-posterior; **M. D. A.,** right mento-anterior; **M. L. A.,** left mento-anterior; **M. L. P.,** left mento-posterior; **O. L. A.,** left occipito-anterior; **O. L. P.,** left occipito-posterior; **O. D. P.,** right occipito-posterior; **O. D. A.,** right occipito-anterior; **S. L. A.,** left sacro-anterior; **S. L. P.,** left sacro-posterior; **S. D. P.,** right sacro-posterior; **S. D. A.,** right sacro-anterior; **Sc. L. A.,** left scapula-anterior; **Sc. L. P.,** left scapula-posterior; **Sc. D. P.,** right scapula-posterior; **Sc. D. A.,** right scapula-anterior.

Presphe'noid [σφήν, εἶδος]. *L.* sphenoidale basilare anterius; *I.* presfenoidale. Anterior part of body of sphenoid; a separate bone in the fœtus and in many lower vertebrates.

Presphyg'mic [σφυγμός]. Term applied to interval preceding pulse-wave when the heart is beginning its systole.

Préspinal, ale (*F.*). *I.* prespinale. Præspinal.

Presse-artère (*F.*). Instrument for the direct compression of an artery.

Presse-urèthre (*F.*). Instrument for compression of the urethra.

Pres'sio (*L.*). Pressure.

Pressoir d'Hérophile (*F.*). *I.* pressore d'Erofilo. Torcular Herophili.

Pres'sor nerves. Nerves whose stimulation increases activity of vaso-motor centres.

Pressschwamm (*G.*). Compressed sponge.

Pres'sure-sense. Sense of pressure on the skin.

Presszeug (*G.*). Tourniquet.

Prester'num (*L.*). Manubrium.

Pres'ton salts. Ammonium carbonate coarsely powdered, with the addition of a little stronger water of ammonia and oil of lavender or other volatile oil.

Présure (*F.*). Rennet.

Presystol'ic [*συστέλλω*]. *F.* présystolique; *I.* presistolico. Preceding the systole.

Pretib'ial. *F.* prétibial, ale; *I.* pretibiale. In front of the tibia.

Prétibio-digital (*F.*). Musculo-cutaneous nerve of leg.

Pretibio-sopra-falangettario (*I.*). Anterior tibial nerve.

Prétibio-sus-phalangétaire (*F.*). Anterior tibial nerve.

Prev'alence of con'tours. *G.* Prävalenz der Conturen or Dominiren der Conturen. The persistence of the contour and some part of its background when a portion of the visual field of one eye presents a strongly-marked contour of any kind, and the corresponding part of the other has only an even-colored surface.

Prever'tebral. *F.* prévertébral, ale; *I.* prevertebrale. 1. Situated in front of the spine. 2. Appearing or developing before the vertebræ. **P. fas'cia:** see *Cervical fascia.* **P. plex'uses,** cardiac, solar, and hypogastric plexuses.

Prezygapoph'ysis (*L.*) [*ζυγόν, ἀπόφυσις*]. Superior articular process of a vertebra.

Prezzemolo (*I.*). Parsley.

Pri'apism [*πριαπισμός*]. *L.* priapismus; *F.* priapisme; *G.* Ruthenkrampf; *I.* priapismo. Persistent erection of the penis without venereal desire.

Pri'apus (*L.*) [*πρίαπος*]. Penis.

Prickeln (*G.*). Titillation, pricking.

Pric'kle-cells. *F.* épithéliums dentelés, hérissés; *G.* Stachelzellen. Cells found in middle and deeper layers of stratified pavement epithelium of epidermis, and on surface of oral cavity and pharynx, which have a close and regular striation, extending from the margin of one cell to that of each of its neighbors by means of fine transverse short fibrils.

Pric'kle-layer. The third or inner layer of the epidermis.

Prick'ly ash. 1. Xanthoxylum. 2. *Aralia spinosa*, L.

Prick'ly el'der. *Aralia spinosa*, L.

Prick'ly heat. Miliaria, lichen tropicus.

Prick'ly let'tuce. *Lactuca virosa*, L.

Prick'ly pear. *Opuntia vulgaris*, Mill.

Prick'ly pop'py. *Argemone mexicana*, L.

Pride of Chi'na or **Pride of In'dia.** *Melia Azedarach*, L.

Priest's crown. Common dandelion, *Taraxacum Dens-leonis*, Desf.

Pri'mæ vi'æ (*L.*). The alimentary canal, from the mouth to the anus.

Primärablenkung (*G.*). Deviation of eye in strabismus, with binocular vision when the will is not exerted.

Primärarzt (*G.*). Chief physician (of a hospital).

Primäre Verrücktheit (*G.*). Paranoia.

Primärerkrankung (*G.*). Primary or idiopathic disease.

Primärfurchen (*G.*). Primitive sulci.

Primärstellung der Augen (*G.*). Primary position of the eyes—*i. e.* that in which the lines of regard of the two eyes are horizontal and parallel.

Primärwindungen or **Primärwulste** (*G.*). First convolutions of fœtal brain; primary convolutions.

Pri'mary. *L.* primarius; *F.* primaire; *I.* primario. First in order of time or of importance. **P. adhe'sion:** see *First intention.* **P. cell,** embryonic cell. **P. lat'eral sclero'sis,** sclerosis of lateral columm of cord, producing spastic paralysis. **P. mus'cular a'trophy,** myopathic atrophy. **P. spas'tic paral'ysis,** a condition which in many respects resembles that produced by transverse myelitis. According to most authors, it is due to a primary degeneration of the pyramidal track.

Primavera (*I.*). 1. Primrose. 2. Spring.

Primevère (*F.*). Primrose.

Primigrav'ida (*L.*). One pregnant for the first time.

Primip'ara (*L.*) [primus, parere]. *F.* primipare; *G.* Erstgebärende. One in labor for the first time.

Primip'arous. *F.* primipare; *I.* primipara. Pertaining to a first birth.

Primisterna'le (*L.*). Manubrium [Béclard].

Primitiv (*G.*). Primitive. —**band**, axis cylinder; —**lage**, primitive layer; —**rinne**, primitive groove; —**streif**, primitive streak.

Prim'itive. *L.* primitivus; *F.* primitif, ive; *G.* primitiv; *I.* primitivo. 1. Primary. 2. Rude, not fully formed or developed. **P. ax'is** or **P. band**, nerve axis-cylinder; **P. carot'id ar'tery**, common carotid artery. **P. convolu'tions.** *F.* circonvolutions primitives; *G.* Urwindungen. A hypothetical series of convolutions on the surface of the brain, arranged concentrically around the fissure of Sylvius. In carnivora this arrangement is well marked, and traces of it are seen in the frontal, temporal, and callosal convolutions of man. **P. groove.** *F.* gouttière primitive; *G.* Primitivrinne. Longitudinal furrow on external surface of primitive streak. **P. il'iac ar'tery**, common iliac artery. **P. joint**, amphiarthrosis. **P. streak.** *L.* linea primitiva; *F.* ligne primitive; *G.* Primitivstreif. The longitudinal axial accumulation of cells at the posterior end of the germinal area, which produces the appearance of a faint whitish streak, being the first indication of the development of the embryo perceptible to the naked eye. **P. sul'ci**, those that first appear upon the brain of the embryo. **P. trace**, primitive streak. **P. ver'tebra.** *F.* protovertèbre; *G.* Urwirbel; *I.* protovertebra. First rudiment of a vertebra formed in the embryo.

Primo (*L.*). First. **P. adduttore**, adductor longus. **P. radiale esterno**, extensor carpi radialis longior.

Primor'dial cell. Embryonic cell.

Primor'dial kid'ney. Wolffian body.

Primor'dial o'vum. *G.* Urei, Primordialei. An enlarged cell in the germinal epithelium of the ovary, destined to become an egg-cell.

Primor'dial ver'tebræ. Protovertebræ.

Primordialdelir (*G.*). A typical form of delusion, such as the delirium of persecution.

Prim'rose. *L.* primula; *F.* primevère; *G.* Schlüsselblume; *I.* primavera. *Primula officinalis*, Jacq., native of Europe and northern Asia, cultivated. The root is mildly astringent; the flowers are believed to be expectorant and antispasmodic.

Pri'mus quadrigem'inus (*L.*). Pyramidalis.

Prin'ceps cervi'cis (*L.*). Arteria princeps cervicis.

Prin'ceps pol'licis (*L.*). Arteria princeps pollicis.

Prince's pine. *Chimaphila umbellata.*

Prin'cipal disk: see *Disks of muscle-fibre.*

Prin'cipal fo'ci. *F.* foyers principaux; *G.* Hauptbrennpunkte. In every refracting system there are two—1. The point where incident rays must cross in order that the emergent rays may be parallel to the principal axis. 2. The point the emergent rays cross when the incident rays are parallel to the principal axis of the system.

Prin'cipal merid'ians: see *Meridian.*

Prin'cipal nu'cleus of aud'itory nerve: see *Auditory nuclei.*

Prin'cipal planes of space. *G.* Hauptebenen des Raumes. The median plane, the chief horizontal, and the frontal planes of space.

Prin'cipal points. *F.* points principaux; *G.* Hauptpunkte; *I.* punti principali. The principal points of an optical system are characterized by the following properties: When an incident ray, prolonged if necessary, passes through the first principal point, the corresponding emergent ray or its prolongation passes through the second principal point, but the two rays are not parallel.

Prin'cipal sur'faces of vis'ual space. *G.* Hauptflächen des Sehraumes. The mittlere Längsebene, the mittlere Querebene, and the Kernfläche.

Prin'ciple. *L.* principium; *F.* principe; *I.* principio. Element, elementary notion. An immediate or proximate principle is one obtained from animal or vegetable tissue by a simple process, and which is supposed to exist as such in the tissue.

Pri'nos (*L.*). 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Aquifoliaceæ*. 2. The bark of *Prinos verticillatus*, L., *Ilex verticillata*, Gray [U. S. P.], a shrub growing in the U. S. and Canada; an astringent bitter. **P. gla'ber**, L., inkberry, indigenous along the Atlantic coast; properties similar to those of *P. verticillatus*. **P. lævига'tus**, smooth winterberry. **P. verticilla'tus**, black alder, winterberry; an indigenous shrub of the U. S., Nat. Ord. *Ilicineæ*.

Pri'sis (*L.*) [πρίζω]. Trephining.

Prism [πρίζω] *L.*, *I.* prisma; *F.* prisme; *G.* Prisma. A transparent body with usually three rectangular plane faces or sides

and two triangular ends. It decomposes white or mixed light into its primary constituent colors.

Prismat'ic. *F.* prismatique; *G.* prismatisch; *I.* prismatico. Pertaining to, or having the form of, a prism. **P. col'ors,** colors produced by the decomposition of white light by a prism.

Prismes de l'émail (*F.*). Prisms of enamel of the teeth.

Prisoptom'eter [*πρίζω, ὄψ, μέτρον*]. An instrument for determining the refraction of the eye by means of the double image produced by looking through a hole in a disc one half of which is covered by the edge of a prism [Culbertson].

Pri'vates. External genitals.

Privatheilanstalt (*G.*). Private hospital.

Priv'et. *Ligustrum vulgare*, L.

Privi'ties (*L.*). Genitals.

Priv'y. 1. Private. 2. An outhouse for convenience of defecation.

P. r. n., abbv. for **Pro re nata** (*L.*), when required.

Proagoreu'sis (*L.*) [*προαγόρευσις*]. Prognosis.

Proam'nion (*L.*) [*πρό, ἀμνίον*]. Term applied by van Beneden and Julin to an area around the head of the very young embryo in which there is no mesoderm, the ectoderm and entoderm being in direct contact, and which is soon obliterated by the ingrowth of mesoderm; in some animals the proamnion forms part of the fœtal envelope around the head.

Prob'able life'time. *F.* vie probable; *I.* vita probabile. The time which it is an even chance that a person at a given age will live.

Pro'bang [*F.* probe]. *F.* sonde œsophagienne; *I.* sonda esofagea. A long, flexible, slender instrument designed for introduction into the larynx or œsophagus, to apply remedies, remove foreign bodies, etc. The ordinary form consists of a whalebone with a sponge at the end. **Mon'ey p.** — coin-catcher.

Probe. *F.* sonde; *I.* sonda. A slender rod, usually of silver, with a bulbous end, used for exploring sinuses, wounds, etc.: see *Bullet-probe*. **P., u'terine.** *F.* sonde utérine; *I.* sonda uterina. A long curved rod with a short handle, used for the exploration of the uterine cavity, to determine displacements, etc.

Probe (*G.*). Proof, trial, experiment, test; — **buchstaben,** test-types; — **laparotomie,** exploratory laparotomy; — **mahlzeit,** test as to the duration of digestion, which should be completed in seven hours. If at the end of that time, after a simple meal, fragments of undigested food are found on washing out the stomach, digestion is not normal; — **punction,** exploratory puncture; — **trocar or troiscart,** trocar, exploring.

Pro'bing. Use of a probe; testing.

Probiren (*G.*). To test, to try.

Probirkunst (*G.*). Docimasia.

Procar'dium (*L.*). Pit of the stomach.

Procatarc'tic [*καταρκτικός*]. *F.* procatarctique; *I.* procatartico. Predisposing.

Procédé (*F.*). Process. **P. de l'allumette,** Garnier's method of applying an elastic ligature to the umbilical cord by means of a match, which prevents slipping. **P. opératoire,** method of performing a given operation.

Procer'ebrum (*L.*). Prosencephalon.

Proc'erus Santori'ni (*L.*). Pyramidalis nasi.

Procès (*F.*). Process. **P. ciliaires,** ciliary processes.

Proc'ess. *L.* processus; *F.* procès; *G.* Fortsatz; *I.* processo. A prolongation or eminence connected with the principal part of an organ. **P-es. of calca'neum,** greater process = head of calcaneum; lesser process = sustentaculum tali. **P. of he'lix,** *L.* spina helicis; *G.* Dorn der Leiste. A spine-like protuberance of cartilage of external ear, where the crus helicis joins the helix. **P. of in'cus, long.** *L.* crus longus. Branch of incus, extending downward and articulating with the stapes. **P-es. of Ingras'sias.** 1. Lesser wings of the sphenoid. 2. Spine of the sphenoid. **P. of Lenhos'sek,** reticular process of spinal cord. **P. of Rau,** long process of malleus.

Processo, pl. **i** (*I.*). Process. **P. cerebellare,** superior peduncle of cerebellum. **P-i. cigliari,** ciliary processes.

Proces'sus (*L.*). Process. **P. abdomina'lis os'sis il'ii,** expanded portion of the ilium. **P. accesso'rius,** accessory process of lumbar vertebræ. **P. accesso'rius spu'rius,** rudimentary transverse process on the sacrum. **P. acromia'lis,** acromion. **P. acu'tus hel'icis,** crus helicis [Krause], process of the helix [Albinus]. **P. alæfor'mes,** alar ligaments.

P. ala'ris, alar process. **P. alifor'mes**, pterygoid processes. **P. anconæ'us**, olecranon process. **P. annula'ris**, pons Varolii. **P. anon'ymus**, jugular tubercle. **P. ante'rior mal'lei**, processus gracilis mallei. **P. arcifor'mes**, arciform fibres. **P. ascenden'tes**, superior articular processes of vertebræ. **P. ascen'dens**, superior maxillary bone. **P. basila'ris**, slender plate of bone projecting on either side from back part of body of sphenoid, and forming a portion of lateral wall of inferior petrosal sinus. **P. Blumenbach'ii**, uncinate process. **P. bre'vis incu'dis**, short process of incus. **P. bre'vis mal'lei**. *G.* kurzer Fortsatz. A short spine upon the malleus to which the tensor tympani is attached. **P. bul'bi olfacto'rii**, fila olfactoria. **P. calcari'nus**, bony continuation of osseous septum of nose, which may be found extending into the cartilage from the vomero-ethmoidal suture. **P. cartilagin'ei (tu'bæ Eustachia'næ)**, nodules in the cartilaginous portion of Eustachian tube, apparently sesamoid cartilages. **P. cartilagin'eus hel'icis**, process of the helix. **P. cerebel'li ad cer'ebrum**, superior peduncles: see *Peduncles of cerebellum*. **P. cerebel'li ad medul'lam oblonga'tam**, inferior peduncle: see *Peduncles of cerebellum*. **P. cerebel'li ad pon'tem**, middle peduncle: see *Peduncles of cerebellum*. **P. cerebel'li ad tes'tes**, superior peduncle: see *Peduncles of cerebellum*. **P. e cerebel'lo ad medul'lam oblonga'tam**, inferior peduncles: see *Peduncles of cerebellum*. **P. e cerebel'lo ad pon'tem**, middle peduncle: see *Peduncles of cerebellum*. **P. e cerebel'lo ad tes'tes**, superior peduncles: see *Peduncles of cerebellum*. **P. cer'ebri latera'lis**, hippocampus major. **P. cer'ebri ma'jor**, falx cerebri. **P. cilia'res**, ciliary processes. **P. clava'tus**, clava. **P. clinoi'dei**, clinoid process. **P. cochlea'ris**, cochleariform process. **P. costa'rii**, transverse processes of lumbar vertebræ, so called because they are believed to represent coalesced ribs. **P. cricoi'deus**, either of the two slight eminences on lower edge of thyroid cartilage. **P. crucia'tus**, the cross-like arrangement of tentorium, falx cerebelli, and falx cerebri, near the internal occipital protuberance. **P. cubita'lis**, that part of lower end of humerus that has the articular surfaces. **P. cuneifor'mis**, uncinate process. **P. denta'lis**, alveolar process. **P. denta'tus**, odontoid process. **P. descen'dens fas'ciæ pel'vis me'dius** [Lesshaft], process of recto-vesical fascia, extending between rectum and bladder. **P. descenden'tes**, inferior articular processes of vertebræ. **P. du'ræ ma'tris**, falx cerebri, and tentorium. **P. ensifor'mes**, lesser wings: see *Wings of the sphenoid*. **P. excep'ti**, inferior articular processes of lumbar vertebræ, which are embraced by the superior. **P. excipien'tes**, superior articular processes of lumbar vertebræ which embrace the inferior. **P. falcifor'mis du'ræ ma'tris**, falx cerebelli. **P. falcifor'mis ma'jor**, falx cerebri. **P. falcifor'mis mi'nor**, falx cerebelli. **P. folia'ceus**, process of the ethmoid bone, projecting into the frontal cells. **P. Folia'nus** or **P. Foli'i**, processus gracilis mallei. **P. fronta'lis**, nasal process, frontal process. **P. fron'to-sphenoida'lis**, frontal process. **P. glot'tidis**, vocal process. **P. grac'ilis mal'lei**. *G.* langer Fortsatz; *I.* apofisi di Rau. A slender slip of bone projecting from the body of the malleus and inserted in the Glaserian fissure. **P. hama'tus**, uncinate process, unciform process. **P. hel'icis** or **P. hel'icis cauda'tus**, a tail-like process at the posterior and lower end of the helix. **P. horizonta'lis incu'di**, short process of the incus. **P. incisu'ræ trigem'ini**, projections rarely found on either side of impression for Gasserian ganglion, at apex of petrous portion of temporal bone; appear to represent the ring that encloses that ganglion in some mammals. **P. infe'rior**, a wedge-like plate descending from tegmen tympani of temporal bone into inner end of Glaserian fissure. **P. infe'rior incu'di**, long process of incus. **P. inframalleola'ris**, peroneal spine. **P. innomina'tus**, jugular tubercle. **P. inter'nus calca'nei**, sustentaculum tali. **P. intrajugula'ris**, small spine extending across the jugular foramen from petrous portion of temporal bone, sometimes also from occipital bone. **P. juga'lis**, malar process, zygoma; external angular process. **P. jugula'ris accesso'rius** or **P. jugularis anterior**, projection frequently found on occipital bone, forming anterior boundary of jugular notch [Weber]. **P. jugula'ris me'dius**, intrajugular process. **P. lachryma'lis**, nasal process. **P. lachryma'lis ante'rior**, lachrymal crest, anterior. **P. lachryma'lis con'chæ inferio'ris**, lachrymal process, def. 1. **P. latera'lis**, name given by some to that portion of transverse process of a lumbar vertebra believed to represent a rib. **P. latera'lis calca'nei**, sustentaculum tali. **P. latera'lis spu'rius**, proces-

sus supracondyloideus femoris lateralis. **P. lenticula'ris**, os orbiculare. **P. lon'gus incu'dis**, long process of the incus on which is set the os orbiculare. **P. lon'gus mal'lei**, processus gracilis mallei. **P. mala'ris**, zygoma; external angular process. **P. mammilla'res cer'ebri**, mammillary tubercles. **P. mammilla'ris os'sis tem'poris**, mastoid process. **P. mammilla'ris vertebra'rum**, mammillary process, def. 1. **P. margina'lis** or **P. an'gulus margina'lis infe'rior**, an elevated ridge in the posterior border of frontal process of malar bone; frequent in some races. **P. maxilla'ris con'chæ inferio'ris**, maxillary process of inferior turbinate bone. **P. maxilla'ris os'sis zygomat'ici**, maxillary process of malar bone. **P. muscula'res vertebra'rum**, secondary processes upon the vertebræ for the insertion of muscles. **P. muscula'ris**, muscular process. **P. nasa'lis**, maxillary process of palate-bone; lachrymal process; nasal spine. **P. na'si**, pyramidalis nasi. **P. obli'quo-mammilla'res**, rudimentary articular processes of the vertebræ forming the sacrum. **P. obli'quus**, articular process. **P. obtu'sus**, processus brevis mallei. **P. occipita'lis**, processus basilaris. **P. occul'tus**, a small denticulate margin of the orbital plate of the superior maxillary bone, at the anterior end of the infra-orbital canal. **P. orbicula'ris**, os orbiculare. **P. paracondyloi'deus** or **P. paramastoi'deus**, paracondyloid process. **P. petro'sus os'sis sphenoi'dei me'dius**, processus basilaris. **P. petro'sus poste'rior et supe'rior os'sis sphenoi'dei**, posterior clinoid processes. **P. ad pon'tem**, middle peduncle of cerebellum. **P. pri'mus**, handle of the malleus. **P. pyramida'lis.** 1. Pyramidal process of palate-bone. 2. Pyramid of the thyroid. **P. rachid'a'nus**, spinal cord. **P. Rav'ii**, processus gracilis mallei. **P. rostrifor'mis**, coracoid process. **P. Sömmering'ii**, marginal process. **P. spelæ'us**, process of ethmoid bone projecting into the sphenoidal sinuses. **P. sphenoida'lis**, prolongation from posterior inferior angle of cartilage of septum of nose, which in young subjects is continued backward between the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid and the vomer as far as the body of the sphenoid. **P. spheno-maxilla'ris**, an unusual projection of the inferior extremity of anterior border of great wing of the sphenoid. **P. spino'sus mal'lei**, processus longus mallei. **P. spino'sus sphenoida'lis**, spine of the sphenoid. **P. sulca'tus**, process of the palate-bone sometimes uniting the orbital and sphenoidal processes. **P. supe'rior incu'dis**, short process of the incus. **P. supracondyloi'deus fem'oris latera'lis**, a considerable process sometimes seen above the outer condyle of the femur. **P. supracondyloi'deus fem'oris media'lis**, an eminence above the inner condyle of the femur upon which the inner head of the gastrocnemius is inserted. **P. supracondyloi'deus hu'meri**, hook-shaped process sometimes found 4 or 5 cm. above the inner condyle of the humerus. **P. ta'li exter'nus.** *F.* apophyse pyramidale de l'astragale. Projection which receives the articular facet or external surface of astragalus. **P. ta'li inter'nus**, at the posterior internal aspect of astragalus, grooved for tendon of flexor longus pollicis. **P. tegmen'ti tym'pani pro'prius**, plate-like portion of tegmen, roofing over cavities of the ear. **P. tempora'lis**, process of frontal bone rarely found, articulating with the temporal. **P. transver'sus accesso'rius**, processus accessorius. **P. transver'sus occipita'lis**, jugular process. **P. trochlearifor'mis**, processus cochleariformis. **P. trochlea'ris.** *G.* Trochlearfortsatz. A groove in a bone for a tendon, effecting a change in its direction [Hyrtl]. **P. trochlea'ris calca'nei**, peroneal spine. **P. tuba'rius**, pointed projection from internal pterygoid plate of sphenoid, supporting cartilaginous portion of Eustachian tube [Rebsamen]. **P. tuberosita'tis navicula'ris**, process sometimes seen extending from the tuberosity of scaphoid bone of the foot. **P. tym'pani**, tegmen tympani. **P. uncifor'mis**, coracoid process. **P. uncina'tus**, uncinate process, uniform process. **P. uncina'tus mi'nor**, lamina of the ethmoid bone sometimes seen covering the lachrymal or maxillary cells. **P. vagina'lis**, projection of body-cavity in male embryo to form cavity of scrotum. **P. vagina'lis fas'ciæ transver'sæ** [Nuhn]. infundibuliform fascia. **P. vermifor'mis**, vermiform appendix. **P. voca'lis**, vocal process. **P. voca'lis ante'rior**, small excrescence on inner surface of thyroid cartilage, on median line, to which the vocal cords are attached. **P. ad vo'merem**, vaginal process of sphenoid. **P. vo'mero-sphenoida'lis**, processus sphenoidalis. **P. xiphoi'deus**, ensiform process. **P. zygomat'ico-orbita'lis**, malar process. **P. zygomat'icus**, zygoma; malar process; external angular process.

Processus (*F.*). **P. cérébelleux**, processus cerebelli ad testes.

Prochei'lon (*L.*) [χεῖλος]. Antelabium.

Prochorion (*L.*). Term applied by Hensen collectively to the zona pellucida and albuminoid envelopes of the mammalian ovum.

Procidence (*F.*) Prolapsus. **P. du cordon**, prolapsus of the cord. **P. utérine**, prolapsus of the uterus.

Prociden'tia (*L.*). Prolapse. **P. ir'idis**, prolapsus iridis. **P. oc'uli**, exophthalmia. **P. u'teri**, prolapse of the uterus.

Procidenza (*I.*). Prolapse. **P. del cordone ombelicale**, prolapsus of the cord.

Procne'mium (*L.*) [κνημη]. Tibia.

Procœ'lia (*L.*) [κοιλία]. Lateral ventricles [Wilder].

Procon'dylus (*L.*) [κόνδυλος]. *F.* procondyle; *I.* procondilo. First joint of the fingers.

Procrea'tion. *L.* procreatio; *F.* procréation; *G.* Erzeugung; *I.* procreazione. Act of begetting; generation.

Proc'tagra (*L.*) [πρωκτος, ἄγρα]. Proctalgia.

Proctal'gia [ἄλγος]. *F.* proctalgie; *G.* Afterschmerz; *I.* prottalgia. Pain in the anus or rectum.

Proctatre'sia (*L.*) [ἄτρητος]. Imperforate anus.

Proctecta'sia (*L.*) [ἔκτασις]. State of dilatation of the anus or rectum.

Procten'clisis (*L.*) [ἐγκλείω]. Constriction of the anus

Procteuryn'ter (*L.*) [εὐρύνω]. An instrument for dilating the anus.

Procthæmorrha'gia (*L.*) [αἱμορραγία]. Rectal hæmorrhage.

Procti'tis [πρωκτός]. *F.* proctite; *G.* Afterentzundung; *I.* prottite. Inflammation of the rectum and anus.

Proctoc'ace (*L.*) [κακός]. Sloughing of the rectum

Proc'tocele [κηλή]. *F.* proctocèle; *I.* prottocele. Prolapse of mucous membrane of the rectum through the anus.

Proctocystoto'mia (*L.*) [κύστις, τομή]. Cystotomy through the lower part of the rectum

Proctodæ'um (*L.*) [ὁδός]. Posterior portion of digestive tract, arising as an invagination of the ectoderm.

Proctodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. *F.* proctodynie. Proctalgia.

Proctome'nia (*L.*) [μήν]. Menstruation by the rectum.

Procton'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. Anal swelling or tumor.

Proctoparal'ysis (*L.*). Paralysis of the sphincter ani.

Proctople'gia (*L.*) [πληγή]. Proctoparalysis.

Proctopto'ma (*L.*) [πτῶμα]. Prolapse of the rectum.

Proctopto'sis (*L.*) [πτῶσις]. *F.* proctoptose; *I.* prottoptosi. Proctocele.

Proctorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. *F.* proctorrhagie; *I.* prottorragia. Hæmorrhage from the anus.

Proctor'rhaphy [ῥαφή]. *F.* proctorrhaphie. Rectal suturing, used in lacerated perineum.

Proctorrhoe'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. *F.* proctorrhée; *I.* prottorrea. A flow or discharge from the anus.

Proctoscir'rhus (*L.*) [σκιῤῥός]. Cancer of the rectum.

Proctospas'mus (*L.*) [σπασμός]. Tenesmus; spasm of the sphincter ani.

Proctostenc'sis (*L.*) [στένωσις]. Stricture of the anus or rectum.

Proc'totome [τέμνω]. *I.* prottotomo. Instrument for cutting a stricture of the rectum.

Proctot'omy. *F.* proctotomie; *I* prottotomia. Linear division of non-malignant stricture of rectum by incision.

Prod'romal [πρόδρομος]. *F.* prodromique; *G.* vorhergehend; *I.* prodromico. Going before, precursory.

Pro'drome. *L.* prodromus; *I.* prodromo. That which goes before, precursor; sign of a disease to follow.

Prod'romic. *F.* prodromique; *I.* prodromico. Precursory.

Prod'romus (*L.*). Prodrome.

Proéminent, ente (*F.*). Prominent. **Proéminente**, substantively, the 7th cervical vertebra.

Pro'en [Wilder]. Bad contraction for prosencephalon.

Proënceph'alus (*L.*) [πρό, ἐγκέφαλος]. *F.* proencéphale; *I.* proencefalo. Encephalocele, anterior.

Præo'tia (*L.*) [πρωΐτης]. Premature development of the sexual instinct.

Profer'ment. Zymogen.

Profes'sional neuro'ses. Those induced by a particular occupation.

Profetina (*I.*). Prophetin.

Profilassi (*I.*). Prophylaxis. **Profilattico**, prophylactic.

Pro'file line. *G.* Profillinie. One used for determining the general direction of the face. **Camper's p. l.** is situated mesially in a plane tangent to the most prominent points of the upper and lower face. The **Frankfort p. l.** is drawn through the intersuperciliary point and the alveolar point; **Topinard's p. l.**, from the same point to the most prominent point of the lower face.

Profillänge des Gesichts (*G.*). Alveolar radius, superior, or (Frankfort agreement) basi-alveolar length.

Profilwinkel (*G.*). Facial angle.

Profisi (*I.*). Prophysis.

Profiu'vium (*L.*). A flowing out, a flux. **P. al'vi**, diarrhœa.

Profond, onde (*F.*). *I.* profondo, a. Profundus, deep-seated.

Profumo (*I.*). Perfume.

Profun'da ar'teries. Name given to several arteries taking a deep course. In the arm the **superior p. a.** is the largest branch of the brachial, winding around humerus in museulo-spiral groove and taking part in the anastomoses about the elbow-joint; the **inferior p. a.** arises from brachial and descends to elbow in company with the ulnar nerve. For profunda artery of thigh, see *Femoral artery, deep*; for profunda artery of penis and clitoris, see *Artery of the corpus cavernosum*.

Profun'da ra'dial ar'tery. Termination of superior profunda artery.

Profun'da vein. Corresponds generally in distribution to the deep femoral artery.

Profun'dum arcua'tum (*L.*): see *Arcuate ligament* (of the wrist).

Profun'dus (*L.*). Deep; removed from the surface.

Prog'eny [*L.* progignere]. *F.* progéniture; *I.* progenitura. Offspring.

Proglos'sis (*L.*) [*γλῶσσα*]. *I.* proglossi. Apex linguæ.

Proglot'tis (*L.*), pl. **ides.** The sexually perfect segment of a tænia.

Progna'thism [*γνάθος*]. *F.* prognathisme. State of being prognathous.

Prognathisme dentaire (*F.*). That due to projection of the teeth.

Prognathisme maxillaire (*F.*). That due to the shape of the jaws.

Progna'thous. *F.* prognathe; *I.* prognato. Generally, having a projecting jaw. Technically, 1. Having a gnathic index above 1031 [Flower]. 2. Having a profile-line inclined 82° or less to the auriculo-infraorbital plane [Frankfort agreement].

Progno'sis [*πρό, γιγνώσκω*]. *F.* prognose, pronostic; *G.* Prognose, Prognostik; *I.* prognosi. Knowledge or prediction of that which will occur in the course of a disease.

Prognos'tic. *F.* prognostique; *G.* prognostisch; *I.* prognostico. Pertaining to prognosis.

Prognosticiren (*G.*). To prognosticate.

Prognostik (*G.*). Prognosis.

Progres'sive bul'bar paral'ysis. Glosso-labio-pharyngeal paralysis.

Progressive Gesichtsatrophie (*G.*). Hæmatrophia facialis progressiva.

Progres'sive locomo'tor a'taxy. *F.* ataxie locomotrice progressive; *I.* atassia locomotrice progressiva. A disease characterized by progressive degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord, with loss of coördination of muscular movements and ultimate paralysis.

Progres'sive mus'cular at'rophy. A disease characterized by progressive atrophy, gradually involving many of the muscles, which become wasted to an extreme degree. It is due to progressive degeneration of the anterior columns of the spinal cord.

Projec'tion. *L.* projectio; *I* projezione. 1. The psychical act, by means of which the sources of impressions sent to the sensorium are referred to their proper position in space. 2. Jutting or extending out. **P. meas'urement.** *G.* Projecktionsmaas. Distance between lines tangent to opposite sides of the body, measured vertically to a given plane. **P. sys'tems of Mey'nert**, divisions of the apparatus by which the impulses of the external world, as received through the senses, are projected upon the consciousness. The third p. s. corresponds to the peripheral nerves and the "central tubular gray," the second p. s. to the fibres connecting the central gray and the cerebral ganglia: the first to the fibres connecting those ganglia and the cortex.

Projection to'tale (*F.*). Projection measurement in alveolo-condylean plane [Broca].

Projection (*G.*). In composition **Pro-**

jections, as in —fasern, nerve-fibres passing from external gray matter of cerebral convolutions to the central masses of gray matter; —fläche, Projectionsphäre; —gesetz, law of projection; —linien, lines of projection; —maas, projection measurement; —sphäre, an assumed surface, spherical or otherwise, upon which the retinal sensations are projected.

Projec'tor ure'thræ [Santorini]. Levator prostatæ.

Proktalgie (*G.*). Proctalgia.

Prola'bium (*L.*). Central prominent part of the lip.

Prolapse'. *L.* prolapsus; *G.* Vorfall; *I.* prolasso. A falling down or out.

Prolapsé, ée (*F.*). *I.* prolassato, a. Prolapsed.

Prolap'sus (*L.*). Prolapse of a viscus from a natural opening. **P. a'ni,** prolapse of mucous membrane of rectum through the anus. **P. ir'idis,** protrusion of iris through a wound or ulceration of the cornea. **P. lin'guæ,** swelling and protrusion of the tongue. **P. u'teri,** falling of the womb; a downward deviation of the womb from its normal position. **P. vagi'næ,** protrusion of vaginal wall through the vulva.

Prolapsus (*F.*). Prolapse. **P. de l'anus,** prolapsus ani. **P. du cordon,** prolapse of the umbilical cord. **P. utérin,** prolapse of the uterus. **P. vaginal,** prolapsus vaginæ.

Prolasso (*I.*). Prolapsus. **P. dell' ano,** prolapsus ani. **P. del cordone,** prolapse of umbilical cord. **P. dell' utero,** prolapsus uteri. **P. vaginale,** prolapsus vaginæ.

Prolep'sis (*L.*) [προλήψις]. Anticipation; prediction, prognosis.

Prolep'tic. *F.* proleptique; *G.* proleptisch, vorbedeutend; *I.* profettico. Pertaining to prolepsis; anticipating; prognostic.

Prol'icide [proles, cædo]. Killing of the fœtus or infant.

Prolifera'tion [fero]. *L.* proliferatio; *F.* prolifération; *G.* Sprossenbildung; *I.* proliferazione. Budding; gemmation. Reproduction; cell-division.

Prolif'erous. *L.* proliferus; *F.* prolifère; *G.* prolifirend, sprossend; *I.* prolifero. Sprouting, producing structures like itself.

Prolif'ic. *L.* prolificus; *F.* prolifique; *G.* fruchtbar; *I.* prolifico. Producing offspring or similar tissue in abundance.

Prolig'erous. *L.* proligerus; *F.* proligère; *G.* sprossentragend; *I.* proligero. Bearing or producing gemmules or germs. **P. disc** or **lay'er,** discus proligerus.

Prolongement (*F.*). Prolongation. **P. antérieur du lobe de Spigel,** papillary tubercle of liver. **P. de Deiters,** Deiters' axis-cylinder process. **P. rhachidien,** medulla oblongata [Chaussier].

Prolungamento (*I.*). Prolongation. **P. rachidiano,** medulla oblongata.

Prominente (vertebra) (*I.*). Seventh cervical vertebra.

Prominen'tia (*L.*, pl. æ. Eminence, protuberance. **P.-æ. albican'tes,** mammillary tubercles. **P. annula'ris cer'ebri,** pons Varolii. **P. cana'lis facia'lis.** *G.* Facialiswulst. That made by aqueduct of Fallopius on inner wall of tympanum, above fenestra ovalis. **P. laryngea,** Adam's apple. **P. os'sis contin'ua,** apophysis. **P.-æ. semiova'les medul'læ oblonga'tæ,** olivary bodies. **P. spira'lis,** eminence on outer wall of cochlea in the cochlear duct. It contains a blood-vessel, and forms the lower boundary of the stria vascularis. **P. tuba'ria pharyn'gis.** *G.* Tubenwulst. Eminence at side of upper pharynx where the Eustachian tube opens.

Prominen'za (*I.*). Prominentia.

Promontoire (*F.*). Promontory. **P. pelvien,** promontory of sacrum.

Promontorio (*I.*). 1. Promontory. 2. Promontory of sacrum.

Promonto'rium (*L.*). Promontory. **P. facie'i,** nose. **P. os'sis sa'cri,** sacro-vertebral angle.

Prom'ontory. *L.* promontorium; *G.* Vorgebirge. Rounded eminence on inner wall of tympanum, caused by projection of the cochlea. **P. of sa'crum.** *F.* promontoire pelvien; *I.* promontorio. An angular projection formed by junction of last lumbar vertebra with the sacrum.

Pronateur (*F.*). Pronator. **P. carre,** pronator quadratus. **P. (grand),** pronator teres. **P. (petit),** pronator quadratus. **P. rond,** pronator radii teres. **P. transverse de la jambe,** pronator tibiæ.

Prona'tion. *L.* pronatio; *G.* Vorneigung; *I.* pronazione. 1. Position when the radius is thrown across the ulna so as to turn the palm down, if on a horizontal surface. 2. Act of assuming that position.

Prona'to-flex'or mass. The assemblage of pronators and flexors at the medial and palmar aspect of the forearm.

They are more or less united at their origins, and become differentiated below according to the needs of the animal [Humphry].

Prona'tor (*L.*). *F.* pronateur; *G.* Einwärtswender; *I.* pronatore. A muscle which effects pronation. **P. cu'bito-radia'lis**, pronator quadratus. **P. infe'rior**, pronator quadratus. **P. mi'nor**, pronator quadratus. **P. obli'quus**, pronator teres. **P. pe'dis**, accessorius ad accessorium. **P. quadra'tus.** *F.* pronateur carré; *G.* viereckiger Vorwärtswender; *I.* pronatore quadrato. A flat, square muscle lying deeply on the palmar aspect of forearm, extending transversely from ulna to radius just above the wrist. **P. ra'dii bre'vis** or **P. ra'dii quadra'tus**, pronator quadratus. **P. ra'dii te'res** or **P. rotun'dus**, pronator teres. **P. te'res.** *F.* grand pronateur; *G.* runder Vorwärtswender; *I.* pronatore rotondo. A muscle extending obliquely across the proximal portion of palmar surface of forearm, arising by two heads: 1st, from the epitrochlea by common tendon of the flexors and pronators; 2d, from coronoid process of ulna; inserted into middle of lateral surface of radius. **P. tib'iæ.** *L.* peroneo-tibialis; *F.* pronateur transverse de la jambe. A supernumerary muscle of the leg, passing transversely between the tibia and fibula below the popliteus [Gruber]. **P. transver'sus**, pronator quadratus.

Pronatore (*I.*). Pronator. **P. grande**, **P. maggiore**, **P. obliquo**, or **P. rotundo**, pronator teres. **P. piccolo** or **P. transverso**, pronator quadratus.

Prona'us (*L.*) [*πρανής*]. Fossa navicularis, vestibule of the vagina.

Pronazione (*I.*). Pronation.

Proneph'ric duct. Duct of the head-kidney, supposed by some to be homologous with Müller's duct.

Proneph'ros (*L.*) [*νεφρός*]. *F.* pronéphros. Head-kidney.

Pronœ'a (*L.*) [*προνοέω*]. Prognosis.

Pronostic (*F.*). Prognosis. **Pronostique**, prognostic.

Pronu'cleus (*L.*). *F.* pronucléus. *G.* Vorkern. The nucleus which, by fusing with its fellow within the ovum, forms the first segmentation-nucleus. There are two pronuclei: 1, the male, derived from the head of the fertilizing spermatozoon; 2, the female, derived from the nucleus (germinal vesicle) of the ovum.

Proödon'tus (*L.*) [*πρό, ὀδούς*]. Term applied to skulls in which a line joining the subnasal and alveolar points makes an angle of from 23° to 50° with the radius fixus [Lissauer].

Proof spir'it. Diluted alcohol: spec. grav. 0.920 [B. P.]. Proof spirit, according to the U. S. Revenue standard, has the spec. grav. 0.936 at 60° F., and contains 50 per cent., by weight, of absolute alcohol.

Proöt'ic [*οὖς*]. *F.* proötique. In front of the ear. **P. cen'tre**, a separate ossific centre in the temporal bone which produces most of the petrous portion seen in the cranial cavity, except that in the jugular fossa [Huxley].

Propaga'tion. *L.* propagatio; *G.* Fortpflanzung; *I.* propagazione. Continuance by generation or successive production.

Propagiren (*G.*). To propagate.

Proparatere'sis (*L.*) [*παρατήρησις*]. Prophylaxis.

Propath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. *F.* propathie; *I.* propatia. First symptoms, prodromata.

Prop-cells. Supporting cells.

Propenden'tia (*L.*). Prolapsus.

Propep'tone [*πέπτω*]. A product of the gastric and pancreatic digestion of proteids; also formed by the action of boiling dilute acids, and intermediate between the original proteid and peptone. Identical with hemialbumose.

Propeptonu'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. Passage of urine containing propeptone.

Prop'er light of the ret'ina. *F.* lumière propre; *G.* Eigenlicht. Idioretinal light. The faint sensation of light perceived when exterior light is excluded, caused by faint internal excitation of the retina.

Properitone'al [*περιτείνω*]. Lying in front of the peritoneum.

Propf (*G.*). Plug, thrombus.

Propfen (*G.*). Inoculation.

Pro'phetin. *F.* prophétine; *I.* profetina. A crystallizable bitter principle found in the juice of the fruit and herb of *Ecballium elaterium* and *Cucumis prophetarum*.

Prophthal'mus (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. Exophthalmus.

Prophylac'tic [*προφυλάσσω*]. *L.* prophylacticus; *F.* prophylactique; *G.* prophylactisch; *I.* profilattico. Pertaining to prophylaxis; preventive.

Prophylax'is (*L.*) [*προφύλαξις*]. *F.*, *G.* Prophylaxie; *I.* profilassi. The prevention

of disease, especially of a particular form of disease in an individual.

Proph'ysis (*L.*) [*πρό, φύσις*]. Symblepharon.

Propioni'trile. Hydrocyanic ether.

Proplex'us (*L.*). 1. General term for that structure in vertebrates which corresponds to the brachial plexus in man. 2. Choroid plexus of lateral ventricles [Wilder].

Propodia'lia (*L.*). Skeleton of proximal segment of a limb, as the humerus or the femur [Marsh].

Pro'polis [*πρό, πόλις*]. *F.* propoli. A resinous exudation with which bees cover the bottom of their hive; said to be an efficient remedy for diarrhœa.

Pro'pons (*L.*). *F.* avant-pont; *G.* Vorbrückchen. Arciform fibres covering anterior end of pyramid just below the pons.

Propto'sis (*L.*) [*προπίπτω*]. *F.* proptose; *G.* Vorfall; *I.* proptosi. Prolapse, protrusion.

Prop'tysis (*L.*) [*προπτύω*]. *F.* proptysie; *I.* proptisi. Expectoration.

Pro'pyl. *F.* propyle; *I.* propilo. Name given to the monatomic group C_3H_7, the radical of propylic alcohol, etc.

Propylam'ina [F. Mex.]. Trimethylamine.

Propyl'amine. C_3H_9N. *F.* propylamine; *I.* propilamina. A colorless, highly refracting, basic liquid, having a strong ammoniacal odor, forming crystallizable salts with acids; see also *Trimethylamine*.

Prorrhe'sis or **Prorrhex'is** (*L.*) [*πρό, ῥῆσις*]. Prognosis.

Prorrhétique (*F.*). *I.* prorretico. Prognosis.

Prosco'lex (*L.*) [*σκώληξ*]. *I.* proscolice. Scolex in its first stage after leaving the egg.

Prosec'tor [pro, seco]. *F.* prosecteur; *I.* prosettore. One who makes dissections to illustrate lectures on anatomy.

Prosencephal'ic arch. Neural arch of frontal vertebra.

Prosenceph'alon (*L.*) [*πρός, ἐγκέφαλος*]. *G.* Vorderhirn. 1. That part of the brain which originates from the anterior division of the anterior cerebral vesicle, comprising the hemispheres, the corpora striata, the olfactory bulbs, and related parts. 2. The whole of that portion originating from the anterior vesicle, comprising, besides 1, the thalamencephalon, *q. v.*

Prosettore (*I.*). Prosector.

Pros'lysis (*L.*) [*λύσις*]. Catalysis.

Prosobreg'mus (*L.*) [*πρόσω, βρέγμα*]. Term applied to skulls in which the line drawn from hormion to bregma makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 82° to 95.5° [Lissauer].

Prosopal'gia (*L.*) [*πρόσωπον, ἄλγος*]. *F.* prosopalgie. Facial neuralgia.

Prosopalgique (*F.*). *I.* prosopalgico. Relating to prosopalgia.

Prosopan'tra (*L.*) [*ἄντρον*]. Frontal sinuses.

Prosopantri'tis. Inflammation of the frontal sinus.

Proso'pis (*L.*). A genus of *Leguminosæ*. **P. dul'cis,** Kunth., a tropical American tree, one of the sources of mezquite gum [F. Mex.]. **P. glandulo'sa,** Gray, *Algarobia glandulosa*, Torr. et Gray. **P. juliflo'ra,** DC., *Algarobia glandulosa*, T. et G. **P. microphyl'la,** HBK., one of the sources of mezquite gum [F. Mex.].

Prosopocarcino'ma (*L.*) [*πρόσωπον, καρκίνος*]. Cancerous ulcer of the face.

Prosopodid'ymus (*L.*) [*δίδυμος*]. Diprosopus.

Prosopodismor'phia (*L.*). Prosopodysmorphia.

Prosopodyn'ia (*L.*) [*πρόσωπον, ὀδύνη*]. Facial neuralgia.

Prosopodysmor'phia (*L.*) [*δυς, μορφή*]. Hemiatrophia facialis progressiva.

Prosopol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *L.* prosopologia. A treatise on the face; physiognomy.

Prosopoparal'ysis (*L.*). Facial paralysis.

Prosoposal'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. Facial neuralgia.

Proso'posis (*L.*) [*πρόσωπον*]. Physiognomy.

Prosopospas'mus (*L.*) [*σπασμός*]. Facial spasm; risus sardonicus.

Prosoposternodym'ia (*L.*) [*στέρνον, δύω*]. Double monstrosity with union face to face from the forehead to the sternum.

Prosopoto'cia (*L.*) [*πρόσωπον, τόκος*]. Labor with a face presentation.

Prosoproso'pus (*L.*) [*πρόσω, πρόσωπος*]. Term applied to skulls in which the line drawn from nasion to alveolar point makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 66.5° to 78° [Lissauer].

Prosorhi'nus (*L.*) [*ῥίς*]. Term applied

to skulls in which the line drawn from nasion to subnasal point makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 66.5° to 77° [Lissauer].

Pros'physis (*L.*) [*προσφύω*]. *F.* prosphyse; *G.* Verwachsung; *I.* prosfisi. A growing together, adhesion.

Pros'tata (*L.*). Prostate gland. **P. infe'rior,** Cowper's glands. **P. mulie'rum,** name given by De Graaf to the muscular fibres surrounding the female urethra which have much connective tissue interspersed. **P. supe'rior,** prostate gland.

Prostataflasche (*G.*). Prostatic vesicle.

Prostatal'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. Prostatic neuralgia.

Prostatastein (*G.*). Prostatic calculus.

Prostatatasche (*G.*). Prostatic vesicle.

Pros'tate [*προ, ἵστημι*]. *L.*, *I.* prostata; *F.* prostate; *G.* Vorsteher. Literally, that which stands before, *sc.* the bladder; used substantively for the prostate gland. **P. body,** prostate gland. **P. gland.** *L.*, *I.* prostata; *F.* prostate; *G.* Vorsteherdrüse. A firm body, resembling a large chestnut in size and shape, situated at the neck of the bladder, around the urethra and the ejaculatory ducts. It is composed of racemose glands, surrounded by fibro-muscular tissue.

Prostatec'tomy [*προστάτης, ἐκτομή*]. Excision of all or a portion of the prostate gland.

Prostatelco'sis (*L.*) [*ἕλκωσις*]. Ulceration of the prostate.

Prostates inférieures (*F.*). Cowper's glands.

Prostat'ic. *L.* prostaticus; *F.* prostatique; *I.* prostatico. Belonging or relating to the prostate gland. **P. ducts,** from twelve to twenty short passages by which the acini of the prostate discharge into the urethra on either side the crest. **P. plex'us of nerves.** *L.* plexus prostaticus. Continuation of pelvic plexus forward between prostate gland and levator ani. **P. plex'us of veins,** pudendal plexus. **P. por'tion of ure'thra.** *L.* pars prostatica urethræ. That passing through the prostate gland. **P. si'nus,** prostatic vesicle. **P. ves'icle.** *L.* sinus prostaticus; *I.* seno prostatico. A small cul-de-sac on the middle line of the highest part of crest of urethra, believed to be homologous with the uterus of the female.

Prostatico (*I.*). Prostatic.

Prostat'icus (*L.*). Prostate; also, substantively, prostate gland. **P. inter'nus,** superior transverse fibres of ischio-urethralis. **P. supe'rior,** sphincter vesicæ internus.

Prostati'tis. *F.*, *I.* prostatite; *G.* Vorsteherdrüsenentzündung. Inflammation of the prostate gland.

Prostat'ocele (*L.*) [*κήλη*]. *F.* prostatocèle. Enlargement of the prostate.

Prostato-cysti'tis [*κύστις*]. Inflammation involving both prostate gland and bladder.

Prostatol'ithus (*L.*) [*λίθος*]. *F.* prostatolithe; *I.* prostatolito. Prostatic calculus.

Prostaton'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. Tumor of the prostate.

Prostatoparec'tasis (*L.*) [*παρεκτείνω*]. Enlargement and induration of the prostate.

Prostatorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. *F.* prostatorrhée; *I.* prostatorrea. Gleety discharge from the prostate gland.

Prostatot'omy [*τομή*]. Incision of the prostate gland.

Proster'num (*L.*). Manubrium.

Pros'thesis (*L.*). Prothesis.

Pros'thion (*L.*) [*πρόσθιος*]. Alveolar point [v. Török].

Pros'titutes' col'ic. Colica scortorum.

Prostitu'tion. *L.* prostitutio; *G.* Hurerei; *I.* prostituzione. Voluntary yielding of the person to indiscriminate sexual intercourse. Applied only to woman.

Prostome (*F.*). Blastopore.

Prostom'ia (*L.*) [*προστόμιον*]. Commissure of the lips.

Prostra'tion. *L.* prostratio; *G.* Entkräftung; *I.* prostrazione. Great loss of strength and energy.

Pro'tagon [*πρῶτος*]. $C_{160}H_{308}N_5PO_{35}$. *I.* protagone. Name given by Liebreich in 1865 to a proximate principle found in the brain, blood-corpuscles, yolk of egg, etc.

Protal'bumose. Protoalbumose.

Pro'tamine. Miescher's name for a basic substance found combined with nuclein in salmon spawn.

Pro'tea mellif'era. South American shrub, Nat. Ord. *Proteaceæ;* flowers secrete a nectar used as a cough remedy.

Pro'tean. *F.* proteiforme; *I.* proteiforme. Assuming different shapes.

Protec'tive. In antiseptic surgery the

piece of oiled or varnished silk which is placed in immediate contact with the wound.

Pro'teids. Non-crystallizable bodies composed of C., H., O., N., and S., found in all animal fluids and in nearly all the tissues; include albumins, fibrin, globulins, etc.

Pro'teiform. *F.* protéiforme. Variable in appearance.

Pro'tein. An artificial albuminoid, once erroneously supposed to be the base or radical of all proteids.

Proteol'ysis (*L.*) [*λύσις*]. The separation of proteids from a mixture.

Proteolyt'ic. Having the power to decompose or digest proteids.

Pro'teoses. Primary cleavage-products formed in the digestion of proteids with gastric or pancreatic juices or their equivalents, or by the hydrolytic action of boiling dilute acids. They are intermediate between the original proteid and peptone, and as a group are characterized by being precipitated on saturation of the fluid with ammonium sulphate: see *Albumoses* and *Peptones*.

Pro'teus. A genus of *Schizomycetes*, forming cocci and rods of variable length. **P. capsula'tus sep'ticus,** Banti, found in blood and fluids of a woman dying soon after labor—cocci and rods varying much in size and form, motionless; rods encapsuled; forms white colonies on gelatin; grows on agar and potato; pathogenic for mice. **P. hom'inis capsula'tus,** Bordoni-Uffreduzzi, form supposed to produce a disease resembling anthraeæmia; rods resemble those of *Bacillus anthracis*, but are thicker, very variable in length; found in lymphatics and intercellular spaces; varies greatly in form and size on different culture media. **P. mirab'ilis,** forms cocci and rods, single or in chains, and zoogloea; produces a thick whitish layer on gelatin, ultimately liquefying it. **P. vulga'ris,** Hauser, a species found in putrefying meat juice; forms cocci, rods, and spirals varying much in size; motile; liquefies gelatin. **P. Zen'keri,** cocci and short rods; forms thick whitish layer on gelatin; does not liquefy it.

Proth'esis (*L.*) [*πρό, τίθημι*]. *F.* prothèse; *I.* protesi. The manufacture and application to the body of artificial parts, such as wooden legs, glass eyes, false teeth, etc. **P. oc'uli,** insertion of an artificial eye.

Prothet'ic. Pertaining to prothesis.

Proti'odide of mer'cury. Mercurous iodide.

Protis'tæ [*πρῶτος, ἵστημι*]. First forms of living matter.

Protoal'bumose. A form of albumose readily soluble in water, somewhat diffusible, not coagulable by heat, precipitable by alcohol, cuprie sulphate, salt in substance, and on saturation with ammonium sulphate. Convertible into deuteroalbumose and peptone [Kühne and Chittenden].

Pro'toblast [*πρῶτος, βλαστή*]. *F.* protoblaste. Protoplasm.

Protocas'eose. One of the first products formed in the digestion of casein; readily soluble in cold water, turbid by heat, clear again on cooling; aqueous solution on being concentrated deposits more or less of the substance as a gummy mass soluble in cold water. Precipitated by salt in substance, and aqueous solution gives heavy precipitate with nitric acid, soluble on heating [Chittenden].

Protochlo'ride of mer'cury. Mercurous chloride.

Protochlorure (*F.*). Protochloride. **P. de fer,** ferrous chloride. **P. de mercure,** mercurous chloride.

Protoelas'tose. A primary cleavage-product of elastin, soluble in cold water, solution rendered turbid by heat, clearing again on cooling; by rapid concentration depositing a heavy gum likewise soluble in cold water. Precipitated by concentrated mineral acids and strong alkalies, and by saturation of its neutral solution with salt [Chittenden].

Protog'ala (*L.*) [*γαλα*]. Colostrum.

Protoglob'ulose. A cleavage-product of globulin, formed by the action of gastric juice or its equivalent; soluble in water and precipitated by saturation of its neutral solution with salt. Convertible into leucin, tyrosin, etc. by the action of trypsin [Kühne and Chittenden].

Protoiodure de mercure (*F.*). Mercurous iodide.

Protokoll (*G.*). Report or history of a case.

Protomed'icus (*L.*). Chief physician.

Protometamere Organe (*G.*). Term applied by Albrecht to the protovertebræ and the myocommata developed from them.

Protomy'osinose. A soluble body

formed in the digestion of myosin with gastric juice or its equivalent; precipitated by salt in substance, by sodium hydroxide, cupric sulphate, acetic acid, potassium ferrocyanide, and by alcohol; not coagulated by heat; by further action of pepsin convertible into deuteromyosinose [Kuhne and Chittenden].

Protoneph'rion or **Protoneph'rium** (*L.*) [*νεφρός*]. Primitive kidney.

Protoni'trate of mer'cury. Mercurous nitrate.

Proto-oxyde de plomb fondu (*F.*). Lead monoxide, litharge.

Protopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. Primary disease.

Protopathique (*F.*). Term applied to a primary lesion or disease.

Protopep'sia (*L.*) [*πέψις*]. Primary digestion, including the processes occurring in the stomach and small intestines.

Pro'tophyte [*φυτόν*]. A vegetable organism of very simple structure.

Pro'topine. $C_{20}H_{19}NO_5$. A crystallizable alkaloid obtained from opium.

Pro'toplasm [*πλάσσω*]. A semi-translucent, semi-liquid, viscous substance without visible structure; irritable, contractile, and metabolic; common to all organisms, and essential to the phenomena of life.

Protoplasmafortsatz (*G.*). Protoplasmic process.

Protoplas'mic. Relating to protoplasm. **P. proc'esses of Dei'ters,** thickly-branched processes of large central ganglion-cells.

Pro'toplast [*πρῶτος, πλάσσω*]. Small mass of protoplasm; embryonic cell.

Proto-quinam'icine. $C_{17}H_{20}N_2O_2$. An amorphous artificial alkaloid produced by heating quinamine with dilute sulphuric acid to 120° C.

Protoso'mites. Myotomes.

Protossido d'azoto (*I.*). Hydrogen monoxide.

Protover'tebra (*L.*). *F.* protovertèbre. Primitive segment of the mesoderm; myotome. When the name was given the myotomes were supposed to be the rudiments of the vertebræ.

Protoverte'bral column or **plate.** *F.* lame prévertébrale. A thick column of cells lying along the medullary groove, from which by segmentation the protovertebræ are formed.

Protovi'tellose. A soluble cleavage-product of phytovitellin, obtained by action of gastric juice or its equivalent; precipitated in part by saturation of its solution with sodium chloride. By further action of pepsin and acid convertible into deuterovitellose [Neumeister].

Protoxyde d'azote (*F.*). Nitrogen monoxide.

Protozo'a (*L.*) [*πρῶτος, ζῷον*]. *G.* Urthiere. Unicellular animalcules.

Protozo'ids. Spermatozoa.

Protracto'res an'guli o'ris (*L.*). Accessores orbicularis oris.

Protra'hens len'tis (*L.*). Ciliary muscle.

Prottalgia (*I.*). Proctalgia.

Prottite (*I.*). Proctitis.

Protu'berance. *L.* protuberantia; *F.* protubérance; *G.* Vorsprung; *I.* protuberanzia. Eminence, boss; pons Varolii.

Protubérance (*F.*). Protuberance. **P. annulaire** or **P. cérébrale,** pons Varolii. **P. cylindroïde,** hippocampus major.

Protuberan'tia (*L.*). Protuberance. **P. annula'ris Willis'ii** or **P. basila'ris,** pons Varolii. **P. cylin'drica,** hippocampus major. **P. larynge'a,** thyroid eminence. **P. stria'ta,** optic thalami.

Protuberanza (*I.*). Protuberance. **P. annulare,** pons Varolii. **P. cilindroide,** hippocampus major.

Proud flesh. *L.* caro luxurians. Fungous or excessive granulations sprouting above and beyond the normally-healing margins of a wound.

Prova (*I.*). Test.

Prov'ence rose. *Rosa centifolia.*

Provenceöl (*G.*). Virgin oil.

Prover'sio (*L.*). A turning forward, anteversion.

Prox'imal. Relatively nearer the attached end of a structure. **P. con'voluted tu'bule:** see *Convoluted tubules.*

Prox'imate prin'ciple. *F.* principe immédiat. A definite chemical compound believed to exist as such in an organic body, and separable from it by processes of analysis.

Prozess (*G.*). Process.

Prüfung (*G.*). Test.

Prugna (*I.*). Prune.

Prugnolino (*I.*). Buckthorn.

Prune. *L.* prunum; *G.* Pflaume; *I.* prugna. The dried fruit of *Prunus do-*

mestica, L., the plum-tree; laxative and nutritious.

Prune'-juice spu'ta. The dark sputa in the latter stage of certain forms of pneumonia.

Prunel'la (*L.*). *Brunella.*

Prunelle (*F.*). 1. Prunella. 2. Pupil.

Pru'num (*L.*). Prune.

Pru'nus. A genus of plants. Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*, *Amygdaleæ*. **P. Amyg'dalus**, Stokes, *Amygdalus communis*, L. **P. a'vium**, L., European black cherry. **P. cer'asus**, L., the cherry-tree, extensively cultivated; the fruit and fruit-stems are official in the Cod. **P. domes'tica**, L., the plum-tree, cultivated in temperate climates; the dried fruits of certain varieties are known as prunes. **P. laurocer'asus**, L., cherry-laurel, a small evergreen tree, native of western Asia; the leaves yield hydrocyanic acid. **P. pa'dus**, L., bird-cherry; cultivated for the flowers, which are said to be antispasmodic. **P. seroti'na**, Ehrenb., the wild black-cherry, a North American forest tree; the bark is official under the name wild-cherry bark. **P. virginia'na.** 1. The official Latin name for wild-cherry bark. 2. The botanical name given by Linnæus to the species of *P.* known as choke-cherry.

Prurigine or **Pruriggine** (*L.*). Prurigo.

Prurig'inous. *L.* pruriginosus; *F.* prurigineux, euse; *G.* pruriginös; *I.* pruriginoso. Resembling, or pertaining to, prurigo.

Pru'rigo (*L.*) [prurio]. *F.* strophulus prurigineux; *G.* Juckblattern; *I.* pruriggine. A chronic skin disease, the lesions of which are small, pale or reddish solid papules, with intense itching; ultimately the skin becomes infiltrated and pigmented. **P. a'gria** or **P. fe'rox**, a severe form of prurigo. **P. planta'ris.** *I.* pruriggine plantare. P. of the soles of the feet.

Prurigo (*F.*). **P. dermanyssique**, pruritus produced by chicken-lice. **P. furfurant** or **P. lichénoïde**, lichen.

Prurigobubonen (*G.*). Enlarged glands in chronic prurigo.

Pruri'tus (*L.*) [prurio]. *F.* prurit; *G.* Jucken; *I.* prurito. 1. Itching. 2. Prurigo. **P. hyema'lis**, peculiar form occurring in the winter.

Prus'sian blue. Ferric ferrocyanide.

Prus'sias hydrar'gyri (*L.*). Mercuric cyanide.

Prussiate jaune de potasse (*F.*). Potassium ferrocyanide.

Prus'siate of pot'ash. Potassium ferrocyanide.

Prus'sic ac'id. Hydrocyanic acid.

Psalid'oma (*L.*) [*ψαλιδόω*]. Inner surface or vault of the skull.

Psaloïde (*F.*). Vaulted; used substantively, for the psalterium.

Psalter (*G.*). Omasum.

Psalte'rium (*L.*). 1. Lyra. 2. Pectunculus. 3. Third stomach of ruminants.

Psammis'mus (*L.*) [*ψάμμος*]. 1. Use of sand-baths. 2. Passage of gravel in the urine.

Psammocarcino'ma (*L.*) [*καρκίνος*]. *G.* Psammocarcinom. A carcinoma containing calcareous concretions.

Psammo'ma (*L.*) [*ψάμμος*] *F.* psammome; *G.* Psammom; *I.* psammomi. A tumor, found principally in the meninges of the brain, containing small concretions resembling grains of sand.

Pselaph'ia (*L.*) [*ψάλλω, ἁφή*]. Exploration with the finger; palpation, touch.

Psellis'mus (*L.*) [*ψελλίζω*]. *F.* psellisme; *G.* Stammeln; *I.* pselismo. Defective speech, stammering.

Pseudac'onine. $C_{37}H_{41}NO_9$. An amorphous alkaloid, a product of the saponification of pseudaconitine by alcoholic solution of soda.

Pseudacon'itine. $C_{44}H_{59}NO_{12}$. *F.* pseudo-aconitine. The alkaloid of *Aconitum ferox*, Wall; a still more violent poison than aconitine.

Pseudacu'sis (*L.*) [*ψευδής, ἀκούω*]. False hearing.

Pseudæsthæ'sia (*L.*) [*ἀ-αθησις*]. *F.* pseudesthésie. False sensation.

Pseudamne'sia (*L.*) [*ἀμνησία*]. False memory.

Pseudanchylose (*G.*). Stiffness of a joint; false ankylosis—*i. e.* that which is not bony.

Pseudaph'ia (*L.*) [*ψευδής, ἁφή*]. False sensation of touch.

Pseudargomorpho'sis (*L.*) [*ἀργός, μόρφωσις*]. Membranous enteritis.

Pseudarthro'sis (*L.*) [*ψευδής, ἄρθρον*]. *F.* pseudarthrose; *G.* falsches Gelenk; *I.* pseudarthrosi. False joint.

Pseudarticula'tio (*L.*). False joint.

Pseudeco'ïa (*L.*). Pseudacusis.

Pseudenceph'alus (*L.*) [*ψευδής, ἐγκέφαλος*]. *F.* pseudencéphale; *I.* pseudoencefalo. A monster with a vascular tumor derived from the pia mater, in place of the brain.

Pseudino'ma (*L.*) [*ἴς*]. Fibrous or scirrhous tumor.

Pseudo-aconitine (*F.*). Pseudaconitine.

Pseudoblep'sia (*L.*) [*βλέψις*]. *F.* pseudoblepsie; *G.* Sehfehler; *I.* pseudoblessia. False vision; hallucination of sight.

Pseu'do-bul'bar paral'ysis. A disease with symptoms like those of bulbar paralysis, but with cerebral instead of bulbar lesions.

Pseudochro'mia (*L.*) [*χρῶμα*]. *F.* pseudochromie. False perception of color.

Pseudociesi (*I.*). Spurious pregnancy.

Pseudocœ'lia (*L.*) [*κοιλία*]. Fifth ventricle [Wilder].

Pseu'do-croup. False croup, laryngismus stridulus.

Pseudocura'rine. An alkaloid found by Lukowski (1861) in *Nerium Oleander*, L.

Pseudocye'sis [*ψευδής, κύησις*]. *F.* pseudocyèse. Spurious pregnancy.

Pseudodes'ma (*L.*) [*δέσμα*]. False ligament.

Pseudoencefalo (*I.*). Pseudoencephalus.

Pseudoencephali'tis [*ἐγκέφαλος*]. Hydrencephaloid.

Pseudoerysip'elas. Purulent inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue.

Pseudogeu'sia or **Pseudogeus'tia** (*L.*) [*γεῦσις*]. False perception of taste.

Pseudohématocèle (*F.*). Extraperitoneal hæmatocele.

Pseu'do-hypertroph'ic paral'ysis. *L.* paralysis pseudohypertrophica; *F.* paralysie pseudo-hypertrophique. A rare disease of infancy and childhood, characterized by loss of power in, and apparent increase in size of, some or all of the muscles of the lower extremities, extending more or less to the trunk and upper extremities, with subsequent atrophy of many of the muscles. There is increase of connective tissue, with infiltration of fat in the muscle, and atrophy of the muscular fibre.

Pseudohyper'trophy [*ὑπέρ, τρέφω*]. Increase in size with degeneration of substance.

Pseudojer'vine. $C_{29}H_{43}NO_3$. One of the alkaloids of white hellebore.

Pseudo-leucocythæ'mia (*L.*) [*λευκός, κύτος, αἷμα*]. Hodgkin's disease, pseudoleukæmia.

Pseudoleukæ'mia (*L.*) [*λευκός, αἷμα*]. *G.* Pseudoleukämie. Enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands with anæmia, or Hodgkin's disease.

Pseudo-mas'tich. An exudation from *Atractylis gummifera*, L.

Pseudomed'icus (*L.*). Quack.

Pseudomem'brane. False membrane.

Pseudomem'branous. Pertaining to, resembling, or having, a false membrane.

Pseudomeningi'tis [*μῆνιγξ*]. Symptoms of meningitis without actual inflammation.

Pseudo-menstrua'tion. A discharge of blood from the uterus resembling the menstrual flow, due to morbid processes.

Pseudomor'phine. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_4$. *L.* pseudomorphia; *G.* Pseudomorphin; *I.* pseudomorfina. An alkaloid of opium discovered by Pelletier (1835). It responds to some of the characteristic chemical tests of morphine.

Pseudomorpho'sis (*L.*) [*μόρφωσις*]. Formation of diseased or abnormal structure.

Pseudomyxo'ma peritone'i (*L.*). Term applied by Werth to peritonitis due to contact of colloid contents of ovarian cysts.

Pseudonar'cotism [*νάρκη*]. Hysterical narcotism.

Pseudonavicel'la, pl. æ (*L.*). Spindle-shaped cells produced in the development of the *Gregarinidæ*.

Pseudonoma'nia (*L.*) [*μανία*] Morbid tendency to lie.

Pseudo-osteomalac'ic pel'vis. *L.* pelvis triloba. Extremely deformed pelvis from rickets, the form approaching a triangle, the cavity greatly diminished.

Pseudopel'letierine. An alkaloid found by Tanret in pomegranate-bark.

Pseudopepton (*G.*). Hemialbumose.

Pseu'doplasm. Tumor.

Pseudoplas'ma (*L.*) [*πλάσσω*]. New formation, false membrane.

Pseudopo'dia [*πούς*]. *G.* Pseudopodien. Projections thrown out by protoplasm, by means of which motion is effected.

Pseudop'sia (*L.*) [ὀψ']. False vision.

Pseudora'sis (*L.*) [ὅρασις]. False vision.

Pseudosclero'sis (*L.*) [σκλήρωσις]. Name given by Westphal to cases presenting many of the symptoms of disseminated sclerosis, but in which no anatomical lesions were discovered.

Pseu'doscope [ψευδής, σκοπεῖν]. *G.* Pseudoskop. An instrument designed to so change the binocular images of real objects as to reverse their stereoscopic relief. Consists of two rectangular prisms (which stand with their edges perpendicular to the plane of regard), across which one looks parallel to the hypothenuse. A similar result may be obtained by changing the sides of ordinary stereoscopic pictures.

Pseudoscop'ic. Giving a false visual impression.

Pseudos'mia (*L.*) [ὀσμή]. False sensation of smell.

Pseudotrichino'sis [θρίξ]. Term applied by Hepp to a peculiar form of acute general myositis.

Pseudot'ropine. $C_8H_{13}NO$. A colorless liquid alkaloid, a product of the action of baryta-water upon hyoscyamine.

Pseudo-vari'ola (*L.*). Varicella.

Pseudoxan'thin [ξανθός]. $C_{10}H_4N_4O_4$. *F.* pseudoxanthine. Leucomaine found by Gautier in muscular tissue, much resembling xanthin.

Pseusmagenne'tus equatorien'sis, Rusch. *Gonolobus Candivango,* Triana.

Psichiatria (*L.*). Psychiatry.

Psichico (*L.*). Psychical.

Psichrometro (*L.*). Psychrometer.

Psicologia (*L.*). Psychology. **Psicopatia,** psychopathia. **Psicosi,** psychosis.

Psi'dium (*L.*). A genus of *Myrtaceæ*. **P. pomif'erum** and **P. pyrif'erum,** guava trees; small tropical American trees bearing an acidulous edible fruit; the bark and roots are astringent, the leaves vulnerary, and the fruit anthelmintic [F. Mex.].

Psilo'ma (*L.*) [ψιλόω]. Baldness.

Psilo'sis (*L.*) [ψιλόω]. 1. Stripping, removal of hair or flesh. 2. Sprue, hill diarrhœa.

Psiloth'ric [θρίξ]. *G.* psilothrisch. Depilatory.

Psoad'ic [ψόα]. *L.* psoadicus. Pertaining to the loins or to the psoas.

Pso'as [ψόα]. The psoas magnus muscle. **P. ab'scess,** abscess in or on the psoas muscle; lumbar abscess. **P. accesso'rius.** *F.* psoas accessoire. Muscular slip sometimes found external to the psoas magnus, and separated from it by the anterior crural nerve. It should probably not be considered as a separate muscle. **P. inter'nus,** or **P. mag'nus,** or **P. ma'jor:** see *Ilio-psoas.* **P. mi'nor,** psoas parvus. **P. mi'nor accesso'rius,** reduplication of the psoas minor, sometimes found. **P. par'vus.** *F.* petit psoas; *I.* piccolo psoas. An inconstant muscle (50 per cent.) arising from the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebræ, and inserted into the iliac fascia and ilio-pectineal line. In many mammals it is a constant and powerful flexor of the pelvis upon the spine.

Psoas (*F.*). **P. (grand),** psoas magnus: see *Ilio-psoas.* **P. iliaque,** ilio-psoas. **P. petit,** psoas parvus.

Psoas dei lombi or **P. piccolo** (*I.*). Psoas parvus.

Psoaslöcher (*G.*). Orifices between tendinous arches at origin of psoas and bodies of vertebræ.

Psod'ymus (*L.*) [ψόα, δίδυμος]. *F.* psodyme; *I.* psodidymo. Dicephalus.

Psoi'tis [ψόα]. *F.* psoite; *G.* Lendenmuskelentzündung. Inflammation of the psoas muscles and adjacent parts.

Psolon'cus (*L.*) [ψωλή, ὄγκος]. Swelling of the prepuce; paraphimosis.

Psora (*L.*) [ψώρα]. Scabies. **P. lepro'sa** or **P. squamo'sa,** psoriasis.

Psora'lea (*L.*). A genus of *Leguminosæ*. **P. corylifo'lia,** L., an East Indian species. The seeds are known as bauchee-seeds, and are used in leprosy. **P. esculen'ta,** Pursh., grows on the prairies of the western U. S., and yields an edible farinaceous root known as bread-root. **P. glandulo'sa,** Ell., *P. melilotoides,* Michx. **P. melilotoi'des,** Michx., Congo-root, Bob's root, Samson's snake-root; an indigenous western herb; the root is said to be a nervous stimulant and tonic.

Psorelco'sis (*L.*) [ψώρα, ἕλκωσις]. Ulceration in scabies.

Psorélytrie (*F.*). Granular vaginitis.

Psori'asis [ψώρα]. *F.* dartre écailleuse; *G.* Schuppenflechte; *I.* psoriasi. A chronic affection of the skin characterized by the formation of patches of slightly adherent lamellæ of whitish epithelial scales on a thickened, reddened, and easily bleeding base. **P., buc'cal,** leucoplasia buccalis.

P. circina'ta, form in which the disease extends peripherally, leaving a clear centre, like the lesions of tinea circinata. **P. gutta'ta,** lesions covered with scales; look like drops of mortar. **P. gyra'ta,** lesions present a figured, festooned, or ribbon-like appearance. **P. lo'tricum,** form affecting the hands of washerwomen. **P. nummula'ris,** lesions resemble coins. **P. palma'ria.** *I.* psoriasi palma delle mani. Affects the palms of the hands; grocers' itch. **P. pila'ris,** pityriasis capitis. **P. pisto'ria,** eczema of hands. **P. puncta'ta,** an early form in which the lesions are about the size of a pin's head.

Psoriatisch (*G.*). Caused by, or pertaining to, psoriasis.

Pso'ric. *G.* psorisch. Relating to scabies.

Psori'num (*L.*). Name for a homœopathic remedy alleged to be a mixture of pus from itch-pustules with alcohol.

Psorisch (*G.*). Psoric.

Psorocomi'um (*L.*) [*ψωρός, κομέω*]. An itch hospital or ward.

Pso'roid. Resembling itch.

Psorophthal'mia (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. Blepharitis marginalis.

Psorosper'mia (*L.*) [*σπέρμα*]. A group of the Sporozoa: see *Coccidium*.

Pso'rous. Relating to itch.

Psychagog'ic [*ψυχή, ἄγω*]. *L.* psychagogicus; *F.* psychagogique; *G.* psychagogisch. Having power to arouse or restore consciousness or mental activity.

Psychal'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. *G.* Psychalgie. Painful melancholy state of mind.

Psychi'ater [*ψυχή, ἰατρός*]. *F.* psychiatre; *G.* Seelenarzt; *I.* psychiatro. Alienist.

Psychiat'ric. *G.* psychiatrisch. Pertaining to the treatment of mental disease.

Psychi'atry [*ψυχή, ἰατρός*]. *L.* psychiatria; *F., G.* Psychiatrie; *I.* psichiatria. That part of medicine relating to cerebral diseases with mental disturbance.

Psy'chical [*ψυχή*]. *F.* psychique; *G.* psychisch; *I.* psichico. Relating to the mind and its operations. **P. blind'ness,** soul-blindness. **P. deaf'ness,** word-deafness.

Psychlamp'sia (*L.*). Mania.

Psychoco'ma (*L.*) [*κῶμα*]. Mental stupor.

Psy'cho-geu'sic cen'tre. Supposed centre for perception of taste, in the gyrus uncinatus.

Psychol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *F.* psychologie; *G.* Seelenlehre; *I.* psicologia. Study of the mind considered apart from the body.

Psycho-mo'tor. Pertaining to movements induced by psychic action. **P.-m. cen'tres,** brain-centres producing voluntary movements. **P.-m. nerve'-fibres,** corticomuscular nerve-fibres.

Psychonosol'ogy [*νόσος, λόγος*]. *L.* psychonosologia. Doctrine of mental diseases.

Psycho-os'mic cen'tre. Olfactory centre.

Psychopar'esis (*L.*) [*πάρεσις*]. Mental weakness, amentia.

Psychopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. *F.* psychopathie. Mental disease. **P. sexua'lis,** mental disorder connected with disorder of the sexual instinct or of the genitals.

Psychopath'ic. *F.* psychopathique. Pertaining to mental or to sensory disorder.

Psychop'athist. An alienist.

Psychop'athy [*ψυχή, πάθος*]. *F.* psychopathie; *G.* Seelenkrankheit; *I.* psicopatia. Mental disorder considered apart from cerebral disease.

Psychophys'ic law. The law expressing the relation between a change of intensity in the stimulus and the resulting change in the sensation. It is formulated in various ways. As originally suggested by the experiments of E. H. Weber (1831), it announced that if the first of a pair of stimuli can just be perceived as different from the second, then any other pair of stimuli will just be able to be similarly distinguished when the (objectively measured) ratio of the first stimulus to the second in each pair is the same. This Fechner (1860) generalized into: "If a pair of stimuli give rise to two different sensations, then any other pair of stimuli (differing only in intensity) will produce equally different sensations when the ratio of the first to the second of each pair of stimuli is the same." From this is derived the formulation that if the sensation is to increase by apparently equal differences of intensity, the stimulus must increase by equal ratios; *i. e.* an arithmetical series of sensations corresponds to a geometrical series of stimuli, or, more briefly, the sensation increases as (is proportional to) the logarithm of the stimulus. The physiological interpretation

of this regards the logarithmic relation between stimulus and sensation as inherent in the physiological construction of our nervous system. The stimulus immediately antecedent to the sensation is directly proportional to it, but has been modified by the organs of sense and of conduction so as to be no longer directly proportional to the external stimulus. The psychophysical interpretation of this law regards the relation between stimulus and sensation as an important ultimate fact.

Psychophys'ical meth'ods. Methods of experimenting in determining the sensibility for small differences of sensation. They are usually enumerated as three in number: (1) The method of the "just observable differences" (*G.* Methode der eben merklichen Unterschiede). This consists in applying a stimulus—say a weight—to the sensitive surface of the subject, and finding how much greater or smaller a second weight must be to induce him to recognize it as different from the first. It is better to begin with a difference clearly recognizable, and gradually diminish it until it is no longer perceived; then reverse the process until the difference is again clearly perceptible, and take the mean of the two results as the "just observable difference." The method is useful and valid only for speedily and roughly determining the sensibility. The psychophysic law requires that the just observable difference shall be a constant fraction of the mean of the two stimuli. (2) The method of "right and wrong cases" (*G.* Methode richtiger und falscher Fälle). Here the object is to record the percentage of cases in which the subject correctly distinguishes two (usually little) different stimuli. This method requires a large number of observations, but is the most widely applicable, and under suitable precautions combines accuracy with simplicity. The psychophysic law says that the percentage of error depends on the ratio of the two stimuli, and will be the same when that ratio is the same. (3) The method of the "average error" (*G.* Methode der mittleren Fehler). Here the subject attempts to adjust a stimulus so as to seem equal in intensity to a given standard stimulus—*e. g.* to draw a line equal to a given line. The deviations in the several adjustments from their mean are averaged, and this average is taken as marking the sensibility. One must here distinguish between the *constant error* (the deviation of the average adjustment from the true standard stimulus) and the variable error (the average deviation without regard to direction of the several adjustments from *their* mean), the latter alone being suited to measure the sensibility, and when expressed in terms of the standard ratio is a constant if the psychophysic law holds good. Like the preceding, this method requires a large number of observations, but, unlike it, is applicable only to a few kinds of sensation. When properly used it gives accurate results, and such results can by the use of mathematical formulæ be expressed in terms of the method of right and wrong cases. Other methods are also used. (4) The method "of mean gradations" (*G.* Methode der mittleren Abstufungen). This consists in adjusting a middle stimulus so as to be as much more intense than a first stimulus as it is less intense than a third; for example, to adjust the proportions of black and white on a disc, so as when rotated to form a gray of an exactly intermediate shade between that formed by a disc with much black and little white and with little black and much white. If the psychophysic law holds good, the amount of black (or white) will not be the arithmetical mean (*i. e.* the half sum) of that on the first and third discs, but will be their geometrical mean (*i. e.* the square root of their product). (4′) If instead of only three stimuli we arrange a series of stimuli, we ought to have a geometrical series of stimuli corresponding to an arithmetical series of sensations. This is what is done in the star magnitudes, though it has never been stated as a separate method. (4) is really only a special case of (4′). (5) The method of the "gradual increment." This recently-introduced method consists in applying a stimulus, and continuously increasing or decreasing its intensity until the change is perceived. (6) "Method of æquivalents" (Methode der Æquivalenten). The object of this method is to compare the sensibility of one part of the sensory surface with that of another. The relative pressure sensibility of the finger and forehead can be thus compared by finding what weight on the finger will seem equal to a given weight on the forehead, and *vice versa*.

Psychophys'ical move'ment. A hypothetical activity assumed by Fechner to explain the discrepancy between the increase of the stimulus and that of the sensation. This movement is between a hypothetical tertium quid and the stimulus

on one side, and between it and the sensation on the other.

Psychophys'ics [*ψυχή, φυσικός*]. *F.* psychophysique; *G.* Psychophysik. 1. The experimental study of the relations between physical stimuli and psychic action in the production of sensations of various kinds, including time-measurements of psychic processes, large portions of physiological optics and acoustics, determination of the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of sensations, etc., being in this sense nearly synonymous with experimental psychology. 2. In a special sense it is the science of formulating the quantitative relations between intensity of stimulus and the resulting psychical manifestation or sensation. 3. Sometimes used to mean the science of the general relations of mind and body. 4. Fechner uses the term "inner" or "internal" psychophysics (*G.* innere Psychophysik) to denote the study of those processes which are intermediate between the stimulus and the sensation, and which is mostly theoretical. Outer psychophysics (*G.* äussere Psychophysik) studies the relation between the stimulus and the sensation, taking their connection as an empirical fact; it is chiefly experimental. Quantitative relations include those of extension as well as those of intensity.

Psycho-physiol'ogy. Internal psychophysics.

Psycho-sen'sory. Pertaining to conscious perception of sensation.

Psycho'ses (*L.*). *G.* Psychosen. Mental disorders.

Psychosex'ual cen'tre. Theoretical cortical centre connected with conscious sexual desires.

Psycho'sis [*ψυχή*]. *F.* psychose; *G.* Seelenkrankheit; *I.* psicosi. General term for mental disorder.

Psychotherapeu'tics [*θεραπεία*]. *L.* psychotherapeia. Treatment of disease by mental influence or suggestion; mind-cure.

Psychot'ic. Psychagogic.

Psycho'tria emet'ica, Mutis. Grows in tropical America, and yields striated ipecacuanha.

Psychrolu'sia (*L.*) [*ψυχρολουτέω*]. Cold bathing.

Psychrom'eter [*ψυχρός, μέτρον*]. *F.* psychromètre; *G.* Psychrometer; *I.* psicrometro. Wet and dry bulb hygrometer; often called "Mason's" hygrometer.

Psychropho'bia (*L.*) [*φόβος*]. Morbid fear of cold.

Psy'chrophore [*φέρω*]. A double-current catheter without an eye; for the application of cold to the urethra, also called refrigerating sound [Winternitz].

Psyclamp'sia (*L.*). Exaltation of mental activity and emotions.

Psychodun'amy [*δύναμις*]. Animal magnetism.

Psycop'athy. Psychopathy.

Psydra'cia (*L.*) [*ψύδραξ*]. A vague term for an eruption of vesicles or pustules. **P. acu'ta,** eczema acutum. **P. a pleth'ora,** acne. **P. therma'lis,** eczematous eruption following a hot bath.

Psydra'cious. *L.* psydracius. Pertaining to, or resembling, psydracia.

Psyl'lium. Fleaseed.

Ptar'mic [*πταίρω*]. *L.* ptarmicus. Sternutatory.

Ptar'mica or **Ptarmica vulga'ris.** *Achillea Ptarmica,* L.

Ptar'micum (*L.*). Sternutatory.

Ptar'mus (*L.*) [*πταρμός*]. *G.* Niesekrampf. Spasmodic sneezing.

Pte'lea (*L.*). A genus of *Rutaceæ.* **P. trifolia'ta,** L., shrubby trefoil, hop-tree, wafer ash; an indigenous shrub, of which the leaves are astringent and the root-bark aromatic and tonic.

Ptel'eorrhine [*πτελέα, ῥίς*]. Term applied to the anterior nares when the aperture is asymmetrical, one half being narrower and deeper than the other.

Ptéréal (*F.*). Pterygoid bone.

Pter'ic diam'eter. Superior frontal diameter of Davis; see *Frontal diameters.*

Pterigio (*L.*). Pterygium.

Pterigo-angolo-mascellare (*L.*). Internal pterygoid muscle.

Pterigo-colli-mascellare (*L.*). External pterygoid muscle.

Pterigo-faringo (*L.*). Inferior constrictor of the pharynx.

Pterigoidei (*L.*). Pterygoid muscles.

Pterigo-mascellare (*L.*). Pterygomaxillary.

Pterigo-salpingo-ioideo (*L.*). Petrohyoid muscle.

Pterigo-sindesmostafilifaringeo (*L.*). Superior constrictor of pharynx.

Pte'rion [*πτερόν*]. In craniometry that region in the temporal fossa where the tip

of the great wing of the sphenoid meets the frontal, parietal, and temporal bones.

Pte'ris (*L.*). A genus of *Filices*. **P. aquili'na**, L., common brake; said to be astringent and anthelmintic. **P. atropurpu'rea**, rock brake; common in the U. S.; possesses similar properties to the above.

Pterocar'pi lig'num (*L.*) [B. P.]. Red saunders.

Pterocar'pus. A genus of plants. Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*, *Papilionaceæ*. **P. Dra'co**, L., grows in the West Indies and South America; from incisions in the stem exudes a resinous substance known as dragon's blood. **P. erina'ceus**, Poir., a West African tree, the source of African kino. **P. Marsu'pium**, Roxb., a large tree, native of India and Ceylon; the source of official kino. **P. santali'nus**, L., red saunders, red sandal-wood, a tree native and cultivated in India.

Pterocau'lon pycnostach'yum, L. Black-root; a composite plant indigenous to the southern U. S.; the root is used as an alterative.

Pteryg'ium (*L.*), pl. **ia** [πτερύγιον]. *F.* pterygion; *G.* Flügelfell; *I.* pterigio. A circumscribed hypertrophy of the conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue, usually triangular in shape, with its apex at the corneal margin or on the cornea itself. Its most common situation is on the nasal side of the eyeball.

Pter'ygo-. In composition indicates relation or attachment to the pterygoid processes.

Pterygo-anguli-maxillaire (*F.*). Internal pterygoid muscle.

Pterygo-colli-maxillaire (*F.*). External pterygoid muscle.

Pter'ygoid [πτέρυξ]. Wing-like. **P. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ pterygoideæ. Branches from internal maxillary to pterygoid muscles. **P. bone.** *L.* os pterygoideum; *F.* ptéreal. The internal pterygoid plate, which ossifies separately, and is a separate bone throughout life in many vertebrates. **P. canal'**, Vidian canal. **P. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa pterygoidea, *F.* fosse ptérygoïde, *G.* Flügelgrube. 1. The hollowed space between the two pterygoid plates of the sphenoid, from which arises the internal pterygoid muscle. 2. Condyloid fossa of lower jaw. **P. mus'cles.** *L.* musculi pterygoidei, *F.* ptérygoïdiens; *G.* Flügelmuskeln; *I.* pterigoidie. Muscles of mastication arising from the pterygoid processes, the **internal p. m.** from inner surface of external pterygoid plate + pterygoid fossa, and inserted upon inner surface of ramus of jaw near the angle; the **external p. m.**, by two heads—1, from the outer surface of external pterygoid plate; 2, from zygomatic surface of great wing of sphenoid and inserted into condyloid fossa of lower jaw. **P. nerves.** *L.* nervi pterygoidei. Branches from inferior maxillary to pterygoid muscles. **P. notch.** *L.* incisura pterygoidea. Interval between pterygoid plates of sphenoid, into which is received the pyramidal process of the palate-bone. **P. plates.** *L.* laminæ pterygoideæ; *F.* ailes ptérygoïdiennes; *I.* ali pterigoidei. The two thin plates of bone forming the pterygoid processes, distinguished as external and internal. **P. plex'us.** *L.* plexus pterygoideus; *F.* plexus ptérygoïdien; *I.* plesso pterigoideo. A rich network of veins in the sphenomaxillary fossa between the pterygoid muscles. Corresponds to the 2d and 3d parts of the internal maxillary artery, and receives tributaries which are venæ comites of the branches of that vessel. **P. proc'esses.** *L.* processus pterygoidei; *F.* apophyses ptérygoïdes; *G.* Flügelfortsätze; *I.* ali inferiore. 1. Bony lamellæ, bifid in form, which descend, one on either side, from the body of the sphenoid behind the great wings. 2. Pyramidal processes of palate-bone. **P. ridge**, infratemporal crest. **P. tu'bercle.** *L.* tuberculum pterygoideum. A rough surface on inner surface of lower jaw, just at the angle, for the attachment of internal pterygoid muscle.

Pterygoi'deus (*L.*). Pterygoid, substantively pterygoid muscle. **P. anom'alus**, a rare, muscular slip passing from the spine of the sphenoid, or from the under surface of the great wing, to the external pterygoid plate or to the maxillary tuberosity. **P. ma'jor**, internal pterygoid muscle. **P. mi'nor**, external pterygoid muscle. **P. pro'prius**, muscular or tendinous band passing from infratemporal crest to external pterygoid plate, tuberosity of palate, or superior maxillary bone. **P. ter'tius**, muscular fascicle sometimes seen arising with external pterygoid muscle, and passing to the interarticular cartilage of the temporo-maxillary articulation.

Ptérygoïdiens (*F.*). Pterygoid muscles.

Pterygo'ma (*L.*) [πτέρυγωμα]. Swelling of the labia pudendi.

Ptérygo-maxillaire (grand) (*F.*). Internal pterygoid [Chaussier].

Ptérygo-maxillaire (petit) (*F.*). External pterygoid muscle.

Pterygo-max'illary. Relating to the pterygoid processes and the superior maxillary bone. **P.-m. fold,** fold formed within the mouth, behind the last molar tooth, by the pterygo-maxillary ligament. **P.-m. fis'sure.** *L.* fissura spheno-palatina; *F.* fente sphéno-palatine. A vertical slit between the pterygoid process and the superior maxillary bone, by which the zygomatic and spheno-maxillary fossæ communicate. It transmits the internal maxillary artery. **P.-m. lig'ament.** *L.* ligamentum pterygo-maxillare; *F.* ligament ptérygo-maxillaire. A thickened band of the buccopharyngeal fascia, extending from external pterygoid plate to posterior end of mylohyoid ridge. **P.-m. mus'cles,** pterygoid muscles.

Pterygo-pal'atal proc'ess. Palatal process.

Pterygo-pal'atine. Relating to the pterygoid processes and the palate. **P.-p. ar'tery,** superior pharyngeal artery. **P.-p. canal',** canaliculus pharyngeus. **P.-p. fora'men,** palatine foramen, posterior. **P.-p. groove.** *L.* sulcus pterygo-palatinus. Name given to a shallow furrow extending downward along anterior surface of pterygoid process of sphenoid; also to a similar furrow on the inner surface of the superior maxillary bone and on perpendicular portion of palate-bone. These when united form the descending or pterygo-palatine canal. **P.-p. mus'cle,** detached portion of levator palati extending from hamular process to palate. **P.-p. nerve.** 1. Spheno-palatine nerve. 2. Pharyngeal nerve.

Pterygo-pharynge'us (*L.*). That part of superior constrictor of pharynx arising from the internal pterygoid plate. **P.-p. exter'nus,** a supernumerary muscle arising from the hamular process, and inserted into the pharyngeal wall.

Pterygo-salpin'go-hyoi'deus (*L.*). Petro-hyoid muscle.

Pterygo-salpingoi'deus (*L.*). Muscular slip of tensor palati occasionally found attached to hamular process of sphenoid bone.

Pterygo-salpin'go-staphyli'nus inter'nus (*L.*). Levator palati.

Pterygo-spino'sus (*L.*). Muscular fasciele sometimes seen passing between spine of sphenoid and posterior edge of external pterygoid plate [Thane].

Pterygo-spi'nous lig'ament. Fibrous band connecting spine of sphenoid with external pterygoid plate.

Ptérygo-staphylin (*F.*). Tensor palati [Chaussier].

Pterygo-staphyli'nus exter'nus (*L.*). Tensor palati.

Ptérygo-syndesmo-staphyli-pharyngien (*F.*). Superior constrictor of the pharynx.

Pterystaphyli'nus (*L.*). Tensor palati muscle.

Ptilo'sis (*L.*) [πτίλωσις]. Loss of eyelashes.

Ptisan, tiz'an. *L.* ptisana; *F.*, *G.* Tisane; *I.* tisana. A very dilute infusion or solution of medicinal substances, intended for use as a frequent or habitual drink by the sick.

Ptochi'ater (*L.*) [πτωχός, ἰατρός]. A physician to the poor.

Ptochocomi'um (*L.*) [πτωχός, κομίζω]. Hospital for the poor.

Pto'ma (*L.*) [πτῶμα]. A corpse.

Ptomaïnæ'mia (*L.*) [αἷμα]. Presence of ptomaïnes in the blood.

Pto'maïnes [πτῶμα]. Strongly basic compounds, the result of putrefactive changes in animal tissues, closely simulating vegetable alkaloids. May be liquid, containing no oxygen, and of peculiar cadaveric odor; or solid (crystallizable), containing oxygen, soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol, chloroform, etc. All ptomaïnes are precipitated by phosphomolybdic acid, but there is as yet no general test distinguishing ptomaïnes from vegetable alkaloids. All have conspicuous reducing power: see *Table of antidotes.*

Ptomatopsie (*F.*). Inspection of the cadaver.

Pto'sis (*L.*) [πτῶσις]. *I.* ptosi. A falling, prolapse; especially a drooping of the upper lid from paralysis of the levator palpebræ, or from undue thickening of substance of lid. It may be congenital. **P. ir'idis,** prolapse of the iris.

Ptotoster'eoscope [πτωτός, στερεός, σκοπέω]. An apparatus to determine the existence of binocular vision [Donders].

Ptyal'agogue [πτύαλον, ἄγω]. Sialagogue.

Pty'alin [πτύαλον]. *F.* ptyaline; *G.*

Speichelstoff; *I.* ptialina. A hydrolytic ferment found in saliva.

Pty'alism. *L.* ptyalismus; *F.* ptyalisme; *G.* Speichelfluss; *I.* ptialismo. Salivation.

Pty'alocele [πτυαλον, κηλη]. A cyst-like tumor resulting from extravasation of saliva into the cellular tissue, following rupture of Wharton's duct; a form of ranula.

Ptyaloektasie (*G.*) [ἐκτασις]. Dilatation of Wharton's duct.

Ptyal'ogogue [ἀγω]. Sialagogue.

Pty'alum (*L.*) [πτυαλον]. Saliva.

Ptycho'tis Aj'owan or **Ptycho'tis cop'tica**, DC. *Carum Ajowan*, Benth. et Hook.

Pty'sis (*L.*) [πτυσις]. Spitting.

Ptys'ma (*L.*) [πτυσμα]. Sputum.

Ptys'magogue [ἀγω]. Sialagogue.

Pube (*I.*). Pubis.

Pu'beral. Pertaining to puberty.

Pubertà (*I.*). Puberty.

Pubertät (*G.*). Puberty. In composition **Pubertäts**, as, **—entwicklung**, development of puberty.

Pu'berty. *L.* pubertas; *F.* puberté; *G.* Geschlechts-reife; *I.* pubertà. 1. Condition of capability for reproduction. 2. Age at which such capability is developed.

Pu'bes (*L.*). 1. That part of the lower hypogastric region which is covered with hair in the adult. 2. Os pubis.

Pubes'cence. *L.* pubescentia. 1. State of arriving at puberty. 2. Condition of being covered with fine short hair.

Pubes'cent. *L.* pubescens; *F.* pubescent, ente. Beginning to produce hair, covered with fine soft hair.

Pubescenz (*G.*). Pubescence.

Pu'bic. Pertaining to the pubis. **P. arch.** *L.* arcus pubicus, *F.* arcade pubienne, *G.* Schambogen. That formed by lower borders of pubic bones joining at median line. **P. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria pubica. Branch from epigastric artery anastomosing with a small branch from obturator around internal inguinal ring. **P. articula'tion,** symphysis pubis. **P. bone,** pubis. **P. lig'aments.** *L.* ligamenta pubica. Those connected with the symphysis pubis. An anterior, posterior, superior, and subpubic or arcuate ligament are described, and plates of fibro-cartilage are interposed. **P. por'tion of fas'cia la'ta,** that part internal to the saphenous opening. **P. vein,** anastomotic branch from obturator vein to external iliac.

Pubico, che (*I.*). Pubic.

Pubien, ienne (*F.*). Pubic.

Pubio-caverneux (*F.*). Pubo-cavernosus.

Pubio-coccyge'o-annula'ris (*L.*). The levatores ani and the coccygei muscles considered as a single muscle on each side, uniting to form the rectal diaphragm.

Pubio-fémoral (*F.*). Adductor longus [Chaussier].

Pubio-infra-umbilica'lis (*L.*). Pyramidalis abdominis.

Pubio-ombelicale (*I.*). Pyramidalis abdominis.

Pubio-ombilical (*F.*). Pyramidalis abdominis.

Pubio-prostatico (*I.*). Levator prostatæ.

Pubio-prostatique (*F.*). Levator prostatæ.

Pubio-rettale (*I.*). Pubo-rectalis.

Pubio-sous-ombilical (*F.*). Pyramidalis muscle of the abdomen [Chaussier].

Pubio-sterna'lis (*L.*). Rectus abdominis.

Pubiot'omy [pubes, τεμνω]. *F.* pubiotomie; *I.* pubiotomia. Section of the symphysis pubis.

Pubio-umbilica'lis (*L.*). Pyramidalis abdominis [Dumas].

Pubio-uréthral (*F.*). Pubo-urethralis.

Pu'bis [sc. os] (*L.*). *G.* Schambein; *I.* pube. One of the three constituents of the hip-bone, separate in early life. It forms the anterior part, and joins with its fellow on the median line.

Pubo-caverno'sus (*L.*). Detached slip of ischio-cavernosus, arising separately from the pubic arch.

Pubo-coccyge'al ra'phé. Tendinous seam on median line, occasioned by union of levatores ani from either side; interrupted by the anus and the membranous portion of the urethra in the male and the vagina in the female.

Pubo-coccyge'us (*L.*) [Savage]. The part of the levator ani arising from the pubis.

Pubo-fem'oral lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum pubo-femorale. A strengthening band of the hip-joint capsule, passing from

the pectineal eminence of the pubis to the lesser trochanter.

Pubo-ischiat'ic bone. *L.* os pubo-ischiadicum; *G.* Leistenbein. The combined ischium and pubis [Henle].

Pubo-perinea'lis (*L.*). Muscular fascicle, sometimes found passing from the pubis to the deep perineal fascia.

Pubo-peritonea'lis (*L.*). Pubo-transversalis.

Pubo-prostat'ic lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta pubo-prostatica. Processes of the recto-vesical fascia which pass from the pubis to the prostate gland and neck of the bladder. Some authors call them the lateral p.-p. l-s.; others apply that name to the lateral true ligaments of the bladder.

Pubo-prostat'icus (*L.*). Wilson's muscle.

Pubo-puden'dus (*L.*). Muscular fascicle sometimes found passing from the pubis and blending with the ischio-pubicus.

Pubo-recta'lis (*L.*). The anterior fibres of the sustentator recti. Formerly erroneously described as belonging to the ischio-urethralis system (transverso-urethralis).

Pubo-transversa'lis (*L.*). Thin muscular fascicle arising from upper edge of the horizontal ramus of the pubis, and inserted into the transversalis fascia.

Pubo-urethra'lis (*L.*). 1. Fibres passing from anterior insertion of levator ani to prostate gland in the male, and base of the bladder in the female. 2. Wilson's muscle.

Pubo-ves'ical fos'sa. Abdomino-vesical pouch.

Pubo-ves'ical lig'aments. Pubo-prostatic ligaments.

Pubo-ves'ical mus'cles. *L.* musculi pubo-vesicales; *F.* abaisseurs de la vessie. That portion of superficial layer of muscular fibres of bladder arising from posterior surface of pubis and passing to the bladder in the substance of the anterior true ligaments.

Puccin'ia fa'vi (*L.*). The crusts of tinea favosa.

Puccoon'. Sanguinaria.

Puce de Bourgogne (*F.*). Anthrax.

Puce ox'ide of lead. Lead dioxide.

Puce pénétrante (*F.*). Chigoe.

Puce-chigue (*F.*). Chigoe.

Puced'anum Ostru'thium, Koch. *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, L.

Pucelage (*F.*). Virginity.

Puchu'ry. Pichurim beans.

Puck'le (provincial English). Papula.

Puden'da (*L.*). External genital organs, particularly of the female.

Pudenda'gra (*L.*) [ἄγρα]. *F.* pudendagre. 1. Pain in the genitals. 2. Syphilis.

Puden'dal. Relating to the pudenda. **P. hæmat'ocele,** tumor formed by clotted blood effused into the tissue of one labium, or the areolar tissue immediately surrounding the wall of the vagina. **P. her'nia,** hernia passing down one of the inguinal canals by the side of the round ligament in the female. **P. nerve, infe'rior.** *L.* nervus cutaneus perinei. Branch of small sciatic supplying skin of upper and inner part of thigh and outer part of scrotum (labium externum, female). **P. plex'us of nerves.** *L.* plexus pudendalis; *G.* Schamgeflecht. Lower part of sacral plexus, composed of a portion of the anterior branches of the 3d, 4th, and 5th sacral nerves. **P. plex'us of veins.** *L.* plexus pudendalis. *I.* plesso impari del Santorini. Lies behind the pubis, around the urethra and neck of the bladder.

Pudenda'lis (*L.*). Pudendal. **P. lon'gus infe'rior,** lesser sciatic nerve.

Pudende (*L.*). Pudendum.

Pudendo (*L.*). Pudic.

Puden'dum or **P. muliebre** (*L.*). Vulva.

Pudibil'ia (*L.*). Male genitals.

Pu'dic. *L.* pudicus; *F.* honteux; *I.* pudendo. Relating to the genital organs. **P. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ pudendæ; *F.* artères honteuses; *G.* Schamschlagadern; *I.* arterie pudende. Those supplying the genital apparatus and adjacent regions. The **internal p. a.** is a branch of the internal iliac; the **external p. a.** (superficial and deep or superior and inferior) are from the femoral. **P. nerve.** *L.* nervus pudendus communis; *F.* nerf honteux interne; *G.* gemeinschaftlicher Schamnerv. A considerable trunk derived from lowest part of sacral plexus, and distributed to the perineum and genital organs. **P. vein, inter'nal.** *L.* vena pudenda interna. Resembles in distribution the artery of same name, except that it does not receive the dorsal vein of the penis. **P. vein, superfic'ial exter'nal,** tributary of internal saphenous vein, collecting blood from genitals and inner part of the thigh.

Püllna. Bitter saline purgative water, twice the strength of Seidlitz—from Bohemia.

Pu'erile. *L.* puerilis; *F.* puéril. Pertaining to childhood. **P. respira'tion,** increased intensity of respiratory murmur in the adult, analogous to the normal murmur of infants.

Pueri'tia (*L.*). Childhood. According to Varro, the age from 15 to 30 years.

Puer'pera (*L.*). A woman in labor or recently delivered.

Puer'peral. *L.* puerperalis. Pertaining to labor and its sequelæ. **P. colpi'tis,** vaginitis of lying-in women. **P. convul'sions.** *G.* Puerperalkrämpfe. Peculiar epileptiform convulsions occurring in the latter part of pregnancy or in the puerperal state, usually connected with albuminuria. **P. diabe'tes,** glycosuria sometimes seen in pregnancy and disappearing after delivery. **P. eclamp'sia,** puerperal convulsions. **P. fe'ver,** fever occurring in women a few days after delivery, due to septic infection, which may be autogenetic—*i. e.* due to septic matters produced in the body of the patient, or heterogenetic—*i. e.* due to contagium introduced from without in the form of pyogenic or other bacteria, or to malarial poison. **P. ma'nia.** *L.* mania puerperalis. Form of mania beginning near the close of pregnancy; delirium with many hallucinations; lasts six to eight months. **P. septicæ'mia,** septicæmia following labor, puerperal fever. **P. state.** *L.* puerperium; *F.* puerpéralité. The period between the beginning of labor and the return of the uterus to its normal condition.

Puerperalgeschwür (*G.*). Ulceration of genitals due to pressure during labor.

Puerpéralité (*F.*). Puerperal state.

Puerperalkrämpfe (*G.*). Puerperal convulsions.

Puerperalrunzeln (*G.*). Lineæ albicantes of abdomen after pregnancy.

Puerpérisme (*F.*) Puerperal state. **P. infectieux,** puerperal septicæmia

Puerpe'rium (*L.*). Puerperal state.

Puerpero-gonorrhœ'al salpingi'tis. Inflammation of Fallopian tubes, due to gonorrhœal infection, occurring during the puerperal state.

Puer'pery. Puerperal state

Puff-ball. 1. The genus *Lycoperdon.* 2. *L. giganteum.*

Puf'finess. A soft swelling; state of being puffed up with liquid or air.

Puke'weed. *Lobelia inflata,* L.

Puk'ing. Vomiting. **P. fe'ver,** milk sickness.

Pulas'ki Al'um Springs. Chalybeate springs, in Pulaski Co., Virginia.

Pulassa'ri-bark. Bark of *Alyxia stellata.*

Pule'gium. European pennyroyal.

Pu'lex, pl. **Pu'lices** [φθεῖρ]. *F.* puce; *G.* Floh; *I.* pulce. A genus of aphaniptcrous insects; fleas. **P. ir'ritans,** common flea. **P. pen'etrans,** chigoe or jigger of West Indies, Mexico, and South America. The female penetrates the skin, usually of the foot or leg, and lives in the cellular tissue, depositing its eggs and producing irritation, abscess, and ulcers.

Pulicaire (*F.*). *I.* pulicare. Resembling flea-bites, petechial.

Pulitezza (*I.*). Cleanliness.

Pul'ler's Springs. Thermal waters, 102°–110° F., on Upper Ruby Creek, Madison Co., Montana.

Pullula'tion. *L.* pullulatio. Budding, multiplication.

Pulluliren (*G.*). To pullulate, to bud.

Pul'mo (*L.*). Lung.

Pulmo-car'diac re'gion. Portion of thorax where the heart is covered by a thin layer of lung.

Pulmo-gas'tric re'gion. Region of thorax where an edge of the left lung lies over the stomach and spleen.

Pulmo-hepat'ic re'gion. Portion of thorax where an edge of lung covers the liver.

Pulmom'eter [pulmo, μέτρον]. *F.* pulmomètre. Lung-measurer, spirometer.

Pulmonaire (*F.*). 1. Pulmonary. 2. Lungwort. **P. des Français,** *Hieracium murorum,* L.

Pulmonal, ale (*F.*). Pulmonary, pulmonic.

Pulmonalinsufficienz or **Pulmonalklappeninsufficienz** (*G.*). Imperfect closure of semilunar valves of pulmonary artery

Pulmonalstenose (*G.*) Stenosis of pulmonary valves.

Pulmona'ria. A genus of *Boraginex.* **P. officina'lis,** L., lungwort, a European herb, official in the Cod. **P. virgin'ica,** L., *Mertensia virginica,* DC.

Pul'monary. *L.* pulmonarius; *F.* pulmonaire; *I.* polmonare. Relating to the lungs

or to the pulmonary artery. **P. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria pulmonaris communis; *G.* Lungenschlagader. The main trunk of the pulmonary circulation; a short, wide vessel extending from the right ventricle upward for about two inches, dividing into right and left pulmonary arteries, which pass to either lung. **P. car'tilage,** second costal cartilage on the left side, so called because in that region the sounds of pulmonary valve of heart are best heard by auscultation. **P. consump'tion.** *L.* phthisis pulmonalis. Chronic lung disease, producing emaciation, usually tubercular. **P. glands,** lymphatic glands on bronchioles within substance of lung. **P. groove.** *L.* sulcus pulmonalis; *G.* Lungenfurche. The deep groove within the thorax made by curving backward of ribs on either side of spinal column. **P. lob'ules.** *L.* lobuli pulmonis; *G.* Lungenläppchen. Small areas of lung tissue, each supplied with a separate bronchiole, and marked off by septa of connective tissue in which vessels run. **P. mur'rain,** pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa. **P. nerves,** branches from pneumogastric and sympathetic nerves accompanying the bronchial tubes. **P. pleu'ra,** visceral layer of pleura: see *Pleura*. **P. plex'us,** that formed by branches of pneumogastric and sympathetic nerves. An **anterior** and a **posterior** plexus are described, lying in front and behind the root of each lung. **P. si'nuses,** sinuses of Valsalva of pulmonary artery. **P. valves,** the three semilunar valves guarding entrance to pulmonary artery. **P. veins.** *L.* venæ pulmonales; *G.* Lungenblutadern. Four short trunks, two on either side, that gather blood from corresponding lung and empty into left auricle of heart. **P. ves'icles,** air-vesicles.

Pulmon'ic. *L.* pulmonicus; *F.* pulmonique; *G.* pulmonisch; *I.* polmonico. Pertaining to the lungs. **P. circula'tion.** *L.* circulus sanguinis major; *G.* Lungenkreislauf. That by which blood is carried through the lungs from right ventricle to left auricle.

Pulmonie (*F.*). Pneumonia, pulmonary consumption.

Pulmoni'tis. *F.* pulmonite. Pneumonia.

Pulmo-vas'cular re'gion. Region of thorax where an edge of lung covers over origin of the great vessels.

Pulp. *L.* pulpa; *F.* pulpe; *G.* Brei; *I.* polpa. Soft, moist tissue readily yielding to the touch. **P. cav'ity.** *L.* cavum dentis; *G.* Zahnhöhle. Central hollow within a tooth containing vessels, nerves, and connective tissue. **P. of dig'its.** *L.* pulpa digiti; *F.* pulpe des doigts; *G.* Tastpolster; *I.* polpastrello. The rounded elastic cushion of connective tissue and fat spread over palmar and plantar surfaces of last phalanx. **P. of spleen.** *L.* pulpa lienis; *F.* pulpe splénique; *G.* Milzpulpa; *I.* polpa splenica. Reddish-brown substance exuding from a cut spleen upon pressure. It is composed of the Malpighian and amœboid corpuscles with a delicate network of fibres. **P. of tooth.** *L.* pulpa dentis; *F.* pulpe dentaire; *G.* Zahnpulpa; *I.* polpa dentaria. A gelatiniform connective tissue situated in the pulp-cavity, containing formative cells, vessels, and nerves, with some sustentacular fibres.

Pul'pa (*L.*). Pulp. **P. cas'siæ,** cassia-pulp. **P. cerebra'lis,** substance of the brain. **P. e fo'liis coni'i macula'ti** [Cod.], pulp of conium. **P. e fruc'tibus cas'siæ** [Cod.], cassia-pulp. **P. lie'nis,** pulp of spleen. **P. pi'li,** papilla of hair. **P. tamarindo'rum depura'ta** [P. G.], tamarind-pulp. **P. tes'tis,** glandular substance of the testis.

Pulpa (*G.*). Pulp. In composition, as, — **fortsätze,** processes of a pulp of a tooth, extending into the dentinal tubules; — **gewebe,** peculiar tissue of the pulp of the spleen; — **höhle,** pulp-cavity; — **stränge,** smaller trabeculæ of the spleen.

Pulpe (*F.*). Pulp. **P. de casse,** cassia-pulp. **P. de ciguë.** *L.* pulpa e foliis conii maculati. Conium-leaves bruised and passed through a hair sieve [Cod.]. **P. de coloquinte,** colocynth. **P. splénique,** pulp of spleen. **P. de tamarins,** tamarind-pulp.

Pulque (*Mex.*). The fermented juice of several species of *Agave*, especially *A. potatorum*, Salm., and *A. Salmiana*, Hort.

Puls (*G.*). Pulse: — **geschwulst,** aneurism; — **kurven,** curves of a sphygmogram; — **lehre,** sphygmology; — **losigkeit,** pulselessness; — **messer,** sphygmometer; — **schlag,** pulse-beat; — **schlagmesser,** sphygmometer; — **schreiber,** sphygmograph; — **spannung,** arterial tension; — **uhr,** instrument for measuring the tension, fulness, and volume of the pulse; — **wage,** pulsimeter; — **welle,** pulse-wave; — **wellenzeichner,** sphygmograph.

Pulsader (*G.*) Artery; — **blut,** arterial blood; — **geschwulst,** aneurism; — **kropf,** aneurismal goitre; — **öffnung,** opening an artery, arteriotomy.

Pul'satile. *L.* pulsatilis, *G.* pulsirend. Pulsating, beating.

Pulsatil'la. *L.* pulsatilla; *F.* pulsatille; *G.* Kuchenschelle. The herb of *Anemone Pulsatilla* and *A. pratensis*, L., and of *A. patens*, L., var. *Nuttalliana*, Gray, collected soon after flowering [U. S. P.]; diaphoretic and emmenagogue. **P. pa'tens**, Mill., *Anemone patens*, L. **P. praten'sis**, L., *Anemone pratensis*, L. **P. vulga'ris**, Mill., *Anemone pulsatilla*, L.

Pulsatille (*F.*). Pulsatilla.

Pulsatillenkampher (*G.*). Anemonin.

Pulsa'tion [pulsus]. *L.* pulsatio; *F.* battement; *G.* Pulsiren; *I.* pulsazione. A periodical throbbing or beating, as of the heart and arteries.

Pul'satory. Capable of pulsating or of causing pulsation.

Pulse. *L.* pulsus; *F.* pouls; *G.* Puls; *I.* polso. Short, quick motion regularly repeated, especially that of the arteries due to wave of blood propelled by the heart. **P. clock**, instrument to register tension, diameter of artery, and volume of pulse upon a dial. **P. curve**, curve registered by the sphygmograph. **P. meas'urer.** *G.* Pulswage. Instrument communicating pulse-beat to a column of fluid, measured by a scale.

Pulsile'gium. A pulse-measurer.

Pulsim'eter. A pulse-measurer.

Pulsimètre (*F.*). Sphygmometer.

Pulsionsdivertikel (*G.*). A diverticulum of a mucous membrane, due to pressure from within, and dependent on a defect, usually congenital, in the muscular coat.

Pulsiren (*G.*). To pulsate, pulsation.

Pulsirender Kropf (*G.*). Pulsating goitre.

Pulsographe (*F.*). Sphygmograph.

Pul'sus (*L.*) [pello] Pulse. **P. bicro'tus** or **dicro'tus**, dicrotic pulse. **P. paradox'us**, feeble pulse during inspiration, usually due to abnormal adhesions of the heart or great vessels.

Pulta'ceous. *L.* pultaceus; *F.* pultacé, ée, *G.* breiig; *I.* pultaceo. Semifluid, pap-like.

Pulv., abbv. for **Pul'vis** (*L.*), powder.

Pulver (*G.*). Powder.

Pul'veres effervescen'tes (*L.*). Effervescing powders.

Pulvérisateur (*F.*). Atomizer.

Pulvérisation (*F.*). Reduction of a fluid to spray; the spray thus formed.

Pulveriza'tion. *L.* pulverisatio; *F.* pulverisation; *G.* Pulverisirung; *I.* pulverisazione. Dividing into powder or spray.

Pul'verized i'ron. *L.* ferrum pulveratum; *G.* Eisenpulver. A powder of iron prepared by the trituration of iron filings.

Pul'vermacher's chain. Portable voltaic piles composed of zinc wires wound in spirals upon wooden cylinders, and connected by copper clasps, so as to form a somewhat flexible chain. In use it is dipped into vinegar and applied to the skin, producing decided local heat and perceptible electrolytic effect.

Pulver'ulence. Condition of being pulverulent.

Pulver'ulent. *L.* pulverulentus. Dusty, powdery.

Pulvi'nar (*L.*). Posterior tubercle of optic thalamus. **P. epiglot'tidis**, tubercle of epiglottis. **P. ventric'uli**, pancreas.

Pul'vis (*L.*). Powder. **P. aëroph'orus.** *G.* Brausepulver. Sodium bicarbonate 10, tartaric acid 9, white sugar 19 parts; mix the well-dried powders [P. G.]. **P. aëroph'orus an'glicus** [P. G.], effervescing powder. **P. aëroph'orus lax'ans** [P. G.] or **P. aëroph'orus Seidlitzen'sis**, compound effervescing powder. **P. al'oes et canel'læ**, powder of aloes and canella. **P. amyg'dalæ compos'itus**, compound powder of almonds. **P. antimonia'lis**, antimonial powder. **P. aromat'icus** [U. S. P.], aromatic powder. **P. arsenica'lis Cos'mi** [P. Belg.], Côme's arsenical powder. **P. arsenica'lis Rous'selot**, Rousselot's arsenical powder. **P. carthusiano'rum**, antimony oxysulphuret. **P. caus'ticus** [P. Helv.] or **P. caus'ticus Viennen'sis**, potassa with lime. **P. cinnamo'mi compos'itus** [B. P.], compound powder of cinnamon. **P. cum citra'te magne'sico et sac'charo** [Cod.], granulated citrate of magnesium. **P. comitis'sæ**, powdered cinchona-bark. **P. compos'itus**, compound powder. **P. cre'tæ aromat'icus**, aromatic powder of chalk. **P. cre'tæ aromat'icus cum o'pio**, aromatic powder of chalk and opium. **P. cre'tæ compos'itus**, compound chalk powder. **P. dentifric'ium cum cre'ta et cam'phora** [Cod.] or **P. dentifric'ius camphora'tus** [P. Helv.], camphorated tooth-powder. **P. diuret'icus**, diuretic powder. **P. Do'veri** [P. Aust.], powder of ipecac and opium. **P. efferves'cens an'glicus**

[P. Helv.], effervescing powder. **P. efferves'cens compos'itus** or **P. efferves'cens laxati'vus** [Cod.], compound effervescing powder. **P. elateri'ni compos'itus** [B. P.], compound powder of elaterin. **P. escharot'icus** [Cod.], Côme's arsenical powder. **P. glycyrrhi'zæ compos'itus**, compound powder of glycyrrhiza. **P. gummo'sus**, gum powder. **P. hæmostat'icus** [P. Belg.], styptic powder. **P. infan'tium**, compound powder of rhubarb. **P. ipecacuan'hæ compos'itus** [B. P.], or **P. ipecacuan'hæ opia'tus** [P. G.], or **P. ipecacuan'hæ et o'pii**, or **P. ipecacuan'hæ theba'icus** [P. Dan.], powder of ipecac and opium. **P. Jaco'bi**, antimonial powder. **P. jala'pæ compos'itus** or **P. lax'ans**, compound powder of jalap. **P. liquiri'tiæ compos'itus** [P. G.], compound powder of glycyrrhiza. **P. magne'siæ cum rhe'o** [P. G.], compound powder of rhubarb. **P. morphi'næ compos'itus**, compound powder of morphine. **P. o'pii compos'itus**, compound powder of opium. **P. ox'idi antimo'nii compos'itus** [F. Mex.], antimonial powder. **P. pectora'lis Kurel'læ**, compound powder of glycyrrhiza. **P. pur'gans**, compound powder of jalap. **P. quer'cus mari'næ**, æthiops vegetabilis. **P. rhe'i compos'itus**, compound powder of rhubarb. **P. scammo'nii compos'itus**, compound powder of scammony. **P. scarot'icus**, arsenical powder. **P. sem'inum li'ni** [Cod.], linseed meal. **P. ad sternutamen'tum** [Cod.], sternutatory powder. **P. stibio'sus** [P. Port.], antimonial powder. **P. styp'ticus**, styptic powder. **P. taracan'næ**, powdered cockroach. **P. theriaca'lis**, poudre thériacale. **P. tragacan'thæ compos'itus**, compound powder of tragacanth.

Pum'ice. *L.* pumex; *F.* ponce; *G.* Bimstein; *I.* pomice. A gray, porous, light, fibrous stone of volcanic origin; powdered, it is used as a dentifrice; in the arts as a polishing powder.

Pump'kin. *F.* potiron; *G.* Pfebe, Kürbis; *I.* popone. The fruit of *Cucurbita Pepo*, L. An article of diet; the seeds are used medicinally. **P.-seed.** *L.* pepo; *F.* semences de potirons; *G.* Kürbissamen; *I.* semi di popone. The seed of *Cucurbita Pepo*, L.; an efficient tæniafuge.

Pu'na. South American term for the mountain sickness of the Andes.

Punais, aise (*F.*). Affected with ozæna.

Punaise (*F.*). Bug, bedbug.

Punaisie (*F.*). Ozæna.

Pun'cha Springs. Thermal springs, in southwestern Colorado, temperature 120° F.

Punc'ta, pl. of **Punctum** (*L.*). Points. **P. vasculo'sa**, the dotted appearance of cut blood-vessels in a section of the brain.

Punctic'ula (*L.*). Little points, petechiæ.

Punc'tio (*L.*). Puncture.

Punc'tum (*L.*). Point. **P. adhæsio'nis**, origin of muscle. **P. a'læ vom'eris**, hormion. **P. breg'matis**, bregma. **P. cæ'cum** or **cœ'cum**, blind-spot. **P. fix'um**, origin of a muscle. **P. foram'inis incisi'vi**, point on medial line, posterior border of incisive foramen [Lissauer]. **P. foram'inis mag'ni ante'rius**, basion. **P. foram'inis mag'ni poste'rius**, opisthion, 1. **P. insertio'nis**, insertion of muscle. **P. lachryma'le.** *F.* pointe lacrymale; *G.* Thränenpunkt; *I.* punto lagrimale. Opening on papilla lachrymalis of either eyelid, leading to canaliculus lachrymalis. **P. mo'bile**, insertion of muscle. **P. nasa'le infe'rius**, rhinion. **P. naso-fronta'le**, nasion. **P. occipita'le**, lambda. **P. præmaxilla're**, alveolar point. **P. protubera'tiæ occipita'lis**, inion. **P. prox'imum.** *G.* Nahepunkt. The nearest point of distinct vision. **P. remo'tum**, far-point. **P. sa'liens**, the heart of the very young embryo; the term refers to projecting bend of the heart. **P. spi'næ nasa'lis ante'rioris**, subnasal point. **P. spi'næ nasa'lis posterio'ris**, staphylion.

Punctura (*L.*). Puncture.

Punctura'tion. Act of puncturing, especially of making numerous punctures.

Punc'ture. *L.* punctura; *F.* piqûre; *G.* Stich, Punktur; *I.* puntura. A small wound made with a pointed instrument; the act or operation of making such a wound.

Pun'gent. *L.* pungens. Pricking, biting, sharp.

Pu'nica grana'tum, L.: see *Pomegranate*.

Puni'ceæ ro'sæ [P. Port.]. Red rose.

Pu'nicin. Mannit from bark of *Punica granatum*.

Punico-tan'nic acid. $C_{20}H_{16}O_{13}$. A variety of tannic acid found in pomegranate-bark.

Punkt (*G.*). Point, dot; —**horopter**, horopter of points; —**staar**, cataracta punctata.

Punktion (*G.*). Act of puncturing.

Punktur (*G.*). Puncture.

Punti cardinali (*I.*). Points, cardinal.

Punti principali (*I.*). Principal points.

Punto (*I.*). Point. **P. cieco**, blind spot. **P. lagrimale**, punctum lachrymale. **P. prossimo**, near-point. **P. rimoto**, far-point.

Puogen'ia (*L.*) [πυον, γενναω]. Pyogenesis.

Pu'pil. *L.* pupilla; *F.* pupille; *G.* Sehloch; *I.* pupilla. The round central opening in the iris through which light enters the eye. **P., exclusion of**, a condition in which the iris is bound down to the lens throughout the whole extent of the pupillary edge, the pupil itself remaining clear. **P., occlusion of**, where the pupillary space is filled with inflammatory material.

Pupil'læ ve'lum (*L.*). Pupillary membrane.

Pupillarhäutchen, or **Pupillarhaut**, or **Pupillarmembran** (*G.*). Pupillary membrane.

Pupillarrand (*G.*). Pupillary margin of the iris.

Pu'pillary. *L.* pupillaris; *F.* pupillaire; *G.* pupillar; *I.* pupillare. Pertaining to the pupil. **P. mem'brane.** *L.* membrana capsulo-pupillaris; *F.* membrane capsulo-pupillaire; *I.* membrana capsulo-pupillare. A vascular mesodermic tissue which in fœtal life invests the posterior portion of the lens and is reflected upon the iris, closing the pupil. It may persist, in whole or in part, after birth.

Pupille (*F.*). Pupil.

Pupille (*G.*). Pupil. In composition **Pupillen**, as, — **bildung**, coremorphosis; — **erweiterung**, mydriasis; — **haut**, pupillary membrane; — **sperre**, closure of the pupil; — **starre**, immobility of the iris; — **verengerung**, myosis; — **verschliessung**, synizesis.

Pupillom'eter. An instrument for measuring the size of the pupil.

Pupillos'copy. Skiascopy.

Pur'blind. Having dim vision, myopic.

Pure e'ther. *L.* æther purus. Ether free from alcohol and water, spec. grav. 0.720 [B. P.].

Purgamen'ta (*L.*). Excreta, lochia.

Purgamen'tum (*L.*). Purgative.

Purganz (*G.*). Purgative.

Purgatif (*F.*). Purgative.

Purga'tion. *L.* purgatio; *G.* Purgiren; *I.* purgazione. The action of a purgative; catharsis; evacuation.

Pur'gative [purgare]. *L.* purgativus; *F.* purgatif; *I.* purgativo. 1. *G.* Purganz. A medicine which taken internally causes intestinal evacuations; a cathartic; may operate either by quickening peristaltic action, by increasing secretion, or by diminishing absorption from the intestinal cavity: see *Drastic*, *Hydragogue*, *Cholagogue*, *Laxative*. 2. *G.* abführend. Having power to produce purgation. **P. en'ema.** *L.* enema purgans; *F.* lavement purgatif. Senna 15, boiling water 500 parts; infuse, strain, and add sodium sulphate 15 [Cod.].

Purgazione (*I.*). Purgation.

Purge. 1. A purgative medicine. 2. To produce purgation.

Purghe (*I.*). Menses.

Purg'ing ag'aric. White agaric.

Purging ber'ries. Fruit of *Rhamnus catharticus*, L.

Purging cas'sia. *L.* cassia fistula; *F.* casse officinale; *G.* Purgircassie; *I.* cassia. The fruit of *Cassia fistula*, L. The pulp is used as a mild laxative.

Purging flax. *Linum catharticum*, L.

Purg'ing-nut. Physic-nut, Barbadoes-nut; the seed of *Curcas purgans*, Adans.; yields by expression a fixed oil resembling croton oil in physiological action, but less powerful.

Purg'ing-root. *Euphorbia corollata*, L.

Purgircassie (*G.*). Purging cassia.

Purgiren (*G.*). Purgation. In composition **Purgir**, as, — **fieber**, diarrhœa with fever; — **körner**, croton-seeds; — **lein**, linum catharticum; — **mittel**, purgative; — **winde**, scammony.

Purif'icans (*L.*). Purifying.

Pu'rified. *L.* purificatus; *F.* purifié, ée; *G.* gereinigt. Freed from impurity, made pure. **P. al'oes.** *L.* aloes purificata. Aloes 100, alcohol 15; melt the aloes, mix with the alcohol, strain, and evaporate [U. S. P.]; directed by the U. S. P. for all preparations containing aloes. **P. ammo'niac.** *L.* gummi ammoniacum expurgatum; *F.* gomme ammoniaque purifiée. Ammoniac purified by solution in dilute alcohol, straining, and evaporating [Cod.]. **P. an'imal char'coal.** *L.* carbo animalis purificatus; *F.* charbon animale purifié; *G.* gereinigte Knochenkohle. Animal charcoal digested with hydrochloric acid, and thoroughly washed with water to remove the earthy

salts. **P. an'timony sul'phide.** *L.* antimonii sulphidum purificatum; *F.* sulfure d'antimoine pur; *G.* gereinigtes Schwefelantimon. Commercial antimony sulphide freed from arsenic by levigation, elutriation, and maceration in water of ammonia. **P. bis'muth.** *L.* bismuthum purificatum. Metallic bismuth purified from arsenic and other metals by fusion with potassium cyanide and sulphur, and again with potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate [B. P.]. **P. chlo'roform.** *L.* chloroformum purificatum; *F.* chloroforme officinal. Commercial chloroform purified by agitation with sulphuric acid and redistillation from lime. **P. cot'ton:** see *Cotton*. **P. digita'lin,** digitalinum depuratum.

Pu'riform. *L.* puriformis; *F.*, *I.* puriforme; *G.* eiterförmig. Resembling pus.

Purkinje's cells. *G.* Purkinje'sche Zellen. Cells with long processes found in deep layers of cortex of cerebrum.

Purkinje's fibres. *G.* Purkinje'sche Fäden. Net-like fibres of a gelatinous appearance found in the subendocardial tissue of the ventricles of the heart of the fœtus, and occasionally in the adult; normal in some adult animals.

Purkinje's figures. *G.* Purkinje'sche Linsenbilder. The figures produced by shadows of retinal blood-vessels, as seen by an eye illuminated laterally.

Purkinje's granular layer. Interglobular spaces of Czermak in dentine.

Purkinje's ves'icle. The germinal vesicle, the egg-cell nucleus.

Purkinje-Sanson's exper'iment. *G.* Purkinje-Sanson'sche Bildchen: see *Sanson's images*.

Purkinje'sche Fäden (*G.*). Purkinje's fibres.

Purkinje'sche Linsenbilder (*G.*). Purkinje's figures.

Purohepati'tis [πύον, ἧπαρ]. Suppurative hepatitis.

Puromu'cous. Muco-purulent.

Pur'ple av'ens. Water avens. *Geum rivale*, L.

Pur'ple of Cas'sius: see *Gold chloride*.

Pur'ple cone'-flower. Black sampson, *Echinacea purpurea*, Moench.

Pur'ple fe'ver. Cerebro-spinal fever.

Pur'ple wil'low-herb. *Lythrum Salicaria*, L.

Pur'ples. 1. Purpura hæmorrhagica. 2. Swine fever, swine plague.

Pur'pura [πορφύρα]. *G.* Blutfleckenkrankheit; *I.* porpora. A disease in which red or purple hæmorrhagic patches, not disappearing upon pressure, appear on the skin. **P. ful'minans,** form with rapid and extensive ecchymosis. **P. hæmorrha'gica,** form characterized by marked constitutional symptoms—languor, headache, fever, etc.; the hæmorrhagic spots on the skin varying in size from that of a lentil to that of the palm of the hand; petechiæ also appear on the mucous membranes, and hæmorrhages occur from mouth, nose, intestines, and kidneys. **P. malig'na,** purpura hæmorrhagica. **P. nau'tica,** scurvy. **P. neonato'rum,** occurs in infants as numerous petechiæ, looking like flea-bites. **P. papulo'sa,** form with small papules of a livid color between the ecchymoses. **P. rheumat'ica,** begins with fever and rheumatic pains of joints, particularly of knee and foot; the lesions usually appear within a week, and most distinctly on the limbs and lower part of the abdomen; they are light-red or livid spots, not disappearing under pressure, and vary in size up to that of a finger-nail. **P. scorbu'tica,** scurvy. **P. sim'plex,** a mild form of purpura. **P. thrombot'ica,** form due to thrombosis. **P. tox'ica,** form due to toxic influence. **P. ur'ticans,** form with irritability of the skin sufficient to produce wheals or urticarial lesions with itching, and which have the purpuric hue.

Purpura (*F.*). **P. hémorrhagique,** purpura hemorrhagica. **P. simple,** simple purpura. **P. de Werlhoff,** purpura hæmorrhagica.

Purpuræ'mia (*L.*) [αἷμα]. Malarial fever with renal hæmorrhage.

Purpurfieber or **Purpurfrieseln** (*G.*). Purpura.

Purpu'ric. *L.* purpuricus; *F.* purpurique. Pertaining to purple or to purpura. **P. fe'ver** or **P. malig'nant fe'ver,** cerebro-spinal fever.

Pur'purin. Prout's name for red coloring matter found in the urine of some rheumatic patients.

Purpurine (*F.*). $C_{20}H_{10}O_7$. A coloring principle found in madder.

Pur'ring thrill. The peculiar thrill felt in an aneurism.

Pur'ring tre'mor. *F.* frémissement

cataire. A peculiar thrill felt over the heart in certain cases of valvular disease.

Pur'siness. Obesity with dyspnœa.

Purs'lane. *Portulaca oleracea*, L.

Pur'ulence. *L.* purulentia; *G.* Purulenz; *I.* purulenza. Condition of a part producing pus.

Pur'ulent. *L.* purulentus; *G.* eiternd; *I.* purulento. Containing, resembling, or producing pus. P. fe'ver, fever accompanying suppuration. P. infec'tion, septicæmia or pyæmia.

Pur'uloid. Resembling pus.

P. U. S., abbv. for United States Pharmacopœia.

Pus (*L.*) [πῦον]. *G.* Eiter. A yellowish opaque fluid containing leucocytes, called pus-corpuscles, a product of inflammation.

Pus'sy wil'low. *Salix nigra*, Marsh.

Pustel (*G.*). Pustule; — ausschlag or — flechte, impetigo; — krätze, scabies.

Pustola (*L.*). Pustule.

Pus'tula (*L.*). pl. æ. Pustule. P. aleppen'sis, Aleppo button. P. gangræno'sa, or P. liv'ida, or P. malig'na, anthrax.

Pus'tulant. An irritant affecting isolated parts of the skin, giving rise to pustules.

Pus'tular. *L.* pustulosus; *F.* pustuleux, euse; *G.* pustulös; *I.* pustuloso. Resembling, relating to, or having, pustules.

Pustula'tion. Formation of pustules.

Pus'tule. *L.* pustula; *G.* Pustel, Eiterbeule; *I.* pustola. An elevation of the epithelium caused by a small collection of pus beneath.

Pustule maligne (*F.*). Anthrax.

Pustulös (*G.*). Pustular.

Pus'tulous. Pustular.

Puta'men (*L.*). The outer zone or arteulus of the nucleus lenticularis of the brain, distinguished from the others by its larger size and dark reddish color.

Putrefac'tion [putris, facio] *F.* putrefaction; *G.* Fäulniss; *I.* putrefazione. Decomposition of dead organic matter, with production of unpleasant odor, due to various forms of bacteria.

Putreficiren (*G.*). To putrefy.

Putres'cent. *L.* putrescens; *G.* faulend. Undergoing putrefaction.

Putrescen'tia (*L.*). Putrescence, putrefaction.

Putrescenza (*I.*). Putrefaction.

Putrescibil'ity. *F.* putrescibilité. Capacity for undergoing putrefaction.

Putres'cine. $C_4H_{12}N_2$. Non-poisonous ptomaine, limpid, slightly oily liquid, of spermatic odor, boiling at 135° C. without alteration.

Putresciren (*G.*). To putrefy.

Pu'trid. *L.* putridus; *F.* putride; *G.* fäulig; *I.* putrido. Affected with, or resembling, putrefaction. P. fe'ver, typhus fever.

Putrid'ity. *L.* putriditas; *F.* putridité; *G.* Putridität, Fäule; *I.* putridità. Condition of putrefaction.

Pu'trilage. *G.* Jauche; *I.* putrilaggine. Putrescent, gangrenous, pultaceous matter.

Put'ty-root. *Aplectrum hyemale*, Nutt.; an orchidaceous plant with a mucilaginous root; indigenous.

Pyæ'mia (*L.*) [πῦον, αἷμα]. *F.* pyohémie; *G.* Pyamie; *I.* piemia. A febrile affection due to absorption of pus or pus-poison, and characterized by the production of metastatic abscesses or diffuse inflammations in various organs.

Pyarthro'sis (*L.*) [πῦον, ἄρθρον]. *F.* pyarthrose. Formation of pus in a joint.

Pycnan'themum inca'num, Michx. Wild basil, mountain mint; a labiate herb, indigenous to the U. S.; resembling horsemint in properties.

Pycnan'themum linifo'lium, Pursh. Virginia thyme, indigenous to the eastern and southern U. S.; uses same as above.

Pycno'sis (*L.*) [πυκνόω]. A thickening, inspissation.

Pyeli'tis [πύελος]. *F.* pyélite; *I.* pielite. Inflammation of the pelvis and calices of the kidney.

Pyelocysti'tis [κύστις]. Inflammation of the urinary bladder, with pyelitis.

Pyelom'eter [πύελος, μέτρον]. Pelvimeter.

Pyelo-nephri'tis [νεφρός]. *F.* pyélonephrite; *I.* pielo-nefrite. Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney, extending to the substance of the organ.

Py'elos or **Py'elus** [πύελος]. Pelvis.

Pyem'esis (*L.*) [πῦον, ἔμεσις]. A vomiting of pus.

Pye'sis (*L.*) [πύησις]. Suppuration.

Pygmæ'us (*L.*) [πυγμαῖος]. Dwarf.

Pygodid'ymus (*L.*) [πυγή, δίδυμος]. Dipygus.

Pygom'elus (*L.*) [μέλος]. *F.* pygomèle; *I.* pigomelo. A monster with one or two supernumerary lower extremities.

Pygop'agus (*L.*) [πήγνυμι]. *F.* pygopage; *I.* pigopago. A double monster, the two bodies united by the sacrum.

Pygo-parasit'icus (*L.*). A variety of pygopagus, one fœtus being a parasite.

Py'ic [πύον]. *L.* pyicus. Purulent.

Py'in [πύον]. *F.* pyine. A proteid obtained from pus, a metalbumin.

Pylæ'ma (*L.*) [πύλη, αἷμα]. Blood of the portal vein.

Pylemphrax'is (*L.*) [πύλη, ἔμφραξις]. Obstruction of the portal vein.

Pylephlebi'tis [φλέψ]. *F.* pyléphlébite; *I.* pileflebite. Inflammation of the portal vein.

Pylethrombo'sis (*L.*) [θρόμβος]. Thrombosis of the portal vein.

Pylophlebi'tis. Pylephlebitis.

Pylore (*F.*). Pylorus.

Pylorec'tomy [πυλωρός, ἐκτομή]. *F.* pylorectomie; *G.* Pylorektomie. Excision of the pylorus.

Pylor'ic [πυλωρός]. *L.* pyloricus; *F.* pylorique; *I.* pilorico. Pertaining to the pylorus. **P. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria pylorica; *F.* artère pylorique; *I.* arteria pilorica. Branch of hepatic artery distributed to pyloric orifice of stomach; usually extends along lesser curvature, anastomosing with the gastric artery. Some limit the term to a special twig supplying the pylorus only, calling the anastomotic branch the arteria coronaria ventriculi dextri. **P. glands.** *L.* glandulæ pyloricæ; *G.* Pylorusdrüsen. Those situated near pyloric orifice of stomach. **P. mus'cle:** see *Pylorus*. **P. or'ifice,** pylorus. **P. plex'us,** branches of hepatic plexus upon the pyloric artery. **P. valve,** fold of mucous membrane guarding the pylorus. **P. vein,** runs along lesser curvature of stomach and discharges into portal vein.

Pyloroclei'sis (*L.*) [κλεῖσις]. Obstruction of the pylorus.

Pylorosteno'sis (*L.*) [στένωσις]. Constriction of the pyloric orifice.

Pylo'rus (*L.*) [πυλωρός]. *L.* janitor; *F.* pilore; *G.* Pförtner; *I.* piloro. The opening by which the stomach communicates with the duodenum, guarded by a strong sphincter muscle. **P. pro'prius,** pyloric valve.

Pylorusdrüsen (*G.*). Pyloric glands.

Pylorusgegend (*G.*). Pyloric region.

Pyoblen'nicus (*L.*) [πύον, βλέννα]. Muco-purulent.

Pyoblennorrhœ'a (*L.*) [βλέννος, ῥέω]. Muco-purulent discharge.

Pyoceno'sis (*L.*) [κένωσις]. A discharging of pus.

Pyochez'ia (*L.*) [χέζω]. Discharge of pus by the bowel.

Pyocœ'lia (*L.*) [κοιλία]. Pus in the abdominal cavity.

Pyocol'pos (*L.*) [κόλπος]. Pus in the vagina.

Pyocy'anin [πύον, κύανος]. *F.* pyocyanine. Substance extracted from blue pus, soluble in chloroform, colored red by sulphuric acid, blue by alkalies; doubtfully classed among leucomaïnes.

Pyocys'tis (*L.*) [κύστις]. An encysted collection of pus, a vomica.

Pycœde'ma (*L.*) [οἴδημα]. Infiltration with pus.

Pyoem'esis. Pyemesis.

Pyogen'esis (*L.*) [γεννάω]. Suppuration.

Pyogen'ic or **Pyogenet'ic.** Pus-producing, suppurative.

Pyohæmie (*G.*). Pyæmia.

Pyohémie (*F.*). Pyæmia

Py'oid [πύον]. Resembling pus.

Pyokolpos (*G.*). Pyocolpos.

Pyome'tra (*L.*) [πύον, μήτρα]. *F.* pyomètre. Pus in the uterus.

Py'on [πύον]. Pus.

Pyonephro'sis (*L.*) [νεφρός]. *F.* pyonéphrose; *I.* pionefrosi. Acute interstitial nephritis, with formation of abscess.

Pyopericar'dium (*L.*). Pus in the pericardium.

Pyoperitoni'tis. Suppurative peritonitis.

Pyophthal'mia (*L.*) [ὀφθαλμός]. Production of pus in the eye.

Pyopla'nia (*L.*) [πλανάω]. Purulent infiltration.

Pyopneumotho'rax [πνεῦμα, θώραξ]. *I.* piopneumotorace. Pneumothorax with empyema. **P., subphren'ic,** Leyden, when the collection of pus is beneath the diaphragm; false pneumothorax.

Pyopoë'sis or **Pyopoi'esis** *L.* [– –] Suppuration.

Pyop'tysis *L.* [– –]. Expectoration of pus.

Pyorrhœ'a *L.* [–ē'a] *F.* pyorrhée; *G.* Eiterfluss. Purulent discharge or continued flow. **P. alveola'ris,** inflammation of the gums and upper part of the alveolodental membrane, with purulent discharge, Riggs's disease.

Pyosal'pinx [–sal'–]. A collection of pus in the Fallopian tube.

Pyosapræ'mia *L.* [–sa–prē'–] Infection of the blood with putrid pus.

Py'oscope. An apparatus to determine the proportion of fat in milk.

Pyo'sis *L.* Suppuration.

Pyotho'rax [–thō'–] Empyema.

Pyotu'ria *L.* [–tū'–] Pyuria.

Py'ra *L.* [–ra]. Fever, anthrax.

Pyr'amid [–ramid]. *L.* pyramis; *F.*, *G.* Pyramide; *I.* piramide. Term applied to several conical structures, particularly the following: **P. of cerebel'lum,** lobule of inferior surface of vermis of cerebellum. **P-s. of Fer'rein.** *F.* pyramides de Ferrein; *G.* Ferrein'sche Pyramiden. Conoidal prolongations of the medullary substance of the kidney which pass up into the cortical part. Ferrein appears to have applied the name to separate conical areas which appeared in his preparations, now known to be caused by imperfect injection. Sometimes used for the entire system of tubules tributary to a single straight tubule. **P. of Lalouette',** P. of thyroid gland. **P. of Mal'acarne,** vermiform process, inferior. **P-s. of Malpig'hi:** see *Malpighian pyramids.* **P-s. of medul'la oblonga'ta.** *F.* pyramides bulbaires. Term applied to columns of medulla oblongata, especially to that one which continues the anterior column of the cord. **P., poste'rior,** clava. **P. of thy'roid gland.** *L.* pyramis glandulæ thyroideæ. A third lobe sometimes found arising from the isthmus or the adjacent portion of the right or left lobe. **P. of tym'panum.** *L.* eminentia pyramidalis. A small bony eminence in the tympanum, behind the fenestra ovalis, enclosing the stapedius muscle. **P-s. of Wis'tar,** spheno-occipital synchondrosis.

Pyram'idal. Shaped like or relating to a pyramid. In French used substantively for the piriformes muscle, 2, the cuneiform bone of the wrist. **P. angle,** pyramidal angle of Quatrefages: anterior. **P. bone,** cuneiform bone of wrist. **P. cat'aract,** cataracta pyramidalis. **P. em'inence.** *L.* pyramis vestibuli. Upper part of crista vestibuli, inner ear. **P. lay'er, large.** *L.* stratum cellularum pyramidalium. Third layer of cortex of brain, according to Meynert, lying immediately under the small pyramidal layer; about 1 mm thick, and characterized by large pyramidal cells separated into columns by bundles of nerve fibres. **P. lay'er, small.** *G.* Schicht der kleinen Pyramidzellen. Second layer of cortex of brain, according to Meynert, lying immediately beneath the molecular layer, about 0.25 mm thick, and characterized by a large number of small pyramidal nerve cells with branching processes. **P. nu'cleus,** nucleus olivæ accessorius medialis. **P. papil'læ,** conical papillæ. **P. proc'ess of cu'boid.** *F.* apophyse pyramidale du cuboïde. The somewhat elongated postero-interno-inferior angle of the bone. **P. proc'ess of pal'ate-bone.** *L.* processus pyramidalis; *F.* apophyse ptérygoïdienne; *G.* Pyramidenfortsatz; *I.* tuberosità del palatino. Portion fitting into notch between the pterygoid plates. **P. si'nus of lar'ynx,** sinus pyriformis. **P. tract.** *G.* Pyramidenbahn; *I.* cordoni delle piramide. A tract of motor-fibres connecting central convolutions of brain and spinal cord. It occupies the anterior two-thirds of posterior limb of internal capsule, then the middle two-fifths of the crusta; in the pons it divides into a series of bundles which in the medulla form the anterior pyramid. At the decussation of the pyramids one bundle (*crossed p. t.*) passes over to the lateral column of the opposite side of the cord, while the remainder (*direct p. t.*) continues downward in the anterior column of same side.

Pyramidal de l'abdomen (*F.*). Pyramidalis abdominis.

Pyramidal de la cuisse (*F.*). Pyramis.

Pyramidal du nez (*F.*). Pyramidalis nasi.

Pyramida'le (*L.*). 1. Cuneiform bone of wrist. 2. Trapezoid bone of wrist.

Pyramida'lis (*L.*). Pyramidal, applied to several muscles having a conical or triangular shape, as the following: **P. abdom'inis.** *F.* muscle pyramidal. A muscle of variable size arising from front of pubis and inserted into linea alba; it appears to be a vestige of a muscle which in marsupials closes the mouth of the ab-

dominal pouch. **P. auric'ulæ**, a few fibres of the tragicus muscle passing to process of helix. **P. fem'oris**, pyriformis. **P. Jun'gii**, pyramidalis auriculæ. **P. men'ti**, depressor anguli oris. **P. na'rium**, levator labii superioris alæque nasi [Santorini]. **P. na'si**. *F.* muscle pyramidal; *G.* Nasenrückenmuskel. A small muscle at root of nose, often considered as a continuation of frontalis. Its fibres arise from the skin, and are blended below with the compressor naris.

Pyramidalstaar (*G.*). Cataracta pyramidalis.

Pyramide (*F.*), pl. **es**. Pyramid; petrous portion of temporal bone. **P.-s. bulbaires**, pyramids of medulla oblongata. **P. postérieure**, upper part of column of Goll, belonging to the medulla oblongata. **P. postérieure du cervelet**, restiform body.

Pyramide (*G.*). Pyramid. **P., hintere**, funiculus gracilis. In composition often **Pyramiden**, as follows: **—bahn**, pyramidal tract: **— bein**, cuneiform bone of wrist; **— blutleiter**, petrosal sinus; **— bündel**, pyramidal tract; **— fortsatz**, pyramidal process, pyramid of Ferrein; **— kern**, nucleus of the pyramid; **— kreuzung**, decussation of the pyramids; **— seitenstrangbahn** or **— strang**, crossed pyramidal tract: see *Pyramidal tracts*; **— vorderstrang** or **— vorderstrangbahn**, direct pyramidal tract: see *Pyramidal tract*; **— zapfen**, upper end of anterior pyramid of medulla oblongata.

Pyram'ides (*L.*), pl. of **Pyramis**. Pyramids. **P. re'num**, Malpighi, pyramids of; papillæ of kidney.

Pyr'amid-flower or **P.-plant**. American columbo, *Frasera carolinensis*, Walt.; bark tonic, febrifuge.

Pyramidzellenschicht (*G.*). Pyramidal layer, large.

Pyr'amis (*L.*) [πυραμίς]. Pyramid; applied to some objects of pyramidal shape without qualification, as: 1, petrous portion of temporal bone; 2, anterior pyramid of medulla oblongata. **P. latera'lis**, restiform body. **P. poste'rior**, fasciculus teres. **P. thyroi'dei**, pyramid of thyroid. **P. ver'mis accesso'ria**. *G.* Nebenpyramide. Small accessory lobule of the inferior vermiform process of cerebellum, sometimes seen at side of main lobe. **P. vestib'uli**, pyramidal eminence.

Pyrec'tic. Pyretic.

Pyrenæ'mia (*L.*) [πυρήν, αἷμα]. The presence of nucleated red corpuscles in the blood.

Pyrenoi'des (*L.*). Odontoid process.

Pyrèthre (*F.*). Pyrethrum. **P. allemande**, German pellitory. **P. du Caucase**, Persian pellitory.

Pyre'thrum. *F.* pyrèthre officinal; *G.* Bertramwurzel; *I.* piretro. 1. The root of *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, DC.; sialagogue. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*: see also *German pellitory*. **P. car'neum**, Bieb., grows in western Asia; the flowers are used for killing insects: see *Persian insect powder*. **P. cinerariæfo'lium**, Trev., botanical source of Dalmatian insect powder. **P. Parthe'nium**, Smith, *Matricaria parthenium*, L., a perennial European herb: see *Feverfew*. **P. ro'seum**, Bieb., habitat and uses same as *P. carneum*. **P. Tanace'tum**, DC., *Tanacetum Balsamita*, L.

Pyret'ic [πυρετός]. *L.* pyreticus; *F.* pyrétique; *G.* pyretisch, fieberhaft; *I.* piretico. Pertaining to, or affected with, fever.

Pyretogen'esis (*L.*) [γεννάω]. Production of fever.

Pyretol'ogy [πυρετός, λόγος]. *L.* pyretologia; *F.* pyrétologie; *G.* Fieberlehre; *I.* piretologia. The doctrine of fever and fevers.

Pyrex'ia (*L.*) [πῦρ, ἔχω]. Fever. **Pyrex'ial**, febrile.

Pyr'idine. C_5H_5N. A colorless, mobile liquid, of a peculiar penetrating odor and a burning taste; soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, forming well-defined salts with acids; one of the derivatives of coal-tar; recommended for inhalation as a remedy for asthma.

Pyrifor'mis (*L.*). Pear-shaped; relating to the pyriformis muscle. **P. fas'cia**, that part of pelvic fascia covering internal surface of pyriformis muscle. **P. mus'cle**. *L.* pyramidalis femoris; *F.* pyramidal; *G.* Birnmuskel. A muscle of the hip arising from anterior surface of sacrum, passing out of pelvis by great sciatic notch, and inserted into great trochanter.

Pyr'mont. Watering-place near Hannover, Germany; waters chalybeate and effervescent saline.

Pyroacet'ic e'ther or **spir'it**. Acetone.

Pyrocat'echin. One of the products of the dry distillation of catechu.

Pyrocome'nic ac'id. C_6H_4O An acid derivative of meconic acid.

Pyrodex'trin. A brown, tasteless, odorless compound, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; the product of the action of heat (220° to 230° C.) upon starch.

Pyr'odine. A white crystalline powder, sparingly soluble in cold water, nearly tasteless, contains acetyl-phenyl-hydrozin, $C_6H_5N_2H_2(C_2H_3O)$, introduced as an antipyretic in doses of 8–12 grains.

Pyrogal'lic ac'id. $C_6H_6O_3$. *L.* acidum pyrogallicum; *F.* acide pyrogallique; *G.* Brenzgallsaure; *I.* acido pirogallico. Pyrogallol; a white, crystalline, bitter, soluble product of the action of heat upon gallic acid; prepared from extract of galls by sublimation; externally applied in treatment of certain skin diseases, largely used in the arts.

Pyrogal'lol. Pyrogallic acid.

Pyrogen'ic [πῦρ, γεννάω] Heat-producing; term applied to substances which will cause increased bodily temperature when introduced into the circulation.

Pyroguai'acin. $C_{13}H_{14}O$. A crystallizable product of the dry distillation of guaiaretic acid.

Pyr'ola umbella'ta, Willd. *F.* pyrole ombellée. *Chimaphila umbellata,* Nutt.

Pyro'leum (*L.*) An oil obtained by action of heat. **P. anima'le,** animal oil. **P. junip'eri** [P. Dan.] or **P. oxyce'dri,** oil of cade. **P. pe'træ** [P. Dan.], petroleum, crude. **P. pi'ni,** tar. **P. suc'cini,** oil of amber.

Pyrolig'neous [πῦρ, lignum]. Obtained from wood by action of heat. **P. ac'id.** *L.* acidum pyrolignosum; *F.* acide pyroligneux; *G.* Holzessigsaure; *I.* acido pirolegnoso. One of the products of the destructive distillation of wood; purified from tarry and oily empyreumatic products, it becomes the acetic acid of the pharmacopœias. **P. al'cohol,** methyl alcohol. **P. spir'it,** methylic alcohol. **P. vin'egar,** wood vinegar.

Pyrol'usite. Native black oxide of manganese; manganese dioxide.

Pyrol'ysis (*L.*) [λύσις] Dry distillation, decomposing by heat.

Pyroma'nia (*L.*) [μανία] *F.* pyromanie; *G.* Feuerwuth; *I.* piromania. Insane desire to produce fires; incendiary monomania.

Pyr'omel. Treacle.

Pyro-o'leous ammo'nium car'bonate. *L.* ammonium carbonicum pyrooleosum; *F.* carbonate ammoniaque empyreumatique. 1. A mixture of ammonium carbonate with from 1 to 5 per cent of rectified animal oil. 2. The sublimate obtained by distilling stag-horns, bones, or other animal products; stimulant and antispasmodic.

Pyrophlyctide sporadique (*F.*). Anthrax.

Pyrophlyc'tis (*L.*) [πῦρ, φλυκτίς] *F.* pyrophlyctide; *G.* Feuerbeule. Ulcer, endemic.

Pyropho'bia (*L.*) [φόβος] Morbid dread of fire.

Pyrophos'phas (*L.*). Pyrophosphate. **P. fer'rico-so'dicus** [Cod.], sodio-ferric pyrophosphate. **P. fer'ricus cum citra'te ammoni'aco** [Cod.], ammonio-ferric citro-pyrophosphate. **P. na'tricus** [P. Neer], or **P. so'dicus** [Cod.], sodium pyrophosphate.

Pyrophos'phate. *L.* pyrophosphas; *F.* pyrophosphate; *G.* Pyrophosphat; *I.* pirofosfato. A salt formed by the combination of pyrophosphoric acid with a base.

Pyrophosphate (*F.*). Pyrophosphate. **P. de fer citro-ammoniacal,** ammonio-ferric citro-pyrophosphate. **P. de soude,** sodium pyrophosphate.

Pyrophosphor'ic ac'id. $H_4P_2O_7$. A semi-crystalline or soft vitreous acid substance intermediate between meta- and ortho-phosphoric acids, formed by the action of heat upon ordinary phosphoric acid, and by other chemical reactions; in combination with bases it forms pyrophosphates.

Py'ropuncture. Puncturing with red-hot needles.

Pyro'sis (*L.*) [πυρόω]. *I.* pirosi. Disease characterized by burning pain in the stomach extending up the œsophagus, with eruction of watery fluid, often insipid, but sometimes acid.

Pyrot'ic [πυρόω] *L.* pyroticus; *G.* pyrotisch. Caustic, burning.

Pyroxil'ic spir'it. Methylic alcohol.

Pyrox'ylin [πῦρ, ξύλον] *L.* pyroxylinum; *F.* fulmi-coton; *G.* Collodiumwolle; *I.* pirosilina. A product of the action of sulphuric and nitric acids, in certain proportions, upon cotton; chemically, it is dinitro-cellulose, and is soluble in a mixture of ether and alcohol, forming collodion.

Pyrox'ylum [P. Belg.]. Pyroxylin.

Pyr'rhopine. Chelerythrine.

Pyr'rol. C_4H_5N. An alkaline, volatile, colorless liquid, of agreeable odor and burning taste, slightly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol or ether; a constituent of empyreumatic animal oil and of coal tar, and is a product of the dry distillation of ammonium saccharate and mucate. **P. tetri'odide,** iodol.

Py'rus. A genus of *Rosaceæ*. **P. america'na,** DC., *Sorbus americana*, Marsh. **P. aucupa'ria,** Gærtn., *Sorbus aucuparia*, L. **P. commu'nis,** L., pear-tree, indigenous to parts of Asia and Europe, extensively cultivated for its excellent fruit. **P. Cydo'nia,** L., *Cydonia vulgaris*, Pers. **P. ma'lus,** L., apple-tree, native of the temperate regions of Europe and Asia, naturalized in the U. S.; extensively cultivated for its well-known agreeable fruit. **P. sambucifo'lia,** Cham. et Schlecht., *Sorbus sambucifolia*, Roem.

Pythogen'ic fe'ver. Enteric fever.

Pyu'ria (*L.*) [*πύον, οὐρέω*]. *F.* pyurie; *G.* Eiterharnen; *I.* piuria. Passage of pus in the urine.

Q.

Q. l., abbv. for **Quan'tum li'bet** (*L.*), as much as is requisite.

Q. p., abbv. for **Quan'tum pla'cet** (*L.*), as much as you please.

Q. s., abbv. for **Quan'tum sa'tis** or **Quantum sufficit** (*L.*), a sufficient quantity.

Quack [*Dan.* qvockke]. *F.* charlatan; *G.* Quacksalber; *I.* ciarlatano. One who publicly professes to have knowledge and skill which he does not possess.

Quack'ery. *F.* charlatanisme; *G.* Quacksalberei; *I.* ciarlatanismo. The course pursued by a quack.

Quacksalber (*G.*). Quack doctor; — **ei,** quackery.

Quaddel (*G.*). Pimple, blotch.

Quader (*G.*). Precuneus.

Quadran'gular lobe. Antero-superior + antero-median lobe: see *Lobes of cerebellum*.

Quadran'gular mem'brane. Membrana quadrangularis.

Quad'rate car'tilages. *L.* cartilagines quadratæ. Small quadrangular plates frequently found in alæ of nose.

Quad'rate lobe. Lobus quadrangularis of cerebellum: see also *Lobes of liver*.

Quad'rate lob'ule. *L.* præcuneus; *F.* avant coin, lobule quadrilatère; *G.* Vorzwickel. A small quadrilateral lobule on median surface of hemispheres, bounded in front by ascending portion of calloso-marginal sulcus, behind by parieto-occipital fissure, below by subparietal sulcus; is a continuation of superior parietal convolution.

Quadrato (*I.*). Quadratus. **Q. del labbro inferiore,** depressor labii inferioris. **Q. lombare,** quadratus lumborum.

Quadra'tus (*L.*). *F.* carré; *I.* quadrato. Square. 1. Quadratus femoris. 2. Quadratus lumborum [Cones]. **Q. dor'si,** quadratus lumborum. **Q. fem'oris,** a flat oblong muscle arising from tuberosity of ischium, inserted upon tubercle of quadratus on the femur. **Q. ge'næ,** platysma myoides. **Q. la'bii inferio'ris,** depressor labii inferioris. **Q. la'bii superio'ris,** Henle's name for combined levator labii

superioris alaeque nasi — levator labii superioris proprius — zygomaticus minor, these different portions being respectively named the angular, infraorbital, and zygomatic heads. **Q. lumbo'rum**, a flat squarish muscle of the loins composed of three portions: ilio-costal, arising from crest of ilium — ilio-lumbar ligament, inserted on 12th rib; ilio-transverse, arising from crest of ilium, inserted on transverse processes of lumbar vertebræ; transverso-costal, arising from those processes, inserted on 12th rib. **Q. men'ti**, depressor labii inferioris. **Q. plan'tæ**, flexor accessorius plantæ. **Q. ra'dii**, pronator quadratus. **Q. supe'rior**, quadratus labii superioris.

Quad'riceps (*L.*). Having four heads. **Q. exten'sor cru'ris**, powerful extensor muscle of anterior and lateral aspects of thigh, having four portions: **rectus femoris**, spindle-shaped and bipenniform, arising by two heads from anterior inferior spine of ilium, and just above acetabulum; **vastus externus**, from outer lip of linea aspera; **vastus internus**, from inner lip of same; **cruræus**, from anterior surface of femur. These unite in a tendon which passes over front of knee-joint, invests patella, and is inserted into tuberosity of tibia. **Q. su'ræ**, combined gastrocnemius (2 heads), soleus, and plantaris, considered as a single muscle.

Quadricepssehne (*G.*). Ligamentum patellæ.

Quadrigem'inal bodies or tu'bercles. *L.* quadrigemina tubercula; *I.* quadrigemelli tubercoli. Corpora quadrigemina.

Quadrigem'inus bra'chii (*L.*). Biceps brachii.

Quadrigem'inus cap'itis (*L.*). Sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle [Krause].

Quadrilatère perforé (*F.*). Anterior perforated space.

Quadristerna'lis (*L.*). Quartisternal.

Quad'ruplets. Four children produced at one birth.

Quäken (*G.*). To quack; vagitus.

Quagliamento (*I.*). 1. Coagulation. 2. Rennet.

Quaglio (*I.*). 1. Abomasus. 2. Rennet.

Quai: see *Ala, pl.*

Qua'ker black drop. Vinegar of opium.

Qua'ker but'tons. Nux vomica.

Qual'itative. *F.* qualitatif; *G.* qualitativ; *I.* qualitativo: see *Analysis.*

Quamash'. Camass, prairie turnip, *Camassia esculenta*, Lindl.; indigenous; root used by the Indians for food.

Quan'titative. *F.* quantitatif; *G.* quantitativ; *I.* quantitativo: see *Analysis.*

Quantiv'alence [valeo]. *F.* valence; *G.* Quantivalenz; *I.* quantivalenza. Comparative chemical affinity. Univalent bodies satisfy chemical affinity atom for atom; a bivalent atom satisfies two univalents; a trivalent atom, three, etc.

Quarantäne (*G.*). Quarantine; — **gesetz**, quarantine regulation.

Quarantainaire (*F.*). *I.* quarantenario. Relating to quarantine.

Quarantaine (*F.*). Quarantine.

Quar'antine [*L.* quadraginta]. *F.* quarantaine; *G.* Quarantäne; *I.* quarantina. 1. Period of forty days. 2. System of inspection, and treatment if found necessary, of ships or other conveyances, with their passengers and cargo, for the purpose of preventing the entrance of contagions or infections disease into a place or country. 3. Period of detention and isolation of ships or persons suspected of being infected. 4. The place at which ships or persons are detained: see also *Shot-gun quarantine.*

Quar'tan a'gue or **fe'ver.** Form of malarial fever in which the paroxysm occurs every fourth day.

Quar'ter-crack. Cleft or fissure of hoof on inside of fore foot of the horse.

Quar'ter e'vil or **ill.** Sympathetic anthrax.

Quartister'nal. *L.* quadristernalis. Fourth segment of fœtal sternum.

Quas'sia. *F.* quassie de la Jamaique, *G.* Quassienholz; *I.* legno di quassia. The wood of *Picræna excelsa*, Lindl. (*Quassia excelsa*, Swartz); a stomachic tonic, without astringency. **Q. ama'ra.** *L.* lignum quassiæ; *F.* quassie amère; *G., I.* Quassia. 1. The wood of *Quassia amara*, L., a large shrub or small tree indigenous to Surinam. 2. The wood of *Picræna excelsa*, Jamaica quassia, is the official *quassia* of the U. S. and B. P.; the Cod. admits both *Picræna excelsa* and *Quassia amara*; the P. G. permits the use of either indifferently. **Q.-bark**, bark of *Picræna excelsa* (quassia-bark of Jamaica) or of *Quassia amara* (quassia-bark of Surinam); medicinal properties like those of the wood. **Q. cups**, vessels turned out of quassia-wood, in the form of cups or goblets. They yield for a long time the bitter principle to water, and are used as a

ready means of furnishing a weak infusion of quassia. **Q. excel'sa**, Swartz, *Picræna excelsa*, Lindl. **Q. Simaru'ba**, L. f., *Simaruba officinalis*, DC. **Q.-wood**, quassia.

Quassia amère (*F.*). Quassia amara.

Quassia de la Jamaïque (*F.*). Quassia.

Quas'siæ lig'num [B. P.] (*L.*). Quassia.

Quassiaextrakt (*G.*). Extract of quassia.

Quassienholz (*G.*). Quassia.

Quas'sin. *F.* quassine; *I.* quassina. A crystallizable, bitter principle obtained from quassia.

Quastengeflecht (*G.*). Pampiniform plexus.

Quatre bois sudorifiques (*F.*). Guaiacum, sassafras, sarsaparilla, and smilax.

Quatre fruits (*F.*). Dates, jujubes, figs, and raisins or dried prunes.

Quatre maitres (suture de) (*F.*). Suture of the Four Masters.

Quatre semences (*F.*). Anise-, fennel-, caraway-, and cumin-fruits.

Quatrefages, an'gle of. Parietal angle.

Quatrième (*F.*). Fourth. **Q. circonvolution temporale**, occipito-temporal convolution, inferior. **Q. fessier**, scansorius. **Q. paire (de nerfs crâniens)**, pathetic nerves. **Q. sillon temporal**, collateral fissure.

Quebra'chine. $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$. *F.* québrachine. An alkaloid isolated by Hesse from quebracho.

Quebra'cho [*Sp.* quebrar hacho]. The bark of *Aspidosperma quebracho*, Schlecht.; recommended for the relief of cardiac and asthmatic dyspnœa. **Q. blan'co**, *Aspidosperma quebracho*. **Q. colora'do**, name given in the Argentine Republic to *Loxopterygium lorentzii*, Grise.

Quecke (*G.*). Triticum. In composition **Quecken**, as, — **extrakt**, extract of triticum; — **wurzel**, triticum.

Quecksilber (*G.*). Quicksilver, mercury; — **albuminat**, albuminate of mercury; — **carbolat**, mercuric carbolate; — **chlorid**, mercuric chloride; — **chlorür**, mercurous chloride; — **chlorür, durch Dampf bereitetes**, hydrargyrum chloratum vapore paratum; — **cyanid**, mercuric cyanide; — **jodür**, mercurous iodide; — **jodid**, mercuric iodide; — **krankheit**, mercurialism; — **mittel**, mercurials; — **nitratsalbe**, ointment of nitrate of mercury; — **pflaster**, mercurial plaster; — **sulfid**, mercuric sulphide; — **tannat**, mercurous tannate; — **zittern**, mercurial tremor.

Queen of the mead'ows. *Spiræa ulmaria*, L.

Queen's delight' or **Queen's root.** *Stillingia sylvatica*, L.

Quellmeissel (*G.*). Uterine dilator.

Quellkegel (*G.*). Conical dilator.

Quendel (*G.*). Wild thyme, *Thymus serpyllum*, L.

Quer, er, e, es (*G.*). Transverse, cross. **Q. Antlitzarterie**, transverse facial artery; **Q. Bauchmuskel**, transversalis abdominis; **Q. Mittellinie des Sehfeldes**, that line of the visual field upon which are seen all outer points that image themselves on the central horizontal lines of demarcation (mittlere Querschnitte) of the retina; **Q. Nackenschlagader** or **Q. Nackenpulsader**, transverse cervical artery; **Q. Schulterblattschlagader** or **Q. Schulterblattpulsader**, suprascapular artery; **Q. Sohlenmuskel**, transversus pedis. Also, in composition, as, — **achse**, transverse axis; — **bänder**, inscriptiones tendineæ; — **band**, transverse ligament; — **bettlage**, lithotomy position assumed by women in labor; — **blutleiter**, lateral sinus; — **bruch**, transverse fracture: see *Fracture;* — **disparates Punktpaar**, a pair of points lying on corresponding horizontal lines of demarcation (Querschnitte), but on disparate verticals (Längsschnitte); — **durchmesser**, transverse diameter; — **durchschnitt**, transverse section; — **ebenen** or — **schnittebenen**, planes passed through the horizontal lines of demarcation and the crossing-point of lines of direction. The mittlere Querebene der Sehraumes is the plane dividing visual space into an upper and a lower half; — **faserschicht**: see *Stratum profundum pontis* and *Stratum superficiale pontis;* — **faserzüge**, deep arcuate fibres of medulla oblongata; — **fortsatz**, transverse process; — **furche**, transverse furrow; — **gestreifter Muskel**, striated muscle; — **grimmdarm**, transverse colon: see *Colon;* — **grimmdarmgekröse**, transverse mesocolon; — **horopter**, horopter of horizontals; — **lage**, transverse presentation; — **linie**, Krause's membrane: see *Disks of muscle-fibre;* — **muskel des Ohres**, transversus auriculæ; — **naht**, transverse suture; — **scheibe**, principal disk: see *Disks of muscle-fibre;*

— schlitz, transverse fissure; — schnitt, transverse section; — schnitte: see *Lines of demarcation*; — schnittsmyelitis: see *Transverse myelitis*; — spalte, transverse fissure; — stand, transverse position; — strich, miscarriage; — wunde, transverse wound.

Quercet'ic ac'id. $C_{11}H_{10}O_7$. *F.* acide quercétique; *I.* acido quercetico. Product of the action of potassa upon quercetin.

Quer'cetin. $C_{27}H_{30}O_{17}$. *F.* quercétine; *I.* quercetina. A neutral principle resulting from the decomposition of the glucoside quercitrin by acids.

Quercia (*L.*). Oak.

Quer'cit. $C_6H_{12}O$. *F.*, *I.* quercite. The name given to the saccharine matter contained in acorns.

Quercitan'nic ac'id. $C_{15}H_{10}O_9$. *F.* acide quercitannique; *I.* acido quercitannico. The variety of tannin found in oak-bark; differs from gallotannic acid in not being convertible into gallic or pyrogallic acid.

Quercit'rin. $C_{18}H_{16}O_{11}$. *F.* quercitrine; *I.* quercitrina. A crystallizable glucoside, the coloring principle of black-oak bark and some other vegetable products.

Quercit'ron. The inner portion of the bark of the black oak, *Quercus tinctoria*, Bart.; largely employed in the arts for dyeing and tanning.

Quer'cus (*L.*). Oak; a genus of trees or shrubs, Nat. Ord. *Cupulifera*. Q. Æ'gilops, native of the Levant, the principal source of valonia. Q. al'ba, indigenous to the U. S.: see *White oak*. Q. ballo'ta, grows in Morocco and yields large edible acorns, from which an oil resembling olive oil may be expressed. Q. cor'tex [B. P.], oak-bark. Q. falca'ta, Michx., Spanish oak. Q. I'lex, evergreen or holm oak; the official species of the Spanish Pharmacopœia. Q. infecto'ria, Oliv., *Q. lusitanica*, Webb, var. *infectoria*, DC. Q. lusitan'ica, Webb, var. *infectoria*, DC., a small tree or shrub growing throughout Asia Minor, the botanical source of nutgall. Q. mari'na [P. Port.] *Fucus vesiculosus*, L. Q. pedunccula'ta, Ehrh., a sub-species of *Q. robur*. Q. Pri'nus, chestnut oak. Q. ro'bur, the European white oak; the bark and seed are used medicinally, having similar properties to the corresponding parts of *Q. alba*: see *White oak*. Q. sessiliflo'ra, Sm., a sub-species of *Q. robur*. Q. Su'ber, cork oak. Q. tincto'ria, Bart., black oak. Q. vi'rens, Ait., live oak.

Querulantenwahnsinn (*G.*). Form of paranoia in which there is morbid anxiety about rights and privileges, with desire to punish supposed transgressors; contentious, litigious paranoia.

Quetschkeratitis (*G.*). Keratitis due to contusion.

Quetschung (*G.*). A crushing; contusion; — sbeule, swelling due to contusion, hæmatoma.

Quetschwunde (*G.*). Contused wound.

Queue (*F.*). Tail, prolongation. Q. de cheval or Q. de la moëlle épinière, cauda equina. Q. de l'épididyme, tail of epididymis. Q. de la moëlle allongée, rachidian bulb. Q. de l'omoplate, base of acromion process.

Quick'ening [*A. S.* cwiccian]. First sensation of movement of the fœtus in a pregnant woman, occurring generally in the first or second week of the fifth month.

Quick'ens or **Quick'-grass.** *Triticum repens*, L.

Quick'lime: see *Lime*.

Quick'silver. Mercury.

Quies'cent [quies]. *I.* quiescente. At rest; not active or progressing.

Quill su'ture. Quilled suture.

Quillaia, kwil lā'ya. *F.* écorce de quillaja; *G.* Seifenrinde; *I.* corteccia di Panama. 1. The bark of *Quillaia saponaria*, Mol., a tree indigenous to Peru and Chili; its detergent and sternutatory properties are due to the presence of saponin. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Rosacea*.

Quilla'in. An aqueous extract of quillaia-bark.

Quilled su'ture. An interrupted suture tied over two quills or rods placed at the sides of the wound.

Quina (*F.*). Quinquina.

Quinam'icine. $C_{14}H_{13}NO$. An artificial alkaloid produced by heating the sulphate of quinamine.

Quinam'idine. $C_{28}H_{24}N_2O_2$. An amorphous, artificial alkaloid produced by the action of hot dilute sulphuric acid upon quinamine.

Quin'amine. $C_{28}H_{26}N_2O_2$. A crystallizable alkaloid discovered by Hesse (1872) in the bark of *Cinchona succirubra*; since found in the bark of other species of *C.*

Quince. *F.* coing; *G.* Quitte; *I.* melacotogna. The fruit of *Cydonia vulgaris*,

Pers., Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ;* slightly astringent, especially the rind. **Q. juice.** *L.* succus e fructibus cydoniæ; *F.* suc de coing; *G.* Quittensaft. Expressed juice of quinces, clarified by brief fermentation and filtration [Cod.]. **Q. seed:** see *Cydonium.* **Q.-tree,** *Cydonia vulgaris,* Pers.

Quincke's pulse. Slight blanching of the bed of the finger-nail in the diastole of the heart, a symptom of aortic insufficiency.

Quine'tum (*L.*). Same as *Cinchona febrifuge.*

Quin'ia. Quinine.

Quin'ic ac'id. *F.* acide quinique; *I.* acido chinico. Kinic acid.

Quin'ic fe'ver. A fever, accompanied by a cutaneous eruption, affecting persons engaged in the manufacture of quinine.

Quin'icine. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. An artificial cinchona alkaloid, isomeric with quinine and quinicine, from which it is produced by the action of heat.

Quinid'amine. $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$. A natural alkaloid of red cinchona-bark.

Quinidi'næ sul'phas (*L.*). Sulphate of quinidine.

Quin'idine. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. A crystallizable alkaloid of cinchona, isomeric with quinine, but less soluble in ether, and deviating polarized light to the right; its sulphate is official. **Q. sul'phate.** *L.* quinidinæ sulphas; *F.* sulfate de quinidine basique; *I.* solfato di chinidina. Neutral sulphate of quinidine; practically identical in action with quinine, but less powerful.

Quini'na [U. S. P.]. Quinine.

Quini'næ (*L.*), gen. of **Quinina. Q. ace'tas,** quinine acetate. **Q. arse'nias,** arseniate of quinine. **Q. bisul'phas,** bisulphate of quinine. **Q. cit'ras,** citrate of quinine. **Q. hydri'odas,** quinine hydriodate. **Q. hydrobro'mas,** hydrobromate of quinine. **Q. hydrobro'mas ac'idus,** quinine hydrobromate, acid. **Q. hydrochlo'ras,** hydrochlorate of quinine. **Q. io'das,** quinine iodate. **Q. lac'tas,** quinine lactate. **Q. salic'ylas,** salicylate of quinine. **Q. sul'phas,** sulphate of quinine. **Q. sul'phas ac'idus,** bisulphate of quinine. **Q. tan'nas,** tannate of quinine. **Q. valeria'nas,** valerianate of quinine.

Quinine, kwi-neen'. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2,3H_2O$ (crystallized). *L.* quinina; *F.* quinine; *G.* Chinin; *I.* chinina. A white, flaky, amorphous or minutely crystalline, very bitter, strongly basic alkaloid, prepared from different species of *Cinchona* and *Remijia;* sparingly soluble in water, readily soluble in chloroform, alcohol, and ether. Used in the composition of certain pharmaceutical preparations; its salts are preferred for medicinal use because of their greater solubility in aqueous fluids. **Q. ac'etate.** *L.* quininæ acetas. In long acicular crystals, sparingly soluble in cold water, freely soluble in boiling water or dilute acids; prepared by double decomposition of quinine sulphate and sodium acetate. **Q. arsen'iate,** a white crystalline salt, freely soluble in hot, but sparingly soluble in cold, water; prepared by saturating a solution of arsenic acid with quinine. **Q. ar'senite,** a white crystalline salt of quinine and arsenious acid, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; official in the Far. Mex. **Q. bisul'phate.** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2,H_2SO_4,7H_2O$. *L.* quininæ bisulphas; *F.* sulfate de quinine neutre [Cod.]; *G.* Chininbisulfat. A crystalline salt of quinine, possessing the advantage of much greater solubility in water than the sulphate; uses and doses the same. **Q. cit'rate.** $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2C_6H_8O_7H_2O$. The bibasic salt of quinine and citric acid, official in several pharmacopœias; medicinal properties the same as those of the sulphate of quinine. **Q. flow'er,** *Sabbatia Elliotii,* Steud. **Q. hydri'odate, ac'id.** *L.* quininæ hydriodas. Glossy, transparent prisms or scales, obtained by adding potassium iodide to a warm acidulated solution of quinine. **Q. hydrobro'mate.** *L.* quininæ hydrobromas; *F.* bromhydrate de quinine basique [Cod.]. A white crystalline salt, prepared by double decomposition of quinine sulphate with barium bromide; uses the same as sulphate of quinine. **Q. hydrobro'mate, ac'id.** $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2,2HBr,3H_2O$. *L.* quininæ hydrobromas acidus; *F.* bromhydrate de quinine neutre. A crystalline salt, soluble in 7 parts of cold water, very soluble in boiling water and alcohol; prepared by the action of barium bromide upon an acid aqueous solution of quinine sulphate [Cod.]. **Q. hydrochlo'rate.** *L.* quininæ hydrochloras; *F.* chlorhydrate de quinine; *I.* cloridrato di chinina. A white, crystalline, very bitter salt of quinine, soluble in 34 parts of water or 3 parts of alcohol; medicinal properties and uses identical with those of the sulphate. **Q. hydroferrocy'anate.** *F.* ferrocyanhydrate de quinine [Cod.]. A yellow crystalline salt, the product of double decomposition of ferrocyanide of potassium

and sulphate of quinine, febrifuge. **Q. i'odate.** *L.* quininæ iodas. In minute white needle-shaped crystals, sparingly soluble in cold water, freely soluble in alcohol, prepared by digesting quinine in solution of iodic acid. **Q. lac'tate.** *L.* lactas quinicus [Cod.]; *F.* lactate de quinine. A crystalline salt, readily soluble in water and alcohol; prepared by neutralizing lactic acid with quinine. **Q. o'leate,** prepared by dissolving quinine in oleic acid in the proportion of 1 to 3; for injection. **Q. salic'ylate.** *L.* salicylas quinicus [Cod.]; *F.* salicylate de quinine basique [Cod.]. A crystalline salt prepared by double decomposition of sulphate of quinine and salicylate of soda [Cod.]. **Q. sul'phate.** ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$)$_2H_2SO_4.7H_2O$. *L.* quininæ sulphas; *F.* sulfate de quinine basique [Cod.]; *G.* schwefelsaures Chinin; *I.* solfato di chinina. A snow-white, crystalline, odorless, very bitter, neutral, bibasic salt of quinine, soluble in 740 parts of water or 65 parts of alcohol; prepared from cinchona-bark; tonic, antiseptic, antiperiodic, and antipyretic. **Q. tan'nate.** *L.* quininæ tannas; *F.* tannate de quinine; *I.* tannato de chinina. An amorphous powder precipitated from a solution of sulphate of quinine by tannic acid; a weak preparation recommended because of its comparative tastelessness. **Q. vale'rianate.** *L.* quininæ valerianas; *F.* valérianate de quinine; *G.* baldriansaures Chinin; *I.* valerianato di chinina. A salt of valerianic acid and quinine, in white crystals, with the odor of valerianic acid, soluble in 100 parts of water or 5 parts of alcohol; used as a tonic and nervous stimulant.

Quin'inism. *F.* quinisme. The condition produced by large doses of quinine.

Quini'num [P. Port.] Quinine.

Quiniom'etry. Measurement of the proportion of quinine contained in a sample of cinchona-bark.

Quini'retin. Name given by Fluckiger to the yellowish-brown precipitate from quinine solution after exposure to sunlight.

Quin'ium [P. Port.]. Crude quinine.

Quinoi'din. *F.* quinoïdine; *I.* chinoidina. Chinoidin.

Quinoléine (*F.*). Chinoline.

Quin'oline: see *Chinoline.*

Qui'none. The name originally applied to the compound $C_6H_4O_2$, first obtained by oxidation of quinic acid. It is now applied to a number of analogous bodies, derivatives of hydrocarbons of the benzene series, or isologous hydrocarbons, such as naphthalene and anthracene.

Quinotan'nic acid. Cinchotannic acid.

Quino'vic ac'id. Kinovic acid.

Quin'ovin. Kinovin.

Quinquina (*F.*). Cinchona. **Q. calisaya,** yellow cinchona. **Q. gris,** pale cinchona. **Q. jaune royal,** yellow cinchona. **Q. rouge,** red cinchona.

Quin'sy. Tonsillitis.

Quin'tan fe'ver. *F.* fièvre quintane; *I.* febbre quintana. Malarial fever with paroxysms every fifth day.

Quinte (*F.*). A paroxysm of cough.

Quintefeuille (*F.*). Cinquefoil.

Quinteux, euse (*F.*). Occurring in paroxysms.

Quintister'nal. Fifth segment of fœtal sternum.

Quin'tus col'umns. *G.* Quintusstränge. Fasciculi marginales aqueducti.

Quin'tus ten'do extenso'ris lon'gi digito'rum pe'dis (*L.*). Peroneus tertius.

Quintusstränge (*G.*). Quintus columns.

Quintuswurzel (*G.*). Root of 5th nerve.

Quitch. *Triticum repens,* L.

Quitte (*G.*). Quince. In composition Quitten, as —baum, cydonia. —kerne or —samen, quince-seeds; —schleim, mucilage of cydonium.

Quit'tor. A fistulous unhealthy sore or wound on the quarters and heels of the coronet of the horse's hoof.

Quor., abbv. for **Quorum** (*L.*), of which.

Quotid'ian. *L.* quotidianus; *F.* quotidien, enne; *G.* täglich; *I.* quotidiano. Daily. **Q. fe'ver,** malarial fever with daily paroxysms.

Quo'tient, respi'ratory: see *Respiratory quotient.*

Q. v., abbv. for **Quantum volueris** (*L.*), as much as you please.

R.

R., abbv. for **Right** or for **Recipe** (*L.*), take. **r.**, abbv. for **Radius of curvature.**

Rabarbaro (*I.*). Rhubarb. **R. bianco,** mechoacan. **R. della Cina** or **R. di Moscovia,** *Rheum palmatum*, L. **R. di Francia,** *Rheum rhaponticum*, L.

Rabbia (*I.*). Rabies. **Rabbico,** relating to rabies. **Rabbifico,** producing or causing rabies. **Rabbioso,** affected with rabies.

Rabdomioma (*I.*). Rhabdomyoma.

Raben-Armmuskel (*G.*). Coraco-brachialis.

Rabenbein (*G.*). Coracoid bone.

Rabenschnabelförmig (*G.*). Coracoid.

Rabenschnabelfortsatz (*G.*). Coracoid process.

Rabenschnabeloberarmmuskel (*G.*). Coraco-brachialis.

Rab'id. *L.* rabidus; *F.* rabiéique; *G.* wüthend; *I.* rabbico. Mad; affected with rabies.

Rabiéique (*F.*). Rabid.

Ra'bies (*L.*). *F.* rage; *I.* rabbia. Hydrophobia in animals. **R. cani'na,** rabies in the dog.

Rabifique (*F.*). Producing or causing rabies.

Rabiforme (*F.*). Resembling rabies or its symptoms.

Raccourcissement (*F.*). Shortening. **R. des ligaments larges,** Alexander's operation. **R. musculaire,** shortening of muscular fibre by its contraction.

Race. *I.* razza. The aggregate of descendants from a common ancestor; a body of men presenting well-marked peculiarities in color, shape, or speech.

Racem'ic ac'id. *F.* acide racémique; *I.* acido racemico. An acid isomeric with tartaric acid, but containing one more molecule of water.

Racemose'. *L.* racemosus; *F.* racémeux, euse; *I.* racemoso. Clustered, formed in bunches. **R. an'eurism,** aneurism by anastomosis. **R. cells,** cells clustered around central ducts. **R. glands.** *L.* glandulæ racemosæ; *F.* glandes en grappe; *G.* traubenförmige Drüsen; *I.* ghiandole racemose. Those in which the acini are arranged around the duct like grapes on a stem.

Rach. For words beginning thus, and not found in the following list, see *Rhach.*

Rache (*F.*). Name applied to various eruptive diseases of scalp; favus.

Rachen (*G.*). Throat, fauces, jaws; — **bein,** inferior maxillary bone; — **bräune,** diphtheria; — **enge,** isthmus of the fauces; — **haut,** pharyngeal membrane; — **höhle,** fauces; — **katarrh,** pharyngeal catarrh; — **mündung,** ostium pharyngeum; — **muskel,** pharyngeal muscle; — **raum,** pharyngeal space; — **schnürer,** palato-pharyngeus muscle; — **spalte,** isthmus of the fauces; — **spiegel,** pharyngeal speculum; — **tonsille,** pharyngeal tonsil; a collection of glands in the mucous membrane of the upper part of the larynx, near the orifice of the Eustachian tube.

Racheotom (*G.*). Rachitome.

Rachialgia (*I.*). Rhachialgia.

Rachialgi'tis [*ῥάχις, ἄλγος*]. Myelitis.

Rachide (*I.*). Rachis.

Rachid'ian [*ῥάχις*]. *F.* rhachidien, enne; *I.* rachideo. Spinal. **R. ar'teries,** spinal arteries. **R. bulb.** *F.* bulbe rhachidien; *I.* bulbo rachideo. Medulla oblongata. **R. canal',** vertebral canal.

Rachididimo or **Rachipago** (*I.*). Pygopagus.

Ra'chis (*L.*) [*ῥάχις*]. *F.* rhachis; *I.* rachide. Vertebral column.

Rachisagra (*I.*). Rhachisagra.

Rachis'chisis (*L.*) [*σχίζω*]. Congenital posterior fissure of spinal column, a form of spina bifida.

Rachit'ic [*ῥάχις*]. *F.* rhachitique; *I.* rachitico. Pertaining to, or affected with, rachitis.

Rachitide or **Rachitismo** (*I.*). Rickets.

Rachi'tis [*ῥάχις*]. *F.* rhachitisme; *I.* rachitismo. A disease of childhood, characterized by defective ossification, with distortion and bending of the bones.

Rach'itome [*τέμνω*]. *F.* rhachitome; rachitomo. An instrument for cutting open the spinal cavity. One form consists of two semicircular parallel adjustable saws set in a stout frame; they cut through the laminæ on both sides simultaneously.

Rachitomie (*F.*). Decollation of fœtus.

Racine (*F.*). Root, radix. **R. ascendante** or **inférieure du trijumeau** or **R. bulbaire**, ascending root of fifth. **R-s. du cervelet**, restiform bodies. **R. des corps caverneux**, crus penis. **R. des dents**, root of teeth. **R. descendante** or **R. supérieure du trijumeau**, descending root of fifth. **R. externe du nerf auditif**, vestibular root of auditory nerve. **R. grise des nerfs optiques**, trigonum cinereum. **R. inférieure de la couche optique**, peduncle of optic thalamus, inferior. **R. interne du nerf auditif**, cochlear root of auditory nerve. **R. des membres**, that portion of limbs arising from the trunk. **R. des nerfs**, that part of the nerves emerging from the nervous centres. **R. du nez**, root of nose. **R. du pénis**, crus penis. **R. du poil**, root of hair. **R. salivaire**. 1. Camomilla. 2. Pyrethrum. **R. transversale**, transverse root; see *Roots of zygoma*. **R. de la verge**, crus penis.

Racine (*F.*). Root. **R. d'ache**, celery-root. **R. d'aconit napel**, aconite-root. **R. d'actée à grappes**, cimicifuga. **R. d'angélique**, angelica-root. **R. d'arnica**, arnica-root. **R. d'aunée**, inula. **R. de belladone**, belladonna root. **R. du Brésil**, ipecac. **R. douce**, glycyrrhiza. **R. de Florence**, orris root. **R. d'hydrastis du Canada**, hydrastis. **R. d'or**, ipecac. **R. de phytolaque**, phytolacca-root. **R. de saponaire**, soapwort. **R. de scammonée**, scammony-root. **R. de sumbul**: see *Sumbul*. **R. de turbith**, turpeth-root.

Raclage or **Raclement** (*F.*). Scraping or curetting.

Raclure (*F.*). Material scraped out, scrapings.

Racornissement (*F.*). Cornification.

Raco'sis (*L.*) [*χαλάω*]. *F.* rhacose; *I.* racosi. Relaxation.

Rad., abbv. for **Radix** (*L.*), root.

Raddolcente (*I.*). Demulcent; lenitive; calmative; emollient.

Raddopiamento (*I.*). Reduplication (of heart-sounds).

Raddrehung (*G.*). Torsion; — **s-Winkel**, angle of torsion.

Raddrizzamento (*I.*). Straightening, the making straight.

Raddrizzatore (*I.*). Repositor.

Rademacher's mirac'ulous plas'ter. *L.* emplastrum miraculosum Rdm. [P. Helv.]. Red lead 250, olive oil 500; boil to a dark-brown color and add amber 15, camphor 10, dried alum 5 parts [P. Helv.].

Radesy'ge. *I.* radesige. A name given to an endemic of severe and complicated syphilis in Norway and Sweden in the eighteenth century.

Radgelenk (*G.*). Pivot-joint.

Ra'diad. Toward the radial aspect.

Radiärfasern (*G.*). Basilar fibres.

Ra'dial. *L.* radialis; *F.* radial, ale; *I.* radiale. 1. Diverging from a centre. 2. Pertaining to the radius bone. **R. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria radialis; *F.* artère radiale; *G.* Speichenschlagader; *I.* arteria radiale. The smaller trunk derived from bifurcation of brachial, passing down on outer side of forearm and supplying hand. **R. as'pect**, aspect looking toward the radius. **R. car'pal ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ carpi radiales; *F.* artères radiales du carpe. Branches from the radial, supplying front and back of wrist. **R. dig'ital ar'teries**, those on radial border of fingers. **R. fi'bres of ret'ina**, Müller's fibres. **R. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa capituli radii. Slight transverse depression above capitellum of humerus, for receiving head of radius in complete flexion. **R. groove**, musculospiral groove. **R. head of hu'merus**, capitellum. **R. lymphat'ic glands**, those in forearm along course of radial vessels. **R. nerve.** *L.* nervus radialis superficialis; *F.* branche terminale antérieure du nerf radial; *I.* nervo cutaneo esterno anteriore. 1. The superficial division of musculo-spiral nerve, accompanying radial artery and supplying integument of posterior and outer aspect of hand. 2. Musculo spiral nerve. **R. recur'rent ar'tery.** *L.* arteria recurrens radialis; *F.* artère récurrente radiale; *I.* arteria ricorrente radiale. Branch of radial a. that arches upward and joins the arterial network about the elbow. **R. vein.** *L.* vena cutanea radialis; *F.* veine radiale; *I.* vena radiale superficiale. Cutaneous vessel arising on outer part of back of hand, and ascending along radial

border of forearm to unite with median cephalic to form cephalic v.

Radial, ale (*F.*). Radial. **R. antérieur**, flexor carpi radialis. **R. externe (premier or long)**, extensor carpi radialis longior. **R. externe (second or court)**, extensor carpi radialis brevior. **R. intermédiaire**, extensor carpi radialis intermedius. **R. interne**, flexor carpi radialis.

Radia'le (*L.*). Scaphoid bone of wrist.

Radiale (*L.*). Radial.

Radialfaserkegel (*G.*). Conical process at base of a fibre of Müller.

Radialfasern der Netzhaut (*G.*). Müller's fibres.

Radia'lis (*L.*). Radial. **R. anti'cus**, flexor carpi radialis. **R. exten'sor bre'vior**, extensor carpi radialis brevior. **R. exten'sor lon'gior**, extensor carpi radialis longior. **R. exter'nus bre'vis** or **bre'vior**, extensor carpi radialis brevior. **R. exter'nus lon'gus** or **lon'gior**, extensor carpi radialis longior. **R. exter'nus pri'mus**, extensor carpi radialis longior. **R. exter'nus secun'dus**, extensor carpi radialis. **R. in'dicis ar'tery.** *L.* arteria radialis indicis; *F.* collatérale externe de l'index; *I.* collaterale esterna dell' indice. Branch from radial a., supplying outer side of index finger. **R. inter'nus**, flexor carpi radialis. **R. inter'nus bre'vis**, flexor carpi radialis brevis. **R. inter'nus mi'nor**, flexor carpi radialis brevis. **R. inter'nus profun'dus**, flexor carpi radialis brevis. **R. secun'dus**, extensor carpi radialis brevior.

Radialislähmung (*G.*). Paralysis of parts supplied by radial nerve.

Ra'diate or **Ra'diated.** *F.* radié, ée; *G.* strahlend, gestrahlt; *I.* radiato. Arranged in rays, in anatomy applied to certain ligaments.

Ra'diate lig'ament of wrist. *L.* ligamentum carpi volare radiatum. 1. A series of short bands connecting the os magnum with contiguous bones. 2. Funiculus ligamentosus [Mayer].

Ra'diated sub'stance of kid'ney. Medullary portion of kidney.

Ra'diating fi'bres of ret'ina. Müller's fibres.

Radia'tio (*L.*). Radiation. **R. cau'dicis.** *G.* Stammstrahlung. Fibres of corona radiata passing from brain-stem to cortex. **R. centra'lis**, corona radiata. **R. cor'poris callo'si.** *G.* Balkenstrahlung. Fibres of corona radiata passing from corpus callosum to cortex. **R. medulla'ris cer'ebri**, corona radiata. **R. thal'ami op'tici.** *G.* Sehhügelstrahlung. Fibres of corona radiata passing from optic thalamus to cortex.

Rad'ical. 1. *L.* radicula; *F.* radicule. Small terminal branch of vessel or nerve. 2. *G.* Grundstoff. A group of molecules acting in decompositions and recombinations as a single atom or molecule. 3. Complete, entire. **R. cure**, complete cure, term applied to various operations for permanently closing the orifice of escape of a hernia. **R. vin'egar**, glacial acetic acid.

Radical, ale (*F.*). *I.* radicale. Radical, relating to the root.

Radicalbehandlung (*G.*). Radical treatment—*i. e.* complete removal of the cause of disease or of the diseased organ.

Radicaloperation (*G.*). Extirpation.

Radice (*I.*). Root. **R. dell' aconito napello**, aconite-root. **R. di belladonna**, belladonna-root. **R. del Brasile**, ipecac.

Radi'ces (*L.*). pl. of **Radix.** Roots. **R. accesso'riæ bre'ves**, additional filaments sometimes found uniting the ciliary ganglion with the three branches of the oculomotor nerve. **R. accesso'riæ me'diæ**, additional filaments sometimes found uniting the ciliary ganglion with the carotid plexus. **R. anthel'icis**, crura anthelicis. **R. corpo'rum cavernoso'rum**, crura of penis. **R. hel'icis**, crura anthelicis. **R. olfacto'riæ**, olfactory roots. **R. os'sis hyoi'dei**, cornua of hyoid bone.

Rad'icle. Stem of plant-embryo, the lower part of which forms the root; a rootlet; erroneously used for radical.

Radic'ula (*L.*). Radical.

Radiculärer Strang (*G.*). Posterior root-zone.

Radiculaire (*F.*). Pertaining to the roots, as of the spinal nerves.

Radic'ular ar'teries. *L.* arteriæ radiculares; *F.* artères radiculaires. Vessels accompanying nerve-roots into substance of spinal cord.

Radic'ular fi'bres, exter'nal [Charcot]. Fibres of posterior roots of spinal nerves that penetrate the substantia gelatinosa Rolandi, take an ascending course, and enter posterior horn.

Radic'ular fi'bres, inter'nal. *F.* fibres radiculaires internes. Those of posterior roots of spinal nerves believed to run for

some distance in posterior columns of cord before penetrating the gray

Radicule (*F.*). Radical.

Radicules veineuses (*F.*). The smallest veins

Radié, ée (*F.*). Radiate, radiated.

Ra'dii cilia'res (*L.*). Ciliary processes.

Ra'dii fron'tis (*L.*). Wrinkles of forehead

Ra'dii len'tis (*F.*). *G.* Linsenmahte. Faint radiating lines at poles of crystalline lens, being edges of septa where ends of fibres meet.

Radikalheilung or **Radikalkur** (*G.*) Radical cure.

Radio (*I.*). Radius.

Ra'dio-bicip'ital bur'sa. B. radiobicipitalis.

Ra'dio-car'pal. *L.* radio-carpianus, radiocarpalis; *F.* radio-carpien, enne; *I.* radio-carpico. Relating to radius and carpus. **R.-c. articula'tion,** wrist-joint. **R.-c. lig'aments.** *L.* ligamenta radiocarpalia; *F.* ligaments radio-carpiens. Bands uniting radius with carpal bones. For fasciculi of **anterior r.-c. l.**, see *Arcuate ligament, Radiate ligament, Ligamentum carpi rectum*; for those of **posterior r.-c. l.**, see *Rhomboid ligament, Transverse ligament.* **R.-c.trans'verse pal'mar ar'tery,** radial carpal a., anterior.

Ra'dio-carpe'o-metacarpe'us or **Ra'dio-carpe'us** (*L.*). Flexor carpi radialis brevis.

Radio-carpien, enne (*F.*). *I.* radio-carpico. Relating to the radius and carpus

Radio-carpo-metacarpa'lis (*L.*). A flexor carpi radialis brevis inserted upon the carpus and metacarpus

Ra'dio-dig'ital. Radial nerve [Chaussier].

Radio-falangettiano del pollice (*I.*) Flexor longus pollicis [Chaussier].

Ra'dio-hu'meral articula'tion. *L.* articulatio brachio-radialis. That part of elbow joint between opposed ends of radius and humerus

Ra'dio-hu'meral in'dex. Antibrachial index

Radi'olus (*L.*). A probe or sound.

Ra'dio-metacarpa'lis (*L.*). A flexor carpi radialis brevis inserted upon metacarpal bones

Ra'dio-pal'mar ar'tery. Volar artery, superficial.

Ra'dio-palma'ris (*L.*). An inconstant muscle arising below superficial flexor from shaft of radius, and inserted with the palmaris longus [Testut].

Radio-phalangettien du pouce (*F.*). *I.* radio-falangettiano del pollice. Flexor longus pollicis [Chaussier].

Radio-sus-palmaire (*F.*). *I.* radiosopra palmare. Carpal portion of radial artery.

Ra'dio-ul'nar articula'tions. *L.* articulationes radio-ulnares. Those between radius and ulna. They are both pivot joints; in the **supe'rior,** the head of radius revolves in lesser sigmoid cavity of ulna; in the **infe'rior,** the head of ulna is received into sigmoid cavity of radius.

Ra'dio-ul'nar fi'bro-car'tilage. Triangular cartilage of wrist.

Ra'dio-ul'nar lig'aments. Those of inferior radio-ulnar articulation. Besides the capsular ligament, **anterior** and **posterior accessory** bands are described.

Rad'ish. The genus *Raphanus.* **R., gar'den,** *Raphanus sativus,* L.; root antiscorbutic.

Ra'dius (*L.*). *G.* Speiche; *I.* radio. Outer of two long bones forming skeleton of forearm, articulating with humerus above, wrist-bones below, and ulna at inner side.

Ra'dius fix'us (*L.*). Linear distance from hormion to inion [Lissauer].

Ra'dius of cur'vature. *G.* Krümmungsradius. A radius of the circle, of which a portion forms the boundary of a refracting or reflecting surface.

Ra'dix (*L.*) [*jaûtz*]. Root. **R. acceso'ria spheno-palati'na,** additional filament sometimes uniting the ciliary and spheno-palatine ganglia. **R. aor'tæ,** bulb of the aorta. **R. ascen'dens for'nicis.** 1. Main portion of anterior pillar of fornix, between the body and the mammillary tubercles. 2. Applied by Meynert to the radix descendens fornicis. **R. bre'vis** (**ciliary ganglion**), branch from oculo-motor nerve to ciliary ganglion motor. **R. brevis** (**sphe'no-pal'atine ganglion**), radix sensitiva of spheno palatine ganglion. **R. bre'vis** (**submaxillary ganglion**), radix sensitiva, submaxillary ganglion. **R. carot'ica,** great deep petrosal nerve: see *Petrosal nerves.* **R. cochlea'ris,** cochlear auditory root. **R. colum'næ for'nicis,** anterior pillar of the fornix. **R. cor'dis,** base of heart. **R. descen'dens for'nicis.**

1. Bundle of Vicq d'Azyr. 2. Radix ascendens fornicis [Meynert]. **R. descen'dens ner'vi acus'tici**, descending auditory root. **R. epiglot'tidis**, petiolus epiglottidis. **R. exter'na ner'vi saphe'ni exter'ni**, peroneal communicating nerve. **R. ganglio'sa**, greater or sensory root of the trigeminus. **R. lin'guæ**, root of tongue. **R. lon'ga (ciliary ganglion)**, branch from nasal nerve to ciliary ganglion, sensory. **R. lon'ga infe'rior gan'glii cilia'ris**, radix recurrens ganglii ciliaris. **R. lon'ga (o'tic ganglion)**, lesser superficial petrosal nerve: see *Petrosal nerves*. **R. lon'ga (spheno-pal'atine ganglion)**, great superficial petrosal nerve: see *Petrosal nerves*. **R. lon'ga (submaxillary ganglion)**, radix motoria. **R. lon'ga supe'rior accesso'ria ganglii ciliaris**, additional filament sometimes found uniting the ciliary ganglion with the nasal nerve. **R. ma'jor trigem'ini**, greater or sensory root of trigeminus. **R. me'dia (cil'iary ganglion)**, branch to it from carotid plexus, sympathetic. **R. mesente'rii**, root of the mesentery. **R. mi'nor trigem'ini**, lesser or motor root of trigeminus nerve. **R. mol'lis** or **sympa'thica ganglii cilia'ris**, branch from carotid plexus to ophthalmic ganglion. **R. mol'lis (o'tic ganglion)**, radix sympathica of otic ganglion. **R. mol'lis (submax'illary ganglion)**, radix sympathica, submaxillary ganglion. **R. moto'ria (cil'iary ganglion)**, radix brevis of ciliary ganglion. **R. moto'ria (o'tic ganglion)** [Arnold], branches derived from trigeminus nerve to that ganglion. **R. moto'ria (spheno-pal'atine ganglion)**, great superficial petrosal nerve: see *Petrosal nerves*. **R. moto'ria (submax'illary ganglion)** [Arnold], posterior fibres passing from lingual nerve to ganglion. **R. na'si**, root of the nose. **R. ner'vi op'tici**, optic tract. **R. pe'nis**, crus penis. **R. petro'sa**, great superficial petrosal nerve: see *Petrosal nerves*. **R. pi'li**, root of hair. **R. pulmo'nis**, root of lung. **R. recur'rens gangli'i cilia'ris**, branch from naso-ciliary nerve which turns back and enters ophthalmic ganglion [Hyrtl]. **R. sensiti'va (ciliary ganglion)**, radix longa (ciliary ganglion). **R. sensiti'va (otic ganglion)** [Arnold], lesser superficial petrosal nerve: see *Petrosal nerves*. **R. sensiti'va (spheno-palatine ganglion)**, short branch from infraorbital nerve to that ganglion. **R. sensiti'va (submaxillary ganglion)** [Arnold], a few fibres which pass anteriorly from the sublingual nerve to the ganglion. **R. sphe'no-palati'na**, radix sensitiva of spheno-palatine ganglion. **R. sympath'ica (ciliary ganglion)**, radix media of ciliary ganglion. **R. sympath'ica (otic ganglion)** [Arnold], branches derived from middle meningeal artery; probably not a true root of the ganglion, but sympathetic twigs to vessels that supply it. **R. sympath'ica (spheno-palatine ganglion)**, great deep petrosal nerve: see *Petrosal nerves*. **R. sympath'ica (submaxillary ganglion)**, several twigs to the ganglion from the sympathetic plexus on the facial artery. **R. vestibula'ris**, vestibular auditory root.

Ra'dix (*L.*). Root. **R. acon'iti** [P. Port.], aconite-root. **R. ac'ori**, calamus. **R. alkan'næ**, alkanet-root. **R. althæ'æ** [P. G.], marshmallow-root. **R. anchu'sæ ru'bræ**, alkanet-root. **R. angel'icæ** [P. G.], angelica-root. **R. antidysenter'ica**, ipecacuanha. **R. armora'ciæ**, horseradish-root. **R. ar'nicæ**, arnica-root. **R. aspar'agi**, the root of *Asparagus officinalis*; diuretic, aperient, and depurative. **R. barda'næ**, lappa. **R. belladon'næ**, belladonna-root. **R. bryo'niæ** [P. Belg.], bryony. **R. cal'ami aromat'ici**, calamus. **R. carli'næ** [P. Helv.]: see *Carlina acaulis*. **R. caryophylla'tæ**, the rhizome of *Geum urbanum*, L. **R. Christophoria'næ**, baneberry-root. **R. col'chici**, colchicum-root. **R. colom'bo** [P. G.] or **R. colum'bo** [P. Dan.], calumba. **R. consol'idæ majo'ris**, comfrey-root. **R. dul'cis**, glycyrrhiza. **R. en'ulæ** [P. Helv.], inula. **R. fraser'æ**, American calumba. **R. galan'gæ mino'ris**, smaller galangal. **R. gelsem'ii**, gelsemium. **R. gentia'næ**, gentian. **R. glycyrrhi'zæ**, glycyrrhiza. **R. glycyrrhi'zæ echina'tæ**, Russian liquorice-root. **R. gram'inis ru'bri**, the rhizome of *Carex arenaria*, L. **R. helen'ii**, inula. **R. in'ulæ**, inula. **R. ipecacuan'hæ**: see *Ipecac.* **R. ir'eos**, Florentine orris. **R. jala'pæ**, jalap. **R. lapa'thi**, the root of *Rumex acutifolius*, L., and other species of *Rumex*. **R. levis'tici** [P. G.], root of *Levisticum officinale*, Koch. **R. liquori'tiæ**, glycyrrhiza. **R. liquiri'tiæ munda'ta**, Russian liquorice-root. **R. melampo'dii**, black hellebore. **R. napel'li**, aconite-root. **R. olsni'tii**, marsh-parsley root. **R. onon'idis**, rest-harrow. **R. pimpinel'læ** [P. G.]: see *Pimpinella Saxifraga*. **R. pyr'ethri**, pyrethrum. **R. pyr'ethri roma'ni**, pellitory. **R. ratan'hæ** [P. G.] or **R. ratan'hiæ** [P. Dan.], krameria. **R. rhe'i**, rhubarb. **R. sapona'riæ**, soaproot. **R. sarsaparil'læ**,

sarsaparilla R. scammo'niæ, scammony-root. R. sen'egæ [P. G.], senega. R. serpenta'riæ, serpentaria. R. sym'phyti, comfrey-root. R. tarax'aci cum her'ba [P. G.], taraxacum. R. thap'siæ, thapsia. R. tur'pethi [P. Belg.], turpeth-root. R. valeria'næ, valerian. R. valeria'næ majo'ris, the root of *Valeriana Phu*. R. valeria'næ mino'ris, valerian.

Räuchern (*G.*). To fumigate. Räucherung, fumigation.

Räude (*G.*). Scab, itch; —milbe, acarus, tick.

Räudig (*G.*). Scabby. Räudigkeit, scabbiness.

Räuspern (*G.*). To hawk, to clear the throat.

Rafania (*I.*). Raphania.

Rafano (*I.*). Horseradish.

Rafe (*I.*). Raphe.

Raffreddamento (*I.*). A cooling or chilling. Raffreddare. 1. To cool. 2. To "catch cold." Raffreddare di testa, coryza, "cold in the head."

Raffzahn (*G.*). Incisor tooth, projecting tooth.

Rafle (*F.*). Febrile eruptive disease of cattle.

Rafraichissant, ante (*F.*). Cooling, refreshing.

Ragadi (*I.*). Rhagades.

Rage (*F.*). Hydrophobia of brutes. R. de dents, acute odontalgia. R. de tête, the violent headache of meningitis.

Rag'ged la'dy. *Nigella damascena*, L.

Raggiato, a (*I.*). Radiate, radiated.

Raggio (*I.*). 1. A ray of light. 2. Radius.

Ragia di pino (*I.*): see *Resin*.

Rag'weed. *Ambrosia*.

Rag'wort. *Senecio Jacobæa*, L.; indigenous, plant diuretic diaphoretic, and emmenagogue.

Rahm (*G.*). Cream; —gemenge, a nourishing food mixture for infants, consisting of cream, sugar of milk, and water.

Raideur (*F.*). Stiffness, rigidity. R. cadavérique, rigor mortis.

Raifort or Raifort sauvage (*F.*). Horseradish.

Rail'way spine. Peculiar group of symptoms following shock of a railway accident, including rigidity of spinal column, spinal irritation, disturbances of sensation in trunk and lower extremities, and various manifestations of neurasthenia. In some cases organic changes in the brain or cord may supervene.

Rain'bow-weed. *Lythrum Salicaria*, L.

Rai'ney's bod'ies. Miescher's tubes.

Rainfarn (*G.*). Tansy.

Rain'gauge. *F.* pluviomètre. An instrument for measuring rainfall.

Rainure (*F.*). Groove. R. digastrique or R. mastoïdienne, digastric groove.

Rainweide (*G.*). *Ligustrum vulgare*, L.

Raisin (*F.*). Grape. R. d'Amérique, phytolacca-berry. R. d'ours, uva ursi.

Raisinière (*F.*). A form of hernia of iris through an opening in the cornea.

Rai'sins. *L.* uvæ; *F.* raisins secs; *G.* Rosinen; *I.* uve passe. The ripe fruit of *Vitis vinifera*, L., the grapevine, dried in the sun or with artificial heat. They are variously designated according to place of growth, variety of grape, or method of curing, as Malaga, Valencia, Smyrna, Corinthian, Sultana, Muscatel, Sun, Bloom, Lexia, etc. raisins; used as a flavoring ingredient of various articles of diet and medicine.

Raisins de Corinthe (*F.*). Corinthian raisins.

Ra'ja. The rays, a genus of fishes, Order *Chondropterygii*. R. Ba'tis, L., the common skate; see *Ray oil*. R. clava'ta, the thornback ray; the skin is used for making isinglass for clarifying beer.

Rakoc'zy. The chief mineral spring at Kissingen.

Râles. *G.* Rasselgeräusch; *I.* rantoli. Rattles; sounds of a bubbling character, often called moist sounds or râles, produced in the bronchial tubes. They may be coarse or large, small or fine, crepitant, gurgling, cavernous, clicking, etc.

Rama'lis ve'na (*L.*). Vena porta and its branches.

Ramdohr's su'ture. For union of a transversely divided intestine. The upper portion of the gut is invaginated in the lower, and secured by a single point of suture, which also attaches the intestinal to the parietal abdominal wound.

Rame (*I.*). Copper.

Rameau (*F.*). Branch, ramus. R. auriculaire du pneumogastrique, Arnold's nerve. R. du canal nasal, small vessel from palpebral artery to nasal duct.

R. crânien du nerf vidien, petrosal nerve, great superficial. **R. moyen**, frontal nerve.

Ramen'ta (*L.*) [*ῥάμμα*]. Scrapings, small shreds, filings.

Ra'mex (*L.*). Varicocele, hernia.

Ra'mi (*L.*), pl. of **Ramus**, a branch. **R. adipo'si**, branches from lumbar arteries to adipose capsule of kidney. **R. ala'res**, branches from angular artery to alæ of nose. **R. alveola'res**, twigs from infra-orbital and inferior dental arteries that supply the alveolar processes. **R. articula'res of auriculo-tem'poral nerve**, branches supplying temporo-maxillary articulation. **R. auricula'res**, branches from posterior auricular artery to pinna of ear. **R. bronchia'les of arch of aor'ta**, fine branches sometimes found springing from the arch and passing to the bronchi. **R. bucca'les**, twigs from alveolar nerves supplying mucous membrane of cheeks. **R. cardi'aci of gas'tric ar'tery**, branches to cardiac orifice of stomach. **R. cervi'co-spina'les**, branches of ascending cervical artery to spinal canal. **R. clavicula'res of trans'verse cer'vical ar'tery**, branches to subclavius muscle. **R. communican'tes no'ni**: see *Communicans noni*. **R. cuta'nei of intercos'tal nerves**, branches of lateral perforating nerves, running forward (anteriores) and backward (posteriores) after emergence from intercostal muscles. **R. denta'les**, branches from inferior dental artery, supplying pulps of the teeth. **R. diplo'ici of infe'rior den'tal ar'tery**, rami alveolares. **R. dorsa'les na'si**, twigs from angular artery to back of nose. **R. epiplo'ici**, long branches from gastro-duodenal artery to great omentum. **R. episclera'les**, twigs passing backward from anterior ciliary arteries upon surface of sclerotic, anastomosing with posterior ciliary. **R. exter'ni of intercos'tal nerves**, rami perforantes laterales. **R. facia'les of infraor'bital nerve**, termination of that nerve on the face: see *Palpebral nerves, inferior*, *Nasal nerves, external*, and *Lateral nerves, superior*. **R. fronta'les of supratroch'lear nerve**, twigs distributed to skin of forehead. **R. gas'trici of gas'tric ar'tery**, branches to walls of stomach. **R. gas'trici of gastro-duode'nal ar'tery**, numerous fine branches to the walls of the stomach. **R. gingiva'les**, branches from inferior and superior dental arteries, which pass through small canals in the alveolar process and supply the gums. **R. glandula'res of supe'rior thy'roid ar'tery**, branches which supply the thyroid body. **R. of is'chium**. *F.* branches de l'ischion. Portions embracing obturator foramen below and behind. The **descending or superior ramus** extends from tuberosity to acetabulum; the **ascending or inferior ramus** passes from tuberosity to descending ramus of pubes. **R. labia'les inferio'res**, terminal branches of mental nerve, supplying lower lip. **R. mamma'rii exter'ni**, branches of intercostal arteries that perforate the thoracic muscles and supply the mammary gland. **R. margina'les**, rami tarsei. **R. masseter'ici**, small twigs from external carotid to masseter muscle. **R. mastoi'dei**, branches from stylo-mastoid artery to mastoid cells. **R. menin'gei**, arterial twigs, supplying meninges of brain and cord—1, from posterior auricular artery through aqueduct of Fallopius; 2, recurrent branches from lachrymal artery through sphenoidal fissure; 3, 4, from vertebral artery and intercostal arteries through intervertebral foramina. **R. menin'gei anti'ci**, branches from anterior ethmoidal artery to falx cerebri and neighboring region of dura mater. **R. nasa'les**, branches of ethmoidal artery that supply the septum and sides of nose. **R. œsophage'i of infe'rior thy'roid ar'tery**, several twigs to œsophagus, given off near thyroid gland. **R. orbita'les of infraor'bital ar'tery**, supply periosteum and muscles of orbit. **R. orbita'les of mid'dle menin'geal artery**, twigs that pass through narrowest part of sphenoidal fissure into orbit. **R. orbita'les from spheno-pal'atine gan'glion**, nerve-filaments which pass to orbit through spheno-maxillary fissure, and supply the periosteum. **R. palpebra'les externi**, twigs from transverse facial artery to eyelids. **R. palpebra'les superio'res**, twigs from supratrochlear nerve to upper eyelid. **R. pancreat'ici of hepat'ic ar'tery**, small branches given to the pancreas before the artery enters the liver. **R. parenchymato'si of hepat'ic artery**, branches to the substance of the liver. **R. parotide'i**, small twigs from external carotid artery to parotid gland. **R. pectora'les of thorac'ico-acro'mial ar'tery**, twigs supplying pectoral muscles. **R. perforan'tes anterio'res**, anterior perforating branches of intercostal nerves, supplying skin of thorax and abdomen as far outward as the nipple line. **R. perforan'tes of hepat'ic ar'tery**, branches passing out to surface of liver, its

investment, and ligaments. R perforan'tes latera'les, lateral perforating branches of intercostal nerves, leaving their trunks about midway between spine and sternum. R. pericardi'aci va'gi, twigs from pneumogastric nerve to pericardium. R. periostea'les of poste'rior den'tal ar'tery, branches to periosteum of maxillary sinus. R. pharynge'i of ascending pharynge'al ar'tery, twigs that supply the pharynx. R. pharynge'i of inferior thy'roid ar'tery, several twigs to pharynx given off near thyroid gland. R. pinna'les, rami alares. R. pterygoi'dei, small twigs from external carotid artery to pterygoid muscles. R. of pu'bis. *F.* branches du pubis. Bony bars embracing obturator foramen in front. The horizontal ramus extends from body of pubis backward and inward toward acetabulum; the descending ramus passes downward to meet ascending ramus of ischium. R. semicircula'res tempora'les, branches of middle temporal artery that form a vascular arcade along upper edge of temporal muscles. R. sphe'no-orbita'les, rami orbitales from spheno-palatine ganglion. R. superficia'les of hepat'ic ar'tery, twigs supplying the portal fissure and biliary ducts. R. tar'sei, branches of palpebral arteries to edges of eyelids. R. thyroi'dei of infe'rior thy'roid ar'tery, branches to thyroid gland, usually two in number. R. trachea'les of arch of aor'ta, fine branches of aorta sometimes found springing from the concavity of the arch, and supplying the trachea. R. trachea'les of inferior thy'roid ar'tery, twigs given off near thyroid gland.

Ramifica'tion. *L.* ramificatio; *G.* Verästelung; *I.* ramificazione. A branching, a branch.

Rammollimento (*I.*). Softening. R. delle ossa, osteomalacia.

Ramneina or Ramnina (*I.*). Rhamnine.

Ramno (*I.*). Rhamnus.

Ramo (*I.*). Ramus, branch.

Ramolli, ie (*F.*). Softened.

Ramollissement (*F.*). Softening. R. des os, osteomalacia.

Ramose'. *L.* ramosus; *F.* rameux, euse; *G.* ästig; *I.* ramoso. Branched, having many branches.

Rampe (*F.*). Scala. R. tympanique, scala tympani. R. vestibulaire, scala vestibuli.

Rams'den's eye'piece. An eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses, the one farthest from the eye having its convex surface upward, and the one next the eye having its convex surface downward: called also a positive eyepiece; used in micrometry.

Ram'sted. *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.

Ram'uli (*L.*), pl. of Ramulus. R. gingiva'les, nervuli gingivales. R. isth'mi fau'cium, ramuli mandibulares. R. mandibula'res, twigs from submaxillary ganglion to mucous membrane of back of mouth. R. sphenoida'les, branches from Vidian nerve to body of sphenoid bone.

Ram'uli sabi'næ [P. Dan.]. Savine.

Ram'ulus (*L.*). Small branch. R. ampul'læ horizonta'lis, branch from vestibular nerve to ampulla of horizontal semicircular canal. R. ampul'læ inferio'ris, branch from cochlear nerve to ampulla of inferior vertical semicircular canal. R. ampul'læ sagitta'lis, R ampullæ superioris. R. ampul'læ superio'ris, branch from vestibular nerve to ampulla of superior vertical semicircular canal. R. coch'leæ, branch of cochlear nerve that supplies the cochlea only. R. reces'sus utric'uli, branch from vestibular nerve to utriculus. R. sac'culi, branch from cochlear nerve to sacculus.

Ra'mus (*L.*). *F.* branche; *I.* ramo. Branch. R. abdomina'lis. 1. Branch from lumbar artery to abdominal walls. 2. Hypogastric nerve. R. acromia'lis, acromial artery. R. acus'ticus, ramus petrosus superficialis. R. anastomot'icus profun'dus, facial vein, deep. R. anastomot'icus pu'bicus, pubic artery. R. ante'rior of great auric'ular nerve, that portion which supplies the parotid gland and parotideo-masseteric region. R. ante'rior of inter'nal cuta'neus nerve, ramus cutaneus volaris antibrachii. R. ante'rior of lach'rymal nerve, ramus superior of l. n. R. ante'rior na'rium, nervus nasalis externus. R. ante'rior of obtura'tor nerve, twig passing over upper edge of obturator externus, and supplying the adductor brevis and longus and the gracilis. R. ante'rior radia'lis, nervus dorsalis pollicis radialis. R. ante'rior of spi'nal nerve, ramus ventralis. R. articula'ris ge'nu, branch of long saphenous nerve to medial side of knee-joint. R. articula'ris ge'nu supe'rior and R. articula'ris ge'nu infe'rior, twigs from peroneal nerve to outer side of knee-joint.

R. ascen'dens: see *Rami of ischium* and *Ramus of jaw*. **R. ascen'dens (or R. ante'rior) fos'sæ Syl'vii**, anterior branch of the fissure of Sylvius. **R. ascen'dens of trans'verse cer'vical ar'tery**, branch that passes up to splenius and deep muscles of neck. **R. auricula'ris Arnol'di or R. auricula'ris va'gi**, auricular branch of pneumogastric. **R. auricula'ris infe'rior**, ramus anterior of great auricular nerve. **R. auricula'ris ner'vi glos'sopharynge'i**, tympanic nerve. **R. auricula'ris poste'rior superficia'lis**, ramus posterior of great auricular nerve. **R. auric'ulo-ventricula'ris**, ramus circumflexus of left coronary artery. **R. basila'ris**, ramus meningeus of ascending pharyngeal artery. **R. brachia'lis**, ramus thoracicus of inferior thyroid artery. **R. cana'lis spina'lis**, branch from ramus spinalis of intercostal artery supplying walls of spinal canal. **R. carot'ico-tympan'icus**, carotico-tympanic artery: see *Tympanic arteries*. **R. cerebella'ris**, twig from posterior spinal artery that passes upward to cerebellum. **R. cervica'lis**, ramus ascendens of transverse cervical artery. **R. cervica'lis prin'ceps**, princeps cervicis artery. **R. cer'vico-facia'lis**, cervico-facial division of facial nerve. **R. circumflex'us of left cor'onary ar'tery**. *L.* ramus auriculo-ventricularis. Branch running around the heart in the auriculo-ventricular furrow. **R. collatera'lis ulna'ris of mus'culo-spi'ral nerve**, twig passing down with the ulnar nerve, and supplying inner head of triceps. **R. commu'nicans facie'i profun'dus**, facial vein, deep. **R. commu'nicans radia'lis**, branch of radial artery which forms deep palmar arch. **R. commu'nicans of spi'nal nerve**, ramus visceralis. **R. crura'lis of gen'ito-cru'ral nerve**, lumbo-inguinal nerve. **R. cubita'lis**, ramus cutaneus volaris antibrachii. **R. cuculla'ris**, branch of cervical plexus (third and fourth cervical nerves), supplying trapezius muscle. **R. cuta'neo-ulna'ris**, ramus cutaneus ulnaris antibrachii. **R. cuta'neus of exter'nal plan'tar nerve**, ramus superficialis of external plantar nerve. **R. cuta'neus of mus'culo-spi'ral nerve**, radial nerve. **R. cuta'neus obturato'rii**, twig from anterior branch of obturator nerve, supplying skin on inner side of upper thigh; varies inversely with development of internal cutaneous branches of crural nerve. **R. cuta'neus palma'ris**, ramus cutaneus volaris antibrachii. **R. cuta'neus perone'us**, branch from the communicans peronei nerve, supplying skin on outer side of lower leg. **R. cuta'neus ulna'ris antibra'chii**, branch of internal cutaneous nerve, passing along medial side of basilic vein, and supplies ulnar side of forearm. **R. cuta'neus vola'ris antibra'chii**, branch of internal cutaneous nerve of arm, passing along outer side of basilar vein, and supplies anterior surface of forearm as far as possible. **R. deltoi'deus of bra'chial ar'tery**, branch to deltoid muscle. **R. deltoi'deus of thorac'ico-acro'mial ar'tery**, deltoid artery. **R. descen'dens**, descending ramus: see *Rami of pubis* and *Rami of ischium*. **R. descen'dens no'ni**: see *Descendens noni*. **R. descen'dens of trans'verse cer'vical ar'tery**, dorsalis scapulæ artery. **R. diplo'icus**, branch from supraorbital artery to diploë of frontal bone. **R. dorsa'lis antibra'chii**, ramus cutaneus ulnaris antibrachii. **R. dorsa'lis of intercos'tal ar'tery**, branch passing backward along costo-transverse ligament, and supplying muscles near spine and the spinal canal. **R. dorsa'lis ma'nus**, dorsal manual nerve. **R. dorsa'lis of musculo-spi'ral nerve**, radial nerve. **R. dorsa'lis of spi'nal nerve**, its posterior division, supplying deep muscles along neural canal. **R. dor'so-spina'lis**, ramus dorsalis of intercostal artery. **R. du'ræ ma'tris va'gi**, twig passing from the ganglion jugulare backward through jugular foramen and supplying meninges. **R. du'rior sep'timæ conjugatio'nis**, facial nerve. **R. epitrochlea'ris**, ramus cutaneus ulnaris antibrachii. **R. exter'nus of genito-cru'ral nerve**, lumbo-inguinal nerve. **R. exter'nus of great auric'ular nerve**, ramus anterior of great auricular nerve. **R. exter'nus of lach'rymal nerve**, ramus inferior of l. n. **R. exter'nus na'rium**, nervus nasalis externus. **R. exter'nus radia'lis**, nervus dorsalis pollicis radialis. **R. facia'lis of great auric'ular nerve**, ramus anterior of great auricular nerve. **R. femora'lis of genito-cru'ral nerve**, lumbo-inguinal nerve. **R. fibula'ris**, twig from anterior tibial or anterior tibial recurrent that runs down along fibula. **R. funicula'ris**, cremasteric artery. **R. genita'lis of genito-cru'ral nerve**, spermatic nerve, external. **R. horizonta'lis**, horizontal ramus: see *Rami of the pubis*; also the body of the lower jaw. **R. horizonta'lis or poste'rior fos'sæ Syl'vii**, posterior branch of fissure of Sylvius. **R. ili'acus**, iliac

nerve. **R. infe'rior,** descending ramus. see *Rami of the pubis* and *Rami of the ischium.* **R. infe'rior of lach'rymal nerve,** that which anastomoses with orbital nerve. **R. infe'rior ner'vi inframaxilla'ris,** lower and larger division of inferior maxillary nerve. **R. infe'rior of oculo-mo'tor nerve,** division supplying internal rectus, inferior rectus, and inferior oblique muscles, and giving a branch to ciliary ganglion. **R. infe'rior of or'bital nerve,** twig passing through malar bone to supply cheek. **R. infracosta'lis,** branch of an intercostal nerve running along lower edge of a rib. **R. inframaxilla'ris,** inferior maxillary nerve. **R. infraspina'tus,** branch of subscapular artery to infraspinous fossa. **R. inter'nus.** 1. Of spinal nerve; see *R. lateralis.* 2. Of spinal accessory nerve; see *Anastomotic branch.* **R. inter'nus of genito-cru'ral nerve,** spermatic nerve, external. **R. inter'nus of great auric'ular nerve,** ramus posterior of great auricular nerve. **R. inter'nus of lach'rymal nerve,** ramus superior of lachrymal nerve. **R. inter'nus radia'lis,** dorsal manual nerve. **R. intestina'lis of spi'nal nerve,** ramus visceralis. **R. of jaw.** *L.* ramus ascendens; *F.* branche de la mâchoire; *G.* Unterkieferast; *I.* branca or ramo ascendente. That portion of lower jaw ascending on either side upward and slightly backward from the body. **R. latera'lis na'rium,** branch from ethmoidal nerve to sides of nose. **R. latera'lis of spi'nal nerve,** external branch of posterior division, passing outward along transverse processes of vertebræ. **R. mag'nus ner'vi media'ni,** musculo-cutaneous nerve. **R. mala'ris of or'bital nerve,** ramus inferior of orbital nerve. **R. margina'lis,** nervus dorsalis pollicis radialis. **R. mastoi'deus.** 1. Ramus occipitalis of posterior auricular artery. 2. Small occipital nerve; also posterior branch of great auricular nerve. **R. media'lis of spi'nal nerve,** internal branch of posterior division passing backward along spinous processes of vertebræ. **R. medul'læ spina'lis** or **R. medulla'ris,** branch from ramus spinalis of intercostal artery, supplying spinal cord. **R. meninge'us of ascend'ing pharynge'al ar'tery.** *L.* ramus basilaris. Branch dividing into several fine twigs which penetrate the cranium through the carotid canal, the foramen lacerum basis cranii, the jugular foramen, and the hypoglossal canal, and supply the meninges. **R. meninge'us poste'rior,** ramus duræ matris vagi. **R. mi'nor** or **R. superficia'lis ner'vi Vidia'ni,** petrosal nerve, great superficial. **R. muscula'ris,** division of dorsal branch of intercostal artery which supplies deep muscles of back near spine. **R. mus'culo-auricula'ris,** twig from posterior auricular nerve to retrahens aurem. **R. nasa'lis of ante'rior den'tal nerve,** twig which supplies mucous membrane of anterior inferior portion of nasal fossa. **R. ner'vi facia'lis,** ramus petrosus superficialis. **R. ner'vi saphe'ni inter'nus,** twig from anastomotica magna artery of thigh, accompanying saphenous nerve as far as insertion of sartorius. **R. occipita'lis of poste'rior auric'ular ar'tery.** *L.* ramus mastoideus. Branch passing upward and backward to the occipital region. **R. occipita'lis of superfic'ial tem'poral ar'tery,** posterior division of the artery that passes upward and backward. **R. ophthal'micus,** ophthalmic nerve. **R. palma'ris lon'gus,** palmar cutaneous nerve. **R. palma'ris ulna'ris,** slender branch of ulnar nerve, given off about the middle of forearm and accompanying ulnar artery. **R. palpebra'lis of lach'rymal nerve,** twig from its superior division to upper eyelid. **R. parieta'lis,** terminal twig from occipital artery that passes through the parietal foramen to the dura mater [Cruveilhier]. **R. patella'ris of long saphe'nous nerve,** passes from above internal condyle to anterior surface of patella. **R. petro'sus superficia'lis,** branch from middle meningeal artery that passes in at the hiatus Fallopii and anastomoses with the stylo-mastoid artery. **R. pharynge'us descen'dens,** lowest pharyngeal branch of ascending pharyngeal artery, which passes down to anastomose with branches from superior thyroid. **R. pharynge'us of supe'rior thy'roid ar'tery,** twig supplying inferior constrictor of pharynx. **R. phren'ico-abdomina'lis dex'ter,** one of the terminal branches of the right phrenic, passing through foramen quadrilaterum of diaphragm to vena cava, diaphragmatic plexus and liver. **R. phren'ico-abdomina'lis sin'ister,** one of the terminal branches of the left phrenic to the left crus of diaphragm, sending thence filaments to cœliac plexus and suprarenal capsule. **R. poplite'us,** branch of posterior tibial nerve, supplying popliteus muscle and substance of tibia. **R. poste'rior,** ramus dorsalis of intercostal artery. **R. poste'rior of great auric'ular nerve,** that portion distributed to back of pinna

and neighboring region of scalp. **R. poste'rior of inter'nal cuta'neous nerve**, ramus cutaneus ulnaris antibrachii. **R. poste'rior of lach'rymal nerve**, ramus inferior of l. n. **R. poste'rior of obtura'tor nerve**, branch perforating obturator externus, and distributed to hip-joint and to adductor minimus and magnus. **R. prævertebra'lis**, branch from ascending pharyngeal which passes upward into the prævertebral fascia. **R. pri'mus quin'ti**, ophthalmic nerve. **R. profun'dus of ante'rior cru'ral nerve**, ramus terminalis posterior of anterior crural nerve. **R. profun'dus of exter'nal plan'tar nerve**, branch supplying outer interossei, adductor hallucis, and outer head of flexor brevis hallucis. **R. profun'dus ner'vi media'ni**, anterior interosseous nerve of arm: see *Interosseous nerves*. **R. profun'dus of obtura'tor nerve**, ramus posterior of obturator nerve. **R. pro stape'dio**, branch from stylo-mastoid artery to stapes. **R. radia'lis**, nervus dorsalis pollicis radialis. **R. recur'rens hypoglos'si**, branch of hypoglossal given off in anterior condyloid foramen, and passing back to supply meninges. **R. recur'rens va'gi**, ramus duræ matris vagi. **R. scapula'ris of trans'verse cer'vical ar'tery**, dorsalis scapulæ artery. **R. secun'dus quin'ti**, superior maxillary nerve. **R. sep'ti na'rium**, twig from ethmoidal nerve to septum of nose. **R. sinua'lis**, nervus tentorii. **R. spina'lis**, division of dorsal branch of intercostal artery which passes in at intervertebral foramen, and supplies spinal canal and structures therein. **R. ster'no-clei'do-mastoi'deus**: see *Sterno-mastoid arteries*. **R. subscapula'ris ante'rior**, twig from one of the subscapular arteries, passing under subscapular muscles to anterior surface of scapula. **R. superficia'lis of ante'rior cru'ral nerve**, ramus terminalis of anterior crural nerve. **R. superficia'lis of brachia'lis anti'cus**, branch of inferior profunda artery, or of the brachial, running down along the medial edge of the muscle. **R. superficia'lis cuta'neus**, end-branch of musculo-cutaneous nerve, distributed to radial side of forearm. **R. superficia'lis of exter'nal plan'tar nerve**, branch supplying the skin on fibular side of sole. **R. superficia'lis of mus'culo-spi'ral nerve**, radial nerve. **R. supe'rior**, horizontal ramus: see *Rami of the pubis* and *Rami of the ischium*. **R. supe'rior of lach'rymal nerve**, that supplying lachrymal gland and upper eyelid. **R. supe'rior ner'vi inframaxilla'ris**, upper or smaller division of inferior maxillary nerve. **R. supe'rior of oc'ulomo'tor nerve**, division supplying superior rectus and levator palpebræ muscles. **R. supe'rior of orbi'tal nerve**, twig running under periosteum of orbit to anastomose with inferior branch of lachrymal. **R. superio'ris quin'ti**, ophthalmic nerve. **R. supracosta'lis**, branch of an intercostal nerve that runs along upper edge of a rib. **R. supramaxilla'ris**, superior maxillary nerve. **R. supraspina'tus**, branch from transverse cervical artery to the supraspinous fossa. **R. tempora'lis of or'bital nerve**, ramus superior of orbital n. **R. tem'poro-facia'lis**, temporo-facial division of facial nerve. **R. termina'lis ante'rior of ante'rior cru'ral nerve**, that division of the main trunk supplying the skin and sartorius. **R. termina'lis poste'rior of ante'rior cru'ral nerve**, division of main trunk supplying quadriceps, and giving off long saphenous nerve. **R. termina'lis radia'lis of me'dian nerve**, terminal branch supplying medius and ring fingers. **R. termina'lis ulna'ris of me'dian nerve**, terminal branch supplying thumb and index finger. **R. testicula'ris**, cremasteric artery. **R. thorac'icus of infe'rior thy'roid ar'tery**. *L.* ramus brachialis. Branch running along trachea and bronchi into the thorax. **R. thorac'icus of trans'verse cer'vical ar'tery**, branch given off behind the clavicle, passing to outer surface of thorax. **R. tonsilla'ris**, branch from ascending palatine artery to tonsil. **R. transver'sus**, acromial artery. **R. trochanter'icus**, termination of external circumflex artery, supplying trochanteric fossa. **R. ulna'ris antibra'chii**, ramus cutaneus ulnaris antibrachii. **R. ulna'ris radia'lis**, dorsal manual nerve. **R. veno'sus profun'dus facie'i**, maxillary vein, internal. **R. ventra'lis of spi'nal nerve**, its anterior division, supplying muscles of ventral and lateral aspects of body, including the limbs. **R. vertebra'lis**, ramus medullæ spinalis. **R. viscera'lis of spi'nal nerve**, branch from anterior division which joins the sympathetic. **R. vola'ris profun'dus of ul'nar ar'tery**, deep ulnar artery. **R. vola'ris radia'lis**, nervus dorsalis pollicis radialis. **R. vola'ris superficia'lis of ul'nar ar'tery**, termination of artery forming superficial palmar arch. **R. xiphoi'deus**, branch of internal mammary artery to the ensiform process.

Ramus'cule. *L.* ramusculus; *G.* Aestchen. A minute branch.

Ran'cid. *L.* rancidus; *F.* rance; *G.* ranzig; *I.* rancido. Term applied to fatty bodies which have become partially decomposed, and have a sour, acrid, offensive taste and smell.

Rand (*G.*). Edge, rim, margin; — **bogen,** arched structures constituting upper or prosencephalic edge of transverse cerebral fissure; — **schicht,** peripheral layer [Krause]; — **schlingennetz,** capillary loops surrounding cornea at its junction with sclerotic; — **sinus,** large sinus skirting the edge of the placenta; — **spalte,** transverse fissure; — **vene,** sinus terminalis; — **wachsthum,** growth at the edge or border; — **wulst.** 1. Term applied by Götte to thickened portion of entoderm at circumference of the germinal area; Kölliker terms the same structure Keimwulst. 2. Convolution, gyrus; — **wulst des Seepferdefusses,** gyrus hippocampus; — **zellen,** marginal cells; — **zone.** 1. Area seen on section of spinal cord near apex of posterior horn, in which fibres from posterior roots take a longitudinal direction [Lissauer]. 2. In an ovum undergoing segmentation the cells lying between the smaller blastomeres (ectodermic) and the larger ones (entodermic) [Götte].

Ran'dolph Med'ical Springs. Medicinal springs, Randolph Co., Missouri.

Ranella (*L.*). Ranula.

Rangoon' tar. A greenish-brown, semisolid petroleum found in India.

Ra'nine ar'tery. *L.*, *I.* arteria ranina; *F.* artère ranine; *G.* tiefe Zungenschlagader. Terminal part of lingual artery, passing tortuously along under surface of tongue.

Ra'nine vein. Accompanies ranine artery, discharging into common facial or internal jugular vein.

Ranke (*G.*). Vine-tendril. In composition Ranken, as, — **aneurysma,** varicose aneurism; — **arterie,** helicine artery; — **gefässe,** helicine arteries; — **geflecht,** pampiniform plexus; — **neurom,** plexiform neuro-fibroma.

Rankkorn (*G.*). Glossanthrax.

Rantolo (*I.*), pl. **Rantoli.** Râle.

Ran'ula (*L.*). 1. Under surface of the tongue; hypoglossis. 2. *F.* ranule; *G.* Froschgeschwulst; *I* ranella. A cystic tumor beneath the tongue. **R. pancreat'ica,** term proposed by Virchow for cystic formation in, or in the immediate vicinity of, the pancreas.

Ranuncolo (*I.*). Ranunculus.

Ranun'culus (*L.*). *F.* renoncule; *I.* ranuncolo. Crowfoot, buttercup; a genus of *Ranunculaceæ*. The species all have an acrid juice, capable of producing vesication when applied to the skin; may be used for counter-irritation. **R. a'cris,** L., tall crowfoot, buttercup, naturalized from Europe, a very common herb. **R. bulbo'sus,** L., bulbous crowfoot. **R. Fica'ria,** L., *Ficaria ranunculoides,* Roth., lesser celandine, pilewort, European species growing in damp and shady places; roots consist of clusters of small tubers resembling hæmorrhoids; hence the name pilewort and the "signature" for its use. The tubers contain a volatile acid, and ficarin, a principle resembling saponin. **R. Flam'mula,** L., spearwort. **R. re'pens,** L., creeping crowfoot. **R. sclera'tus,** L., cursed crowfoot.

Ran'vier's nodes. Constrictions at regular intervals along a nerve-fibre; where they occur the myelin is interrupted and the neurilemma lies upon the axis cylinder.

Rape. 1. *L.* raptus; *F.* viol; *G.* Schändung, Nothzucht; *I.* stupro. Carnal knowledge of a woman against her will, or, if she be under a certain age (varying from 10 to 14 years in different States), by abuse of her ignorance. The law requires evidence of penetration, but not necessarily rupture of the hymen. Rape is legally a felony. 2. *F.* navette; *G.* Rube; *I.* rapa. *Brassica napus,* L., cultivated for salad and for the seed. **R. oil.** *L.* oleum rapæ; *F.* huile de navette; *G.* Rubenöl; *I.* olio di rapa. A bland fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Brassica napus,* L.

Rapha'nia (*L.*). *F.* rhaphanie; *I.* rafania. Ergotism.

Rapha'nus (*L.*). A genus of *Cruciferæ.* **R. Raphanis'trum,** L., wild radish, a common weed, naturalized from Europe; the seeds yield a volatile oil resembling oil of mustard. **R. rustica'nus** [F. Esp.], horseradish-root. **R. sati'vus,** L., garden radish, cultivated; the root is eaten raw as a relish; said to be antiscorbutic and diuretic.

Ra'phé [*ῥαφή*]. *F.* rhaphé; *G.* Naht; *I.* rafe. Seam or suture; an appearance as if structures had been united by stitching. **R. of ampul'la,** longitudinal ridge on roof of ampulla of semicircular canal, internal ear, indicating point of union of the two sheets of fold of primitive labyrinth cap-

sule from which the semicircular canals are formed. **R. of cor'pus callo'sum.** *L.* sutura corporis callosi; *G.* Balkennath. A longitudinal furrow on median line of its upper surface. **R. of medul'la oblonga'ta,** median septum, composed of neuroglia and of fibres, running mainly in the median plane. **R. of pal'ate.** *L.* raphe palati: see *Palatine ridges.* **R. of pe'nis,** continuation of raphé of scrotum forward. **R. of perine'um,** that part of raphé of scrotum upon the perineum. **R. of phar'ynx.** *L.* raphe pharyngis. Median seam of connective tissue on posterior wall. **R. of scro'tum.** *L.* raphe scroti. Median seam extending from under side of penis to anus, indicating closure of lateral edges of cloacal opening of fœtus. **R., supe'rior,** raphé of corpus callosum. **R. of tongue,** slight median furrow on the dorsum. **R. of ure'thra,** continuation of crest of urethra as a slight ridge downward along the median line.

Raphestreifen (*G.*). Raphé of ampulla.

Raphidoph'ora vitien'sis, Seeman. A creeping plant, Nat. Ord. *Aroïdeæ*, growing in the Fiji Islands; the root and stem are used in the preparation of tonga.

Rapontico (*I.*). *Rheum raponticum.* **R. nostras,** *Centaurea centaurium*, L.

Rappe (*G.*). Mallenders.

Rap'tus (*L.*). Rape, violent seizure. **R. hæmorrhag'icus,** hæmorrhagic outbreak. **R. nervo'rum,** cramp, hysterics.

Rapun'tium Syphilit'icum (*L.*). *Lobelia syphilitica.*

Rarefac'tion. *L.* rarefactio; *F.* raréfaction; *G.* Rarificirung; *I.* rarefazione. Making thin or expanded.

Ra'refying ostei'tis. Osteoporosis.

Rarificirung (*G.*). Rarefaction.

Rasce'ta (*L.*). Two or three transverse flexion lines across the wrist, indicating position of radio-carpal articulation.

Raschiatoio (*I.*). Raspatory.

Raserei (*G.*). Rage, fury, delirium.

Rash. A skin eruption with little or no elevation of the epidermis.

Rasirmesser (*G.*). Razor.

Raso'rium (*L.*). 1. Raspatory. 2. Razor.

Raspa (romore di) (*I.*). A rasping sound.

Raspail's sed'ative wa'ter. Camphorated ammoniacal lotion.

Rasp'atory. *L.* raspatorium; *F.* raspatoir, rugine; *G.* Knochenfeile; *I.* raschiatoio. An instrument for denuding bone of its periosteum.

Rasp'berry. *L.* rubus idæus; *F.* framboise; *G.* Himbeere; *I.* lampone. The fruit of *Rubus idæus*, L. Used for making an agreeable flavoring syrup. The wild red raspberry of the northern U. S. is the fruit of *Rubus strigosus*, Michx.; the wild black raspberry of the Middle States is derived from *R. occidentalis*, L. They may be employed in place of the above [U. S. P.]: see also *Black raspberry.* **R. vin'egar.** *L.* acetum rubi idæi; *F.* vinaigre framboisé; *I.* aceto di lamponi. A mixture of syrup of raspberry with vinegar.

Raspelgeräusch (*G.*). Rasping sound.

Rasselgeräusch (*G.*). Râle, rhonchus.

Rasseln (*G.*). Rattling, râle, rhonchus.

Rastiatojo (*I.*). Raspatory.

Rasu'ra (*L.*). 1. Scraping, shaving. 2. A rasping or shaving, an erosion.

Ra'sus (*L.*). Scraped.

Ratafia (*F.*). *I.* amarasco. An aromatic alcoholic liquid containing a large proportion of sugar; a liqueur. Strictly applied to the above preparation only when aromatized with the juice of fruits [L'Off.].

Ratanhawurzel (*G.*). Krameria.

Ratan'hia (*L.*). Krameria.

Ratan'hia-tan'nic ac'id. *F.* acide ratanhiatannique. A variety of tannic acid obtained from krameria. Is not precipitated by tartar emetic; gives a dark-green precipitate with ferric salts.

Rat'anhin. $C_{10}H_{13}NO_3$. *F.* ratanhine; *I.* ratanina. A crystalline principle found in extract of rhatany.

Ratania (*I.*). Krameria.

Rate (*F.*). Spleen.

Rateleux, euse (*F.*). Splenetic, subject to diseases of the spleen.

Râtelier (*F.*). A complete set of false teeth.

Rathke's pouch. *G.* Rathke'sche Tasche. Pituitary diverticulum.

Rathke's trabec'ulæ. *G.* Rathke'sche Schädelbalken. Trabeculæ cranii.

Ra'tio (*L.*). Reason, mode, method. **R. meden'di,** method or means of treatment.

Ra'tion. *I.* razione. A regular allowance, especially of food. The daily ration of the U. S. army for one man includes 1 lb.

4 oz. of fresh beef or mutton, or 12 oz. of pork or bacon; 1 lb. 2 oz. of flour or soft bread; $2\frac{3}{5}$ oz. of beans or peas, or $1\frac{3}{5}$ oz. of rice or hominy; $1\frac{3}{5}$ oz. of green coffee or $\frac{8}{25}$ oz. of tea; $2\frac{3}{5}$ oz. of sugar; with vinegar, salt, and pepper.

Rats'bane. Arsenious acid.

Rat'tlesnake. *Crotalus horridus*, L., and other species of *C.* R. fern, *Botrychium virginicum*, Sw.; astringent, vulnerary. R. flag, button snakeroot, *Eryngium yuccæfolium*, Michx. R. herb, *Actæa spicata*, L. R. plan'tain, *Goodyera pubescens*, R. Br. R. poi'son: see *Crotalus*. R.-root, *Prenanthes*. R. vi'olet, *Erythronium americanum*, Sm. R.-weed, *Hieracium venosum*, L.

Rat'tlesnake's mas'ter. 1. *Agave virginica*. 2. *Eryngium aquaticum*, L. 3. *Liatris scariosum*, Willd., and *L. squarrosa*, Willd.

Rat'tleweed. 1. Loco-weed. 2. *Actæa racemosa*.

Rau, proc'ess of. Processus gracilis of malleus.

Rauber's lay'er. *G.* Rauber'sche Schicht. A superficial stratum of flat cells found in the middle of the embryonal spot at an early stage of the development of the blastodermic membranes.

Rauce'do (*L.*). *I.* raucedine. Hoarseness.

Rauch (*G.*). Smoke, fume, vapor; — bad, steam bath; — belästigung, effluvium nuisance.

Rauchende Salpetersäure (*G.*). Fuming nitric acid.

Rau'citas (*L.*). *F.* raucité; *I.* raucedine. Hoarseness.

Rau'cous. *L.* raucus; *F.* rauque; *I.* rauco. Hoarse.

Rauhhaarig (*G.*). Hirsute.

Rauhhaarigkeit (*G.*). Hairiness.

Rauhigkeit (*G.*). Roughness, hoarseness.

Raum (*G.*). Space; — gefühl, space-feeling; — nerv, space-nerve; — schwelle, threshold of perception of extensive sensations; — sinn, sense of space; — vorstellung, space conception or appreciation; sense of space.

Rausch (*G.*). 1. Murmur. 2. Drunkenness, intoxication; — brand, sympathetic anthrax; — gift, narcotic poison; — mittel, narcotic.

Raute (*G.*). Rhombus, rue. In composition **Rauten**, as, — öl, oil of rue.

Rautenförmiger Muskel or **Rautenmuskel** (*G.*). Rhomboid muscle.

Rautengrube (*G.*). Fourth ventricle.

Rautenhirn (*G.*). Applied by His to the part of the embryonic brain out of which the medulla oblongata and cerebellum are developed; so named because it forms the wall of the Rautengrube, *q. v.*

Ravaton's amputa'tion. Making a circular incision down to the bone, and adding a longitudinal incision on either side to make two flaps.

Raw'ley Springs. A health-resort in Rockingham co., Virginia; waters chalybeate.

Ray of direc'tion. *F.* rayon de direction; *G.* Richtungstrahl. A ray of light agreeing in its course with a line of direction before the cornea and behind the crystalline; a ray through the first nodal point.

Ray fun'gus. *Actinomyces*.

Ray oil. *L.* oleum rajæ; *F.* huile de foie de raie; *G.* Rochenthran; *I.* olio di raja. Skate oil; a fixed oil obtained from the liver of the skate, *Raja Batis*, L.; said to contain more iodine than cod-liver oil, for which it is sometimes substituted.

Ray'naud's disease. 1. A vaso-motor affection of the extremities, characterized by tonic spasm of the blood-vessels, local asphyxia, and gangrene, generally symmetrical. 2. Paralysis following parotiditis.

Rayon (*F.*). Ray, radius. R. alvéolaire supérieur, alveolar radius, superior. R.-s. auriculaires, auricular radii. R.-s. basilaires, basilar radii. R.-s. iniaques, radii drawn from the inion to salient points of the face, used in measuring prognathism in the living. R.-s. sous-iriens, ciliary processes.

Razione (*I.*). Ration.

Razza (*I.*). Generation, race.

R. D., abbv. for Reaction of degeneration.

Ré., abbv. for Réaumur, or degree of Réaumur's thermometer scale.

Réactif (*F.*). Reagent, test.

Reac'tion. 1. The effect produced by or upon a reagent. 2. An effect produced by stimulation of a muscle or a nerve. 3. Recovery from shock. R. of degenera'tion. *G.* Entartungsreaktion. The diminution or loss of faradic and galvanic

irritability of nerves and of faradic irritability of muscles, while the galvanic irritability of the muscles persists and may be increased. **R.-time.** *G.* Reactionszeit. The time intervening between the application of a stimulus to a nerve and some specified result, such as perception, muscular motion, etc.

Ready meth'od: see *Artificial respiration.*

Rea'gent. *F.* réactif; *I.* reagente, reattivo. A substance used as a test for the presence of other substances.

Real'gar. As_2S_2. *L.* arsenicum rubrum [F. Esp.]. Arsenic disulphide; an orange-red crystalline salt, found native and prepared artificially; chiefly used as a pigment.

Reato (*I.*). Crime: see *Delitto.*

Reattivo (*I.*). Reagent.

Reazione (*I.*). Reaction.

Rebord cartilagineux (*F.*). Costal arch.

Rebouteur (*F.*). A bone-setter.

Récamier's curette'. A double S-shaped, graduated instrument having at one end a semiacute-edged loop.

Receiv'ing tubes of kid'ney. Straight tubules.

Recept (*G.*). Recipe. **Receptirkunst,** art of prescribing or dispensing medicines.

Receptac'ula (*L.*). pl. of **Receptaculum,** *q. v.* **R. du'ræ ma'tris,** sinuses of dura mater. **R. lac'tis,** ampullæ of galactophorous ducts.

Receptac'ulum (*L.*). *F.* réceptacle; *G.* Behälter; *I.* ricettacolo. A receptacle. **R. cerebel'li,** that part of squama occipitis below internal occipital protuberance and transverse sulcus. **R. chy'li.** *F.* citerne de Pecquet; *G.* Milchsaftbehälter; *I.* cisterna or serbatojo di Pecquet. Dilatation of thoracic duct near first lumbar vertebra, into which empty lymphatics of lower limbs and lacteals of intestines. **R. Cotun'nii,** saccus endolymphaticus. **R. lo'bi occipita'lis,** that part of occipital bone above the internal occipital protuberance and transverse sulcus. **R. Pecque'ti,** receptaculum chyli.

Receptiv'ity. *L.* receptivitas; *F.* réceptivité; *G.* Receptivität; *I.* ricettività. Susceptibility.

Reces'sus (*L.*). 1. A yielding, resolution. 2. Recess, fossa. **R. acetab'uli,** acetabular fossa. **R. ampulla'ceus,** ampulla of osseous semicircular canal. **R. chias'matis,** in the third ventricle of the brain the space between dorsal surface of chiasma and lamina terminalis. **R. cochlea'ris,** cochlear fossa. **R. cona'rii,** pineal ventricle. **R. duode'no-jejuna'lis,** duodeno-jejunal recess. **R. ellip'ticus,** hemielliptical fossa. **R. epitympan'icus,** attic of tympanum. **R. glosso-epiglot'ticus,** glosso-epiglottic fossa. **R. hemiellip'ticus,** hemielliptical fossa. **R. hemisphær'icus,** hemispherical fossa. **R. hepat'icorena'lis,** hepato-renal pouch. **R. il'eocæca'les,** ileo-cæcal fossæ. **R. incisi'vus,** recessus naso-palatinus. **R. infrapinea'lis,** pineal ventricle. **R. infundib'uli,** prolongation of third ventricle into infundibulum. **R. infundibulifor'mis,** fossa of Rosenmüller. **R. jugula'ris,** jugular fossa. **R. labyrin'thi,** fossula sulciformis, ductus endolymphaticus. **R. laryngo-pharynge'us,** sinus pyriformis. **R. latera'lis ventric'uli,** angular pocket at either side of fourth ventricle, between diverging superior and inferior peduncles of cerebellum. **R. naso-palati'nus,** funnel-shaped recess on the nasal septum, just above the anterior palatine canal. **R. occipita'lis,** pocket in the side of the lateral ventricle of the embryonic brain that afterward develops into the posterior cornu. **R. op'ticus,** R. chiasmatis. **R. pharynge'us,** fossa of Rosenmüller. **R. pharynge'us me'dius,** bursa pharyngea. **R. pinea'lis,** pineal ventricle. **R. sac'ci lachryma'lis,** occasional anterior enlargement of lachrymal sac under medial palpebral ligament. **R. salpingo-pharynge'us,** a diverticulum sometimes found opening into the pharynx near the orifice of the Eustachian tube. **R. sphær'icus,** hemispherical fossa. **R. sphe'no-ethmoida'lis,** short groove usually found above superior turbinate bone, on lateral walls of nasal fossæ, separating it from a rudimentary fourth turbinate, the concha suprema. Into it opens the sphenoidal sinus. **R. Stensonia'nus,** recessus naso-palatinus. **R. subcæca'lis,** subcæcal fossa. **R. subsigmoi'deus,** intersigmoid fossa. **R. suprapinea'lis,** space between upper surface of pineal gland and thin roof of third ventricle. **R. utric'uli,** depression at upper part of utricle, containing the macula acustica utriculi. **R. vesi'cæ urina'riæ,** sinus vesicæ urinariæ.

Recette (*F.*). Formula, prescription.

Rechute (*F.*). Relapse.

Recidiva (*L.*). Relapse.

Récidive (*F.*). Relapse.

Recidivfähigkeit (*G.*). Tendency to relapse or return.

Récidivité (*F.*). *I.* recidività. The tendency to relapse or return.

Rec'ipe (*L.*). *F.* récipe; *G.* Recept. A prescription; a list of the ingredients and quantities for any compound, medical or other, with an indication of the processes to be used in its composition.

Recken (*G.*). Pandiculation.

Reclina'tio catarac'tæ (*L.*). Operation for cataract by depression of the lens.

Reclination. *F.* réclination; *I.* reclinazione. The operation of couching.

Reclu'sor palpebra'rum (*L.*). Levator palpebræ superioris.

Recoil' wave. The dicrotic wave of the sphygmogram.

Reconstitution (*F.*). 1. Nutrition. 2. Restoration of divided or missing parts.

Reconvales'cence. Complete recovery of health.

Recov'er: see *Stroke*.

Rec'rement. *L.* recrementum; *F.* récrément; *I.* recremento. A secretion which may be again absorbed.

Récrémento-excrémentitiel, elle (*F.*). *I.* recremento-escrementizio. Excrementorecrementitial.

Recrementi'tious. *F.* récrémentitiel, elle; *I.* recrementizio, a. Term applied to certain fluids, such as the gastric juice, which are secreted and again absorbed.

Recrudes'cence. *L.* recrudescentia; *G.* Wiederverschlimmerung, Rückfall; *I.* recrudescenza. Relapse.

Rec'tal. *F.* rectal, ale; *I.* rettale. Pertaining to the rectum. **R. alimenta'tion,** administration of nutritive enemata. **R. di'aphragm,** sheet of muscles closing main outlet of pelvis—viz. that relating to the rectum. The levator ani and coccygeus constitute its deeper layer, the sphincter ani externus its superficial layer. **R. expres'sion,** two fingers are introduced into the rectum of the parturient woman near the end of the expulsive stage, and carried as far as the mouth or under the chin of the child through the recto-vaginal wall. Traction is made in front and above, and with pressure the deflection of the head, which is gradually elevated to the pubic arch, is effected or completed; the object is to prevent laceration of the perineum.

Rectal'gia (*L.*) [rectum, ἄλγος]. Proctalgia.

Rectifica'tion. *L.* rectificatio; *G.* Rectificirung; *I.* rettificazione. Making right or straight; purifying. Term applied to such a change in an oblique presentation of the child against the brim of the pelvis that the presenting part glides into the superior strait, and becomes normal in direction.

Rectificirt, er, e, es (*G.*). Rectified. **R. Holzessig:** see *Wood vinegar*.

Rec'tified. *L.* rectificatus; *F.* rectifié; *G.* rectificirt; *I.* rettificato. Made pure; put right; distilled. **R. oil of tur'pentine.** *L.* oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum; *G.* gereinigtes Terpenthinöl. Oil of turpentine shaken with lime-water, and distilled until three-fourths of the oil has passed over [P. G.]. **R. pyrolig'neous ac'id.** *L.* acidum pyrolignosum rectificatum; *F.* vinaigre de bois; *G.* Holzessig. Product of the fractional distillation of crude pyroligneous acid; contains 5 or 6 per cent. of absolute acetic acid, slightly contaminated with empyreumatic products. **R. spir'it** [B. P.]. *L.* spiritus rectificatus. Alcohol containing 16 per cent. of water; spec. grav. 0.838.

Recti'tis. *F.* rectite; *I.* rettite. Proctitis.

Rec'to. In composition used to indicate relation or attachment to the rectum.

Rec'tocele [rectum, κήλη]. *F.* rectocèle; *G.* Rectokele; *I.* rettocele. Prolapsus of recto-vaginal wall through the vagina, sometimes improperly used for proctocele, *q. v.*

Rec'to-coccyge'us (*L.*) [Treitz]. Posterior portion of sustentator recti.

Rectokele (*G.*). Rectocele.

Rec'toscope [rectum, σκοπέω]. Speculum for the rectum.

Rectosteno'sis (*L.*) [στένωσις]. Rectal stricture.

Rectot'omy [τομή]. *F.* rectotomie; *I.* rettotomia. Operation of dividing a stricture of the rectum.

Rec'to-ure'thral fis'tula. A fistula connecting the urethra with the rectum.

Rec'to-u'terine folds or lig'aments. *L.* plicæ recto-uterinæ; *F.* plis utéro-rectaux. Crescentic folds of peritoneum, containing unstriped muscle-fibres, passing from rectum to uterus on either side of recto-vaginal pouch.

Rec'to-u'terine fos'sa or pouch. Recto-vaginal pouch.

Rec'to-vag'inal. *F.* recto-vaginal, ale; *I.* retto-vaginale. Belonging to both rectum and vagina. **R.-v. fis'tula,** a fistulous opening between the vagina and the rectum. **R.-v. her'nia,** rectocele. **R.-v. pouch.** *L.* excavatio recto-uterina. Peritoneal pocket between rectum behind and vagina and uterus in front. The ureters cross the floor of this space, and that part external to them is known as the **lateral pouch of Douglas.** **R.-v. sep'tum,** that common to the rectum and vagina.

Rec'to-ves'ical. *F.* recto-vésical, ale; *I.* retto-vescicale. Relating to both rectum and bladder. **R.-v. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia recto-vesicalis; *F.* aponévrose recto-vésicale. Part of pelvic fascia covering internal surface of levator ani muscle, and passing from it to rectum and bladder—in males to prostate gland, in females to uterus—forming folds known as the ligaments of those organs. **R.-v. folds.** *L.* plicæ recto-vesicales. Duplicatures of peritoneum passing between rectum and bladder in male; analogous to recto-uterine folds of female. **R.-v. pouch or fos'sa.** *L.* excavatio-recto-vesicalis. Peritoneal pocket between bladder and rectum, bounded at sides by the semilunar folds.

Rec'tum. *L.* intestinum rectum; *G.* Mastdarm; *I.* retto. Lowest portion of large intestine, extending from sigmoid flexure to anus.

Rec'tus (*L.*). Straight, applied to muscles from their direction. **R. abdom'inis.** *F.* droit abdominal; *G.* gerader Bauchmuskel. A strong muscle of the abdominal wall situated on either side the median line, arising from the pubis and ascending vertically to be inserted into 5th, 6th, and 7th costal cartilages and ensiform process. **R. abdom'inis anti'cus ma'jor,** rectus abdominis. **R. abdom'inis anti'cus mi'nor,** pyramidalis abdominis. **R. abdom'inis posti'cus,** quadratus lumborum. **R. ante'rior,** rectus femoris: see *Quadriceps extensor cruris.* **R. ante'rior ma'jor,** rectus capitis anticus major. **R. cap'itis anti'cus,** rectus capitis anticus minor. **R. cap'itis anti'cus ma'jor.** *F.* grand droit antérieur; *I.* retto anteriore maggiore. Muscle of prevertebral region, arising from transverse processes of 3d to 6th cervical vertebræ and inserted into basilar process of occipital bone; appears to be a continuation upward of the system of the longus colli. **R. cap'itis anti'cus me'dius,** a muscle sometimes found (14 per cent., Krause) between the recti capitis antici (major and minor), arising from lateral mass of the atlas and inserted upon the basilar process of the occipital bone. **R. cap'itis anti'cus min'imus,** rectus capitis anticus medius. **R. cap'itis anti'cus mi'nor.** *F.* petit droit antérieur; *I.* retto anteriore minore. Small muscle of prevertebral region, arising from anterior surface of lateral mass of atlas and inserted into basilar process of occipital bone. **R. cap'itis latera'lis,** rectus lateralis. **R. cap'itis ma'jor,** rectus capitis posticus major. **R. cap'itis mi'nor,** rectus capitis posticus minor. **R. cap'itis posti'cus latera'lis,** rectus lateralis. **R. cap'itis posti'cus ma'jor.** *F.* grand droit postérieur de la tête; *I.* retto posteriore maggiore. Small muscle arising from spinous process of axis, and inserted upon inferior curved line of occipital bone. **R. cap'itis posti'cus mi'nor.** *F.* petit droit postérieur de la tête; *I.* retto posteriore minore. Small muscle arising from posterior arch of atlas, and inserted below inferior curved line of occipital bone. **R. cap'itis posti'cus profun'dus,** rectus capitis posticus minor. **R. cap'itis posti'cus superficia'lis,** rectus capitis posticus major. **R. cap'itis posti'cus supe'rior,** rectus capitis posticus major. **R. col'li,** vertical portion of longus colli muscle [Luschka]. **R. cru'ris:** see *Quadriceps extensor femoris.* **R. exter'nus oc'uli.** *F.* droit externe de l'œil; *G.* äusserer gerader Muskel des Augapfels; *I.* retto esterno dell' occhio. Muscle arising at apex of orbit from ring of ocular muscles, and inserted upon outer side of globe of eye. **R. fem'oris:** see *Quadriceps extensor cruris.* **R. infe'rior oc'uli.** *F.* droit inférieur de l'œil; *G.* unterer gerader Muskel des Augapfels; *I.* retto inferiore dell' occhio. Muscle arising at apex of orbit from ring of ocular muscles, and inserted upon lower part of globe of eye. **R. inter'nus fem'oris,** gracilis muscle. **R. inter'nus ma'jor,** rectus capitis anticus major. **R. inter'nus mi'nor,** rectus capitis anticus minor. **R. inter'nus oc'uli.** *F.* droit interne de l'œil; *G.* innerer gerader Muskel des Augapfels; *I.* retto interno dell' occhio. Muscle arising at apex of orbit from ring of ocular muscles and inserted upon inner side of globe of eye. **R. la'bii,** musculus labii proprius. **R. latera'lis.** 1. Short

muscle belonging to intertransverse system passing between the transverse process of atlas and the jugular process of occipital bone. 2. Rectus externus. **R. latera'lis abdom'inis**: see *Obliquus abdominus externus minor*. **R. latera'lis accesso'rius**, atlantico-mastoideus. **R. latera'lis oc'uli**, rectus externus oculi. **R. media'lis**, rectus internus. **R. media'lis oc'uli**, rectus internus oculi. **R. poste'rior**, choanoid muscle. **R. posti'cus ma'jor**, rectus capitis posticus major. **R. pos'ticus mi'nor**, rectus capitis posticus minor. **R. sterna'lis** or **ster'ni**, sternalis muscle. **R. supe'rior oc'uli**. *F.* droit superieur de l'œil; *G.* oberer gerader Muskel des Augapfels; *I.* retto superiore dell' occhio. Muscle arising at apex of orbit from ring of ocular muscles and inserted upon upper part of globe of eye. **R. thora'cis**, an extension of the rectus abdominis upon the thorax, beyond its usual insertion upon the 5th, 6th, and 7th ribs [Turner]. **R. thora'cis superficia'lis**, sternalis muscle.

Rectusscheide (*G.*). Sheath of rectus.

Recur'rens (*L.*). Recurrent.

Recurrensfaden (*G.*). Spirillum of relapsing fever.

Recurrenslähmung (*G.*). Paralysis of recurrent laryngeal nerve.

Recurrensnephritis (*G.*). The changes in kidneys occurring in the course of recurrent fever.

Recurrenstyphus (*G.*). Relapsing fever.

Recur'rent. *L.* recurrens; *F.* récurrent, ente; *G.* zurücklaufend; *I.* ricorrente. Turning back; applied to branches of vessels and nerves that take a direction the reverse to that of the trunk from which they are derived. **R. artic'ular nerve**, branch from external popliteal to knee-joint, accompanying the anterior tibial recurrent artery. **R. branch of infe'rior max'illary nerve.** *L.* nervus recurrens inframaxillaris. Twig that passes back through foramen spinosum to great wing of sphenoid and mastoid cells. **R. branch of supe'rior max'illary nerve.** *L.* nervus recurrens supramaxillaris. A twig that leaves the trunk and turns back to supply the middle meningeal artery. **R. choroi'dal ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ recurrentes choroideæ. Twigs from anterior ciliary a-s. that pass back to posterior ciliary. **R. fe'ver**, relapsing fever. **R. larynge'al nerve**, inferior laryngeal nerve. **R. nerves of dor'sal**, nervi sinu-vertebrales. **R. sensibil'ity**, term applied to the power of sensation in the anterior or motor root of a spinal nerve, due to fibres from the posterior root running centripetally after the junction of the two roots.

Red ant. *Formica rufa*, L.

Red bark. Red cinchona.

Red bay. *Persea carolinensis*, Nees; indigenous; fruit edible, leaves pectoral and vulnerary, seeds astringent.

Red buck'eye. *Æsculus pavia*, L.; the cotyledons are said to contain a poisonous alkaloid.

Red bud. Judas tree, *Cercis canadensis*, L.; fruit edible, flowers antiscorbutic.

Red cab'bage. *Brassica oleracea rubra*, a cultivated variety of the wild cabbage; comestible.

Red ce'dar. *Juniperus virginiana*, L. The leaves are said to have medicinal properties similar to savine.

Red cen'taury. *Sabbatia angularis*, Pursh.

Red chalk. Reddle; native hydrated aluminium silicate, containing a large proportion of ferric oxide.

Red chick'weed. *Anagallis arvensis*, L.

Red cincho'na. *L.* cinchona rubra; *F.* quinquina rouge; *G.* rothe Chinarinde; *I.* china rossa. The bark of the trunk of *Cinchona succirubra*, Pav., containing at least 2 per cent. of quinine [U. S. P.]; the bark of the stem and branches, yielding between 5 and 6 per cent. of total alkaloids, of which not less than half shall consist of quinine and cinchonidine [B. P.]; yielding 2 per cent. of sulphate of quinine [Cod.]. Red cinchona is chemically distinguished by containing considerable quantities of both quinine and cinchonine.

Red clo'ver. *Trifolium pratense*, L.

Red cohosh'. *Actæa rubra*, Big.

Red cor'al. A species of coral, *Corallium rubrum*, Lam. (*Isis nobilis*, L.), found in the Mediterranean.

Red cur'rants. *L.* grossularia rubra; *F.* groseilles; *G.* Johannisbeere; *I.* ribes. The fruit of *Ribes rubrum*, L.; agreeably acid; used in the preparation of a syrup and jelly.

Red elm. *Ulmus fulva*, Michx.: see *Elm*.

Red gown. Red gum.

Red gum. 1. Popular term, originally used to designate any skin eruption in in-

fants appearing especially during dentition. Probably a corruption of "red gown," used to indicate general erythema in children, gown being a translation of strophulus, which word has been applied by Willan and Bateman to the papular eruptions of infants. 2. Eucalyptus gum.

Red. in pulv., abbv. for **Redactus in pulverem** (*L.*), reduced to powder.

Red io'dide of mer'cury. Mercuric iodide.

Red lead: see *Minium*.

Red ma'ple. *Acer rubrum*, L.

Red nu'cleus. *L.* nucleus tegmenti; *F.* noyau rouge de Stilling; *G.* rother Kern. Collection of reddish-gray nerve-cells found in the tegmentum on either side ventrally from anterior corpora quadrigemina.

Red oil. Oleum hyperici.

Red o'sier. *Cornus sericea*, L.

Red ox'ide of lead: see *Minium*.

Red ox'ide of mer'cury: see *Mercuric oxide*.

Red pep'per. Powdered capsicum.

Red phos'phorus. Amorphous phosphorus.

Red pop'py-pet'als. *L.* rhœados petala; *F.* pétales de coquelicot; *G.* Klatschrose; *I.* petali di rosolaccio. The fresh petals of *Papaver Rhœas*, L. (from indigenous plants) [B. P.]: have little or no physiological action; used to give color to solutions.

Red precip'itate. Mercuric oxide, red.

Red prus'siate of pot'ash. Potassium ferricyanide.

Red puccoon'. Blood-root, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, L.

Red rasp'berry. The fruit of *Rubus strigosus*, Michx.

Red root. 1. *Ceanothus americanus*, L. 2. *Lachnanthes tinctoria*, Ell.

Red rose. *L.* rosa gallica; *F.* rose rouge; *G.* Essigrose; *I.* rosa domestica. The petals of *Rosa Gallica*, L., collected before expanding [U. S. P.]; a slightly astringent vehicle.

Red san'dal-wood. Red saunders.

Red saun'ders. *L.* santalum rubrum; *F.* santal rouge; *G.* rothes Santalholz; *I.* santalo rosso. The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinum*, L.; used only as a coloring agent.

Red sol'dier. Rothlauf.

Red sul'phide of mer'cury. Mercuric sulphide.

Red Sul'phur Springs. Sulphur springs, in Monroe co., West Virginia, containing a peculiar substance resembling hydrosin.

Red tar'tar. The crude potassium bitartrate deposited from red wines during fermentation.

Red wa'ter. A disease of horned cattle due to insufficient and improper food, and characterized by the emission of red or chocolate-colored urine; asthenic hæmaturia.

Red weed. *Phytolacca decandra*.

Red wine. *L.* vinum rubrum; *F.* vin rouge; *G.* Rothwein; *I.* vino rosso. A deep red, alcoholic liquid made by fermenting the juice of colored grapes in presence of their skins; should contain not less than 10, nor more than 12, per cent. of absolute alcohol [U. S. P.].

Red'-blindness. A variety of color-blindness in which shades of red cannot be distinguished.

Red'dle. Red chalk.

Red-green'-blindness. Form of color-blindness in which sensation for red and green is absent.

Redhib'itory. *F.* rédhibitoire; *I.* redibitorio. Term applied to such diseases or defects in an animal as give the buyer the right to demand the annulment of the sale and the return of his money, unless it is shown that he was aware of such disease or defect at the time of purchase.

Redintegra'tion. *F.* rédintégration; *I.* redintegrazione. Reformation; a making whole again; restitution.

Redressement (*F.*). Reposition.

Redresseur (*F.*). Repositor. **R. utérin**, uterine repositor.

Red-river snake'root. The root of *Aristolochia reticulata*, Nutt.

Reduced' eye. Result of reduction of the compound optical system of the eye to a simple system having the same optical values. The one most commonly used is Donder's modification of Listery's, which has an optical centre, one principal point, one curved surface with a radius of 5 mm., one anterior focus of 15 mm., one posterior focus of 20 mm., and an index of refraction of the second medium $= \frac{4}{3}$.

Reduced' i'ron. *L.* ferrum redactum; *F.* fer réduit; *G.* reducirtes Eisen; *I.* ferro ridotto dall' idrogeno. Iron in very fine

powder, obtained by the action of hydrogen gas upon ferric oxide or ferrous chloride at a high temperature.

Reduced' i'ron loz'enges. *L.* trochisci ferri redacti. Troches each containing 1 grain of reduced iron [B. P.].

Reducirtes Eisen (*G.*). Reduced iron.

Réductible (*F.*). Reducible, that can be reduced.

Reduc'tion. *L.* reductio. *F.* réduction. *G.* Einrenkung; *I.* riduzione. 1. The operation of restoring a displaced part to its proper position, said especially of fracture, of dislocation of bone, and of hernia. 2. Deoxidation.

Réduction en bloc or en masse (*F.*). The restoration to the abdomen of a hernia complete in its sac, not released from the hernial ring.

Reduktion (*G.*). Reduction.

Reduplica'tion. *F.* réduplication. A doubling.

Reed-mace. *Typha latifolia*, L.

Refined' su'gar. *F.* sucre raffiné; *I.* zucchero raffinato. Cane-sugar which has been purified by solution, clarification, and recrystallization.

Reflec'ted ten'don of rec'tus. *F.* tendon réfléchi du droit antérieur; *I.* tendine riflesso. That arising just above the acetabulum.

Reflec'tor epiglot'tidis (*L.*) [Theile]. Thyro-ary-epiglotticus.

Re'flex. *L.* reflexus; *F.* réflexe; *I.* riflesso. Term applied to any involuntary action of a muscle or organ due to stimulus of nerves acting on the muscle or organ, not directly, but through a nerve-centre, and of which stimulus the person may or may not be conscious; see *Reflexes*. **R. ac'tion.** *F.* action reflexe; *G.* Reflexact; *I.* azione riflessa. Action due to stimulus of a nerve not directly connected with the part or organ acting. **R. func'tion,** a function due to reflex action. **R. move'ments.** *G.* Reflexbewegungen. Movements caused by the stimulation of a sensory nerve. **R. neural'gia,** a neuralgia depending on disease of a distant organ. **R. paral'ysis,** paralysis due to disease of certain internal organs, as the intestines, genitalia, etc. **R. time,** time between stimulation of sense-nerve and motor phenomena.

Réflexe (*F.*). Reflex. **R. rotulien,** knee-jerk, or patellar reflex. **R. tendineux,** tendon reflex. **R. du tendon d'Achille,** ankle-clonus.

Re'flexes. Involuntary spasmodic localized movements produced through reflex action by irritation of certain localities. For the superficial or skin reflexes see *Abdominal, Cremasteric, Epigastric, Gluteal, Plantar, Scapular*, etc. *reflex*. For the deep or tendon reflexes see *Knee-jerk, Ankle-clonus*.

Reflexhemmung (*G.*). Reflex inhibition.

Reflexlähmung (*G.*). Reflex paralysis.

Reflexthätigkeit (*G.*). Reflex excitability or activity.

Réforme (*F.*). *I.* riforma. Invaliding.

Refrac'tion [refringere]. *L.* refractio; *F.* réfraction; *G.* Brechung; *I.* rifrazione. Change in direction of rays of light in their passage from one transparent medium to another. **R., dynam'ic,** increased refraction of the eye caused by the act of accommodation. **R., in'dex of.** *F.* indice de réfraction. Number indicating relation between the angle of incidence and the angle of refraction, usually designated by the Greek letter μ. **R., stat'ic,** refraction of the eye when in a state of repose.

Refrac'tive. *F.* réfractif, ive; *G.* strahlenbrechend; *I.* rifrattivo. Pertaining to refraction. **R. appara'tus or me'dia of the eye,** the cornea, lens, and humors. **R. in'dex,** index of refraction.

Refrac'ture. Breaking a previously fractured bone to correct deformity.

Refrig'erant [re. frigus]. *F.* réfrigérant; *G.* kältend; *I.* refrigerante. Cooling. A remedy which reduces the temperature of the body.

Refrigerationslähmung (*G.*). Paralysis due to cold.

Refroidissement (*F.*). Chilling. Ephemeral fever following exposure to cold.

Regeln, monatliche (*G.*). Menses.

Regelwidrigkeit (*G.*). Anomaly, irregularity.

Regenbogenfarbig (*G.*). Iridescent.

Regenbogenhaut (*G.*). Iris; **—band,** ciliary ligament; **—bruch,** iridocele; **—entzündung,** iritis.

Regenera'tion. *L.* regeneratio; *F.* régénération; *G.* Wiedererzeugung; *I.* rigenerazione. A producing again.

Régénérescence (*F.*). Regeneration.

Regeneriren (*G.*). To regenerate.

Re'gent's oint'ment. *L.* Pomatum D. Regent.; *F.* pommade du Régent. Red

oxide of mercury 1, lead acetate 1, camphora 0.10, vaseline 18 parts; mix [Cod.].

Regenwurmmuskeln (*G.*). Lumbricales muscles.

Régime (*F.*). Regimen. **R. lacté**, milk diet. **R. sanitaire**, the regimen proper to prevent and restrain the spread of contagious diseases.

Reg'imen (*L.*). *F.* régime; *G.* Gesundheitspflege; *I.* reggime. 1. Systematic rule or order of life, especially as regards food, clothing, and habits. 2. Synonym for diet.

Regimentsarzt (*G.*). Regimental surgeon.

Re'gio (*L.*). Region. **R. ana'lis**, ischio-rectal region. **R. axilla'ris**, axilla. **R. clu'nium**, gluteal region. **R. coxa'lis**, coxal region. **R. cra'nii fornica'ta**, vault of cranium. **R. epigas'trica**, epigastric region. **R. glute'a**, gluteal region. **R. hypogas'trica**, hypogastric region. **R. hypogas'trica latera'lis**, iliac region. **R. infraclavicula'ris**, infraclavicular region. **R. infrahyoi'dea**, carotid triangles of neck taken together. **R. infrainguina'lis**, infrainguinal region. **R. inframamma'lis**, inframammary region. **R. inframaxilla'ris**, inframaxillary region. **R. infrascapula'ris**, infrascapular region. **R. jugula'ris**, the two inferior carotid triangles taken together. **R. mamilla'ris** or **R. mamma'lis**, mammary region. **R. media'na col'li**, trigonum colli medianum. **R. mesogas'trica**, mesogastric region. **R. pelvi'na ante'rior**, pelvic region, anterior. **R. retromaxilla'ris**, parotid fossa. **R. spina'lis**, spinal region. **R. sterno-cleido-mastoi'dea**, that in relation with the sternomastoid muscle. **R. subauricula'ris**, the hollow under the ear. **R. submaxilla'ris**, that limited by line of jaw above, body of hyoid bone below, and lines drawn from angle of jaw to outer limit of that body on either side. **R. subthalam'ica**, subthalamic tegmental region. **R. suprahyoi'dea**, submaxillary triangle. **R. suprainguina'lis**, suprainguinal region. **R. thorac'ico-abdomina'lis**, thoracico-abdominal region. **R. thorac'ico-cervica'lis**, that part of the neck into which the apices of the lungs extend. **R. umbilica'lis**, umbilical region. **R. u'ro-genita'lis**, perineum.

Re'gion. *L.* regio; *F.* région; *G.* Gegend; *I.* regione. In anatomy a definite topographical area in the human body, arbitrarily defined for purposes of physical examination or for reference. **R. of Bro'ca**, that of left third frontal convolution.

Région sous-hyoïdienne (*F.*). Regio infrahyoidea.

Régional, ale (*F.*). *I.* regionale. Regional.

Re'gional anat'omy: see *Anatomy*.

Reg'ister. *L.* registrum; *F.* registre; *I.* registro. A series or group of tones of the same quality producible by a particular mode of adjustment of the vocal cords: see *Chest register*, *Head register*, *Falsetto*.

Réglé, ée (*F.*). 1. Regulated. 2. Having menses.

Régles (*F.*). Menses. **R. supplémentaires**, periodical flow from organs other than the uterus.

Réglisse (*F.*). Glycyrrhiza. **R. d'Amérique**, root of *Abrus precatorius*, L.

Regole (*I.*). Menstruation.

Regolizia (*I.*). Glycyrrhiza.

Regorgement (*F.*). Overflow, regurgitation. **R. urinaire or de la vessie**, involuntary flow of urine.

Regres'sion. *F.* régression; *I.* regressione. A going backward, involution, degeneration.

Regres'sive. *F.* régressif, ive; *I.* regressivo. Turning back, tending to revert to a previous stage of development. **R. paral'ysis** [Barlow], paralysis, acute spinal.

Reg'ular. *L.* regularis; *F.* régulier, ère; *I.* regolare. Usual; according to rule, established form, or custom.

Regulator ra'dii (*L.*). Supinator longus [Welcker].

Reg'ulus. *F.* régule; *I.* regolo. The name given by alchemists to a metal separated from other substances by fusion. **R. of an'timony.** *L.* regulus antimonii; *F.* régule d'antimoine. Metallic antimony. **R. of bis'muth**, metallic bismuth.

Regurgita'tion [regurgitare]. *F.* régurgitation; *G.* Regurgitirung; *I.* rigurgitazione. A flowing back, reflux.

Rehe (*G.*). Laminitis.

Rehhusten (*G.*). Whooping cough.

Reibegeräusch (*G.*). Friction sound.

Reibung (*G.*). Friction; massage. In composition **Reibungs**, as, —**fremitus**, friction thrill or friction fremitus; —**geräusch**, friction sound; —**linien**, lines of pressure of friction on a joint surface.

Reichert's car'tilage. That which ap-

pears in the embryo in the hyoid arch, becoming afterward the styloid process, the stylo-hyoid ligaments, and the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

Rei'chert's mem'brane. Bowman's membrane.

Reid's meth'od. 1. A method of reducing dislocations of the hip by manipulation. 2. The application of Esmarch's bandage to the treatment of aneurism of the extremities.

Reif (*G.*). Ripe.

Reife (*G.*). Ripeness, puberty.

Reifen (*G.*). To ripen, to reach puberty.

Reifenbahre (*G.*). Cradle or frame to keep bed-clothing from pressing on a patient.

Reil (Johann Christian), professor at Halle 1758–1813. **R., an'sa of,** lemniscus. **R., is'land of.** *G.* Reil'sche Insel. Island of Reil. **R., modera'tor band of:** see *Moderator band.*

Réimplantation (*F.*). The replacing of a tooth into its socket after extraction and treatment.

Rein (*F.*). Kidney. **R. cardiaque,** the congested enlarged kidney connected with cardiac disease. **R. flottant,** floating kidney. **R. primordial** or **R. primitif,** primitive kidney or Wolffian body.

Reina (*I.*). Rhein.

Reincultur (*G.*). A pure culture of a particular form of microörganism.

Reine des bois (*F.*). *Convallaria majalis*, L.

Reine des prés (*F.*). *Spiræa Ulmaria.*

Reines Hirschhornsalz (*G.*). Ammonium carbonate.

Reinfec'tion. *I.* reinfezione. Renewed infection.

Reinfu'sion. Form of transfusion in which blood just lost by the patient by hæmorrhage is collected and injected into his veins.

Reingeist (*G.*). Alcohol.

Reinigen (*G.*). To cleanse, to purify, to purge. **Reinigend,** purging, cleansing, cathartic. **Reinigungsmittel,** purgative. **Reinigungsweg,** emunctory.

Reinocula'tion. Repeated inoculation.

Reins (*F.*). Loins. **R. faux,** Wolffian bodies. **R. succenturiés,** suprarenal bodies.

Reinsch's test: see *Arsenic.*

Reiss (*G.*). Rice; **—körper,** corpora oryzoidea; **—mehl,** rice flour; **—stärke,** rice starch; **—wasserstuhl,** rice-water stool.

Reissblei (*G.*). Graphite.

Reiss'ner's mem'brane. *L.* membrana Reissneri; *F.* membrane de Reissner; *G.* Reissner'sche Membran; *I.* membrana di Reissner. Thin sheet of connective tissue lined with epithelium stretching from spiral lamina to outer wall of cochlea, separating vestibular passage from cochlear duct.

Reisszähne (*G.*). Canine teeth.

Reitersalbe (*G.*). Blue ointment.

Reitknochen (*G.*). Riders' bone, small osteomata which sometimes develop in the muscles of the thighs of cavalrymen.

Reiz (*G.*). Irritant, stimulus; **—empfänglichkeit,** stimulus receptivity; **—empfindlichkeit,** stimulus susceptibility; **—erscheinungen,** phenomena due to irritation; **—höhe,** point of maximal stimulation when sensation passes into pain, being the opposite extreme from the "threshold;" **—husten,** cough due to irritation; **—mittel,** irritant; **—schwelle,** stimulus threshold: see *Threshold* (1); **—umfang,** stimulusscope; **—unterschied,** stimulus difference; **— werth,** stimulus value.

Reizbar (*G.*). Irritable. **Reizbarkeit,** irritability.

Reizen (*G.*). To stimulate, to irritate; **Reizend,** irritant; **Reizung,** irritation, stimulation.

Rejeton (*F.*). Sprout, offshoot.

Rekonvalescenz (*G.*). Convalescence.

Relâchant, ante (*F.*). 1. Relaxant, relaxing. 2. Laxative; facilitating defecation.

Relâchement (*F.*). Relaxation.

Relapse' [re. lapsus]. *F.* rechute, récidive; *G.* Rückfall; *I.* ricaduta, recidiva. Return of a disease before complete convalescence has occurred.

Relaps'ing fever. *L.* febris recidiva; *F.* fièvre à rechutes; *G.* Rückfallstyphus; *I.* febbre recidiva. An acute infectious disease occurring in epidemic form, often associated with famine, characterized by paroxysms of fever which usually last 5–7 days with a strong tendency to recur after 7–14 days.

Rela'tional cons'tant or **thresh'old.** *G.* Verhältnissschwelle; see *Threshold* (3).

Rel'ative humid'ity: see *Humidity.*

Relax'ant. *F.* relâchant, ante; *I.* rilassante. Causing relaxation.

Relaxa'tion. *L.* relaxatio; *F.* rilassamento. A loosening, languor.

Relevable (*F.*). Curable.

Releveur (*F.*). Erector, elevator. **R. de l'aile du nez.** 1. Pyramidalis nasi. 2. Transversalis nasi. **R. de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure,** pyramidalis nasi. **R. de l'angle des lèvres,** musculus caninus. **R. de l'anus,** levator ani. **R. du coccyx,** ischio-coccygeus. **R-s. des côtes,** levatores costarum. **R. de la luette,** palato-staphylinus. **R. de l'œil,** superior rectus. **R. de l'omoplate,** levator anguli scapulæ. **R. de la paupière,** levator palpebræ superioris. **R. de la prostate,** levator prostatæ. **R. de l'urèthre,** levator urethræ.

Remak, band of. Axis cylinder.

Remak, ganglion of. *G.* Vorhofsganglion. Ganglion found within walls of auricle of the frog's heart.

Remak's nerve-fi'bres. Amyelinic fibres.

Remède (*F.*). Remedy. **R. secret,** a preparation which is not in conformity with the legal Codex, or not purchased and made public by the government, or not specially compounded upon the prescription of a physician; also any simple drug sold under a name which disguises its nature [Robin].

Rem'edy. *L.* remedium; *F.* remède; *G.* Heilmittel; *I.* rimedio. That which cures or alleviates disease; a medicament.

Remi'jia. A genus of small trees or shrubs, found in Brazil, resembling the cinchonas, and belonging to the same Nat. Ord., *Rubiaceæ*, *Cinchoneæ*. **R. pedunculata,** Triana, a species of *R.* furnishing cuprea-bark. **R. Purdia'na,** Wedd., one of the botanical sources of cuprea-bark.

Remis'sion. *L.* remissio; *F.* rémission; *I.* remissione. Temporary diminution.

Remit'tent. *L.* remittens; *F.* rémittent, ente; *G.* remittirend; *I.* remittente. Having remissions. **R. fe'ver,** a form of fever in which there is no complete intermission, but an abatement of symptoms for a few hours once a day.

Remontoir (*F.*). Instrument for replacing the umbilical cord when prolapsed during labor.

Rempart maxillaire (*F.*). Alveolar ridge or crest.

Ren (*L.*), gen. **Re'nis.** Kidney. **R. mo'bilis,** floating kidney.

Re'nal. *L.* renalis; *F.* rénal, ale; *I.* renale. Relating, or due, to the kidneys. **R. ap'oplexy.** 1. Total suppression of urine. 2. Hæmorrhage into the substance of the kidney. 3. Apoplexy connected with renal disease. **R. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ renales; *F.* artères rénales or émulgentes; *G.* Nierenschlagadern; *I.* arterie renali. Large branches from abdominal aorta to kidneys. **R. cal'culus.** *F.* calcul rénal; *I.* calcolo renale. A concretion formed in the kidney. **R. cap'sule:** see *Capsule of kidney.* **R. gan'glia,** small ganglia in the renal plexus. **R. glands,** suprarenal capsules. **R. nerve, poste'rior:** see *Splanchnic nerve, smallest.* **R. plethysmom'eter,** oncometer. **R. plex'us.** *L.* plexus renalis; *F.* plexus rénal; *I.* plesso renale. Branch of solar plexus extending upon renal artery. **R. splanch'nic nerve,** smallest splanchnic nerve. **R. veins.** *L.* venæ renales; *F.* veines émulgentes; *G.* Nierenblutadern; *I.* vene emulgenti. Those which remove blood from substance of kidneys, emptying into inferior vena cava.

Ren'culi (*L.*). Lobes of the kidney.

Ren'culine [renculus]. Albuminoid principle of the suprarenal capsules [Thudichum].

Ren'culus (*L.*). Reniculus.

Rene (*I.*), pl. **Reni.** Kidney. **R. chirurgico,** surgical kidney. **R. mobile,** movable or floating kidney. **R. provvisorio,** Wolffian body. **R-i. succenturiati,** suprarenal capsules.

Rêne du conarium or **R. de la glande pinéale** (*F.*). Stria medullaris of optic thalamus.

Reneal'mia Cardamo'mum, Rosc. *Electuaria Cardamomum,* Mat.

Renella (*I.*). 1. Gravel. 2. Brick-dust sediment (urates) in urine.

Re'nes loba'ti (*L.*). Lobed condition of kidneys found in newborn children.

Re'nes succenturia'ti (*L.*). Suprarenal capsules.

Re'nes succenturia'ti accesso'rii (*L.*). Accessory suprarenal capsules.

Renflement (*F.*). Swelling, enlargement. **R. brachial** or **R. cervical,** cervical enlargement. **R. crural** or **R. lombaire,** lumbar enlargement. **R. mamelonné,** clava.

Renic'ulus (*L.*). Lobe of kidney.

Reniflement (*F.*). Sniffling.

Ren'iform. *F.* réniforme; *G.* nierenförmig; *I.* reniforme. Kidney-shaped.

Reni'tent. *L.* renitens; *F.* renitent, ente; *I.* renitente. Firm, resisting pressure.

Renken (*G.*). To bend, twist, wrench, sprain. **Renkung,** turning, twisting, wrenching, spraining.

Ren'net [*A. S.* gerunnen]. *F.* présure; *G.* Lab; *I.* quaghamento. The inner coat of the fourth stomach of the calf or other young suckling ruminant, or an infusion or other preparation of the same; used for coagulating milk. **R. fer'ment,** special ferment in gastric juice, quite distinct from pepsin, and independent of the acid; capable of coagulating casein. **R. wine.** *L.* liquor seriparus; *G.* Labessenz. Prepared by macerating 3 parts of rennet with 26 parts of white wine and 1 of sodium chloride [P. Ross.].

Rennthierselmenfäden (*G.*). Reindeer-tendon threads for ligature, suture, etc.

Renoncule (*F.*). *Ranunculus.* **R. âcre,** *Ranunculus acri*, L. **R. flamme,** *Ranunculus flammula*, L.

Renouée des oiseaux (*F.*). *Polygonum aviculare*, L.

Renouée sarrazin or **noire** (*F.*). *Polygonum fagopyrum*, L.

Renuen'tes mus'culi (*L.*). Recti capitis postici muscles, so called from their action of drawing back the head.

Renun'culi succenturia'ti (*L.*). Accessory suprarenal capsules.

Renversement (*F.*). A turning inside out; eversion; a folding or falling over.

Renvoi (*F.*). Beleching, eructation.

Reoforo (*I.*). Rheophore.

Reometro (*I.*). Rheometer.

Réophore (*F.*). Rheophore.

Réorganisation (*F.*). Regeneration.

Reoscopico (*I.*). Rheoscopic.

Reostato (*I.*). Rheostat.

Rep., abbv. for **Repetatur** (*L.*), let it be repeated.

Repar'ative. *F.* réparateur, trice; *I.* riparatore, trice. Tending to repair or restore.

Repercola'tion. Name given by Squibb to a modification of the process of percolation, consisting in the successive application of the same percolating menstruum to fresh portions of the substance to be percolated.

Repercus'sion [re, percussio]. *F.* répercussion; *G.* Zuruecktreibung; *I.* ripercussione. 1. A driving in or back; term applied to the disappearance of a swelling or tumor as a supposed result of some external application. 2. Production of a fracture by a stroke, but not at the point of impact; it includes contrecoup. 3. Ballottement.

Reple'tion. *L.* repletio; *F.* replétion; *G.* Anfullung; *I.* replezione. The state of being completely full.

Repli (*F.*). Fold, duplication. **R. falciforme,** falciform process of fascia lata. **R. longitudinal de la méninge,** falx cerebri. **R. pituitaire,** pituitary fold. **R. semilunaire,** lachrymal caruncle. **R. vésico-utérin,** vesico-uterine fold.

Reponiren (*G.*). To reset, replace, reduce.

Reposi'tion. *L.* repositio; *F.* réposition, redressement; *G.* Geraderichten. The operation of restoring to its normal position a displaced or distorted organ; reduction.

Repos'itor. An instrument used to replace the uterus when out of position or everted.

Repoussoir (*F.*). Instrument used by dentists to extract roots of teeth; it consists of a strong blade of steel with two hooks at the end. **R. d'arêtes,** probang for removal of fishbones from the œsophagus.

Reproducteur, trice (*F.*). That which reproduces or aids in reproduction.

Reproduc'tion. *L.* reproductio; *G.* Fortpflanzung; *I.* riproduzione. The separation from an organism of a portion which has the capacity of developing into an organism like its parent; propagation.

Reproduc'tive or'gans. Those by which the propagation of species is especially effected—in man, the testis and penis, with accessory parts; in woman, the ovary, uterus, and Fallopian tube as internal organs, the vulva, vagina, and accessory parts as external organs.

Reproduktionskraft (*G.*). Reproductive force.

Reptation des artères (*F.*). Creeping of arteries, term applied to diseased vessels which are elongated and wavy.

Repullula'tion [re, pullulare] *F.* répullulation; *I.* ripullulazione. Budding again; return of a morbid growth.

Res non-natura'les (*L.*). Non-naturals.

Resalga'tum (*L.*). Realgar.

Rescision (*F.*). *I.* rescissione. Cutting off, section.

Réseau (*F.*). Network, mesh, plexus. **R. du corps d'Highmore,** rete testis. **R. de Gerlach,** Gerlach, plexus of. **R. muqueux de Malpighi,** rete mucosum.

Résécable (*F.*). Capable of being resected.

Resec'tion. *L.* resectio; *F.* résection; *I.* resezione. 1. Cutting off the broken or diseased ends of the shaft of a long bone already divided. 2. Excision of a portion of bone or nerve.

Resectionssäge (*G.*). Bow-saw for resections.

Rese'da (*L.*). *F.* réséda; *I.* resedà. A genus of *Resedaceæ*. **R. lute'ola,** L., dyer's weed, weld, a European plant, naturalized in the U. S., said to be diuretic and diaphoretic; the seeds yield a fixed drying oil. **R. odora'ta,** L., mignonette, cultivated for its sweet-scented flowers; used in perfumery.

Resektion (*G.*). Resection.

Reserve' air. *G.* Reserveluft. The volume of air which can be expelled from the chest after a normal quiet expiration = about 100 cubic inches.

Réservoir (*F.*). Reservoir, receptacle. **R. de la bile,** gall-bladder. **R. du chyle,** receptaculum chyli. **R. des larmes,** lachrymal sac. **R. de Pecquet,** receptaculum chyli. **R. de la semence,** the seminal vesicle. **R. de l'urine,** bladder.

Res'ervoir of thy'mus. Name formerly given to a supposed central cavity in the thymus gland, now known to be filled with lymphoid cells of soft consistence.

Resezione (*I.*). Resection.

Resh'ta worm. *Dracunculus medinensis.*

Résidu (*F.*). Residuum.

Resid'ual air. Term applied to the air which remains in the lungs after a forced expiration.

Resid'uum (*L.*). *I.* residuo. That which is left; remainder.

Résilience thoracique (*F.*). Elasticity of thoracic walls.

Resil'ient stric'ture. A contractile stricture formed by a somewhat elastic tissue, making permanent dilatation difficult or impossible.

Res'in [*ῥέω*]. 1. *L.*, *I.* resina; *F.* résine; *G.* Harz. The name applied to a class of solid, brittle, inflammable, translucent, negatively electrifiable vegetable products, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and essential oils. 2. *L.* colophonium; *F.* colophane; *G.* Geigenharz; *I.* ragia di pino. Colophony; the residue after distillation of the volatile oil from turpentine [U. S. P.]: see also *Cowrie, Grass-tree, White,* and *Yellow resin.* **R. of al'oes,** the precipitate which falls, on cooling, from a hot aqueous solution of aloes. **R. ce'rate.** *L.* ceratum resinæ; *F.* onguent basilicum; *G.* Königssalbe; *I.* unguento basilico. Basilicum ointment, composed of resin 7, wax 3, lard 10 [U. S. P.]; resin 4, wax 2, simple ointment 8, olive oil 1 [B. P.]; resin 3, turpentine 2, wax 3, suet 1, olive oil 9 [P. G.]; resin 1, black pitch 1, wax 1, olive oil 4 [Cod.]: a gently stimulating application. **R. of copai'ba.** *L.* resina copaibæ. The residue left after distilling off the volatile oil from copaiba [U. S. P.]. **R. of gua'iac,** guaiac. **R. of jal'ap.** *L.* resina jalapæ; *F.* résine de jalap; *G.* Jalappenharz; *I.* resina di gialappa. The resin obtained from a strong tincture of jalap by precipitation with water or by concentration; nearly pure convolvulin; purgative. **R. of kalada'na.** *L.* kaladanæ resina. Precipitated from a strong tincture of kaladana by water; an efficient purgative [P. Ind.]. **R. plas'ter.** *L.* emplastrum resinæ, emplastrum adhæsivum; *G.* Heftpflaster. Adhesive plaster, sticking plaster, composed of resin 14, lead plaster 80, yellow wax 6 [U. S. P.]; resin 4, lead plaster 32, curd soap 2 [B. P.]; resin 10, lead plaster 100, yellow wax 10, turpentine 1, dammar 10 [P. G.]. **R. of podophyl'lum.** *L.* resina podophylli; *F.* résine de podophylle; *G.* Podophyllumharz; *I.* resina di podofillo. A resinous extract, precipitated from a concentrated tincture of podophyllum by the addition of water; purgative and hepatic stimulant. **R. of scam'mony.** *L.* resina scammonii; *F.* résine de scammonée; *G.* Scammoniaharz. The resin precipitated from tincture of scammony or scammony-root by the addition of water [U. S. P., B. P.]; the product of evaporation of the clarified tincture [Cod.].

Resi'na (*L.*). Resin. **R. acaroi'des,** xanthorrhœa resin. **R. al'ba,** white resin.

R. an'ime, anime. R. ben'zoë, benzoin. R. colopho'nium: see *Rosin* (2). R. copai'bæ, resin of copaiba. R. co'pal, copal. R. dam'mar [P. G.], dammar. R. draco'nis, dragon's blood. R. el'emi, elemi. R. empyreumat'ica liq'uida, tar. R. fla'va, resin; colophony. R. gua'iaci, guaiac. R. jal'apæ, resin of jalap. R. junip'eri, German sandarac. R. lu'tea, xanthorrhœa resin. R. ni'gra, black pitch. R. oc'uje: see *Ocuje*. R. pi'ni. *L.* poix résine; *G.* Fichtenharz; *I.* ragia. 1. A variable commercial product obtained from several species of *Abies*; in general, the residue after aqueous distillation of turpentine, still retaining a portion of water. 2. The residue after distillation of turpentine, incorporated with water [Cod.]. R. pi'ni empyreumat'ica, pitch. R. podophyl'li, resin of podophyllum. R. scammo'nii, resin of scammony. R. strobili'na, Hungarian turpentine. R. thap'siæ, thapsia resin.

Resina (*L.*). Resin. R. di gialappa, resin of jalap. R. di guajaco, resin of guaiac. R. di scialappa, resin of jalap.

Résine (*F.*). Resin. R. animée, resina anime. R. cachibou or chibou, the product of *Bursera gummifera*, Jacq., from South America; resembles tacamahac. R. de guaïac, guaiac. R. de jalap, resin of jalap. R. jaune de la Nouvelle Hollande, xanthorrhœa resin. R. d'olivier. *I.* gomma d'olivo. A gum-resinous exudation from the bark of the olive-tree, *Olea europæa*; consists almost entirely of a crystallizable substance called olivile; gives out a strong odor of vanilla when heated, and is used to some extent in perfumery. R. de podophylle, resin of podophyllum; R. de scammonée, resin of scammony. R. de thapsia, thapsia resin. R. de vératrine, veratrine.

Résolutif, ive (*F.*). Resolvent.

Resolu'tion. *L.* resolutio; *F.* résolution; *G.* Auflosung; *I.* risoluzione. The gradual disappearance of a swelling without formation of pus.

Resol'vent. *L.* resolvens; *F.* résolutif, ive; *G.* auflösend; *I.* risolvente. A discutient, tending to produce resolution of a swelling.

Resol'ving pow'er. *F.* pouvoir résolvant. Capacity of an objective for showing fine lines or points.

Res'onance. *L.* resonantia; *F.* résonance; *I.* risonanza. The increase of a sound by echo or by vibrations of the walls of a cavity; often erroneously used in the sense of sound.

Res'onant. *F.* résonnant, ante; *I.* risonante. Resounding, producing resonance.

Résorbé, ée (*F.*). Absorbed.

Resorbiren (*G.*). To absorb, to reabsorb.

Resor'cin $C_6H_4(HO)_2$. *L.* resorcinum; *F.* résorcine; *I.* resorcina. A colorless, crystalline, odorless compound, with a disagreeable sweet, and somewhat acrid taste; freely soluble in water, alcohol, or ether, soluble in 20 parts of fixed oil; a derivative of benzol, or may be obtained from ammoniac, galbanum, and several other drugs; antiseptic and antipyretic.

Resorcinöl (*G.*). Resorcin.

Resorci'num (*L.*). Resorcin.

Resorp'tion. *L.* resorptio; *F.* résorption; *G.* Aufsaugung; *I.* riassorbimento. Absorption of a formed tissue or exudation.

Resorp'tive fever. Fever due to absorption of septic material; hectic fever of phthisis.

Respir'able [re, spiro]. *G.* athembar; *I.* respirabile. That can be respired.

Respirateur (*F.*). Respirator.

Respira'tio (*L.*). Respiration. R. abdomina'lis, respiratio diaphragmatica. R. costa'lis, respiration produced chiefly by the movements of the sternum and ribs. Costal type of respiration. R. diaphragmat'ica. Respiration produced chiefly by movements of the diaphragm.

Respira'tion. *L.* respiratio; *G.* Athmen; *I.* respirazione. 1. Breathing; inhalation and expiration of air. 2. Aëration of the blood by absorption of oxygen from the surrounding medium. 3. A synonym of respiratory murmur in ausultatory nomenclature: see also *Artificial*, *Cheyne-Stokes'*, and *Puerile respiration*.

Respirationsbündel (*G.*). Solitary bundle.

Respirationskern (*G.*). Clarke, column of.

Respirationsluft (*G.*). Amount of air changed at each normal act of respiration.

Respiratoire (*F.*). Respiratory.

Res'pirator. *F.* respirateur; *I.* respiratore. A screen of fine wire cloth or other material worn over the mouth to temper and purify the inspired air.

Respiratorio (*I.*). Respiratory.

Respirato'rium ven'tris (*L.*). Diaphragm.

Respi'ratory. *L.* respiratorius; *F.* respiratoire; *G.* respiratorisch; *I.* respiratorio. Pertaining to respiration. **R. bron'chiole,** lobular tube. **R. bundle** or **R. column** [Krause]. *L.* funiculus solitarius; *G.* Respirationsbündel. Solitary bundle. **R. cen'tre.** *F.* nœud vital. Vagus nucleus. **R. gan'glia,** respiratory centres of medulla oblongata. **R. glot'tis.** *L.* glottis posterior; *F.* espace inter-aryténoïdien. Posterior portion of glottis between arytenoid cartilages. **R. mur'mur.** *F.* murmure respiratoire; *G.* Athemgeräusch; *I.* mormorio respiratorio. The sound heard in the lungs in respiration. **R. nerve, exter'nal,** posterior thoracic nerve: see *Thoracic nerves.* **R. nerve of face,** facial nerve. **R. nerve, inter'nal,** phrenic nerve. **R. nerves of Bell,** facial nerve, phrenic nerve, and long thoracic nerve. **R. pe'riod,** time from commencement of one inspiration to that of the next. **R. pulse,** alternate condition of fulness and emptiness of the great vessels of the neck, synchronous with expiration and inspiration. **R. quo'tient,** the relation of the inspired free oxygen to that expired in the form of carbonic acid. $\frac{CO_2}{O}$ in man = 0.87–0.9. **R. re'gion of nose,** lower part of nasal cavity, exclusive of the olfactory region. **R. tract,** that part of spinal cord whence originate the respiratory nerves [Bell].

Responsibil'ity. *F.* responsabilité; *G.* Verantwortlichkeit; *I.* risponsabilità. State of being responsible or accountable for actions or words; imputability.

Resserrant, ante (*F.*). 1. Causing constriction. 2. Constipating.

Resserré, ée (*F.*). 1. Constricted. 2. Constipated.

Resserrement (*F.*). Constriction. **R. du ventre,** constipation.

Restaurateur, trice (*F.*). Restorative, relating to restoration of organs to their normal functions, and to the surgical restoration of missing parts.

Restaura'tio (*L.*). Restoration, recovery.

Rest'-har'row. *L.* radix ononidis; *F.* bugrane; *G.* Hauhechelwurzel. The root of *Ononis spinosa*, L.; diuretic.

Restibra'chium (*L.*). Inferior peduncle of cerebellum [Spitzka].

Res'tiform. *L.* restiformis; *F.*, *I.* restiforme; *G.* strangförmig. Cord or rope-shaped. **R. bod'y.** *L.* corpus restiforme; *F.* corps restiforme; *G.* strickförmiger Körper; *I.* corpo restiforme. Posterior bundles of medulla oblongata, bounded internally by posterior median fissure and border of 4th ventricle, externally by posterior lateral sulcus. Composed of—1, the **funiculus gracilis**; 2, the **funiculus cuneatus**; 3, the **lateral cerebellar tract.** Some authors restrict the term to include only 2 and 3; others include only 3, with such arciform fibres from 2 as pass up to the cerebellum. **R. nu'cleus,** cuneate nucleus. **R. proc'esses,** coracoid processes.

Restitu'tio ad in'tegrum (*L.*). Perfect restoration to a healthy condition.

Restitu'tion. *L.* restitutio. Restoration, applied to the turning of the child's occiput, when the head is born, toward the side to which it presented in the beginning of labor.

Restraint' neuro'ses. Disordered action of the inhibitory system of nerves.

Restringimento (*I.*). Constriction; stricture.

Resu'pinate [resupinus]. Having the lower surface upward.

Resurrec'tionist [resurgo]. *F.* résurrectionniste. One who provides cadavers for a dissecting-room by taking them from the grave or tomb.

Resuscita'tion. *L.* resuscitatio; *F.* réviviscence; *G.* Wiederbelebung; *I.* risuscitazione. The bringing back to life of those apparently dead.

Retch'ing [*Sax.* hræcan]. Making efforts to vomit.

Re'te (*L.*). *F.* réseau; *G.* Netz, Geflecht. Network; applied in anatomy to interlaced fibres, vessels, or nerves. **R. acromia'le,** anastomosis between acromial thoracic artery and acromial branches of transverse scapular artery. **R. arterio'sum cap'itis,** arterial network covering vault of cranium, formed by anastomosis of frontal temporal and occipital arteries. **R. arterio'sum facie'i,** that formed by terminal branches of the facial, infraorbital, ophthalmic, and internal maxillary arteries on surface of face. **R. articula're cu'biti.** *G.* Ellenbogennetz. Rich arterial network surrounding elbow-joint, derived from superior and inferior profunda and anastomotic arteries above the joint, and

anterior and posterior recurrent, radial, and interosseous recurrent below the joint. **R. articula're gen'u**, arterial network surrounding the knee-joint, consisting of anastomoses between the anastomotica magna, the articular arteries from the popliteal recurrent tibial, and small branches from posterior tibial. **R. calca'neum.** *G.* Fersennetz. Arterial network upon ball of heel, formed by branches from malleolar and calcanean arteries. **R. carpe'um**, carpal arches. **R. car'pi dorsa'le**, carpal arch, posterior. **R. car'pi vola're**, carpal arch, anterior. **R. cubita'le**, rete articulare cubiti. **R. dorsa'lis pe'dis.** *G.* Fussrückennetz. Arterial network on back of foot, formed by branches from tarsal and metatarsal arteries; by perforating branches it communicates with the plantar arch. **R. Halleri**, rete testis. **R. ma'jus**, epiploon. **R. malleola're exter'num**, arterial network about the external malleolus, formed by anastomotic branches from external malleolar, tarsal, and anterior and posterior peroneal arteries. **R. malleola're inter'num**, arterial network about the internal malleolus, consisting of anastomotic branches between internal malleolar and internal tarsal arteries. **R. mira'bile.** *G.* Wundernetz. 1. Net formed by a vessel of some size breaking up into smaller ones, which again unite to form a single trunk; *e. g.* glomerules of kidney. 2. Meshwork formed by internal carotids (in lower animals) at base of brain. **R. mira'bile Malpighi**, that of pulmonary artery over air-cells of lungs. **R. muco'sum.** *G.* Schleimschichte. Deeper layer of the epidermis consisting of layer of elongated cells applied to the papillæ and several layers of cells united by fine processes [prickle-cells]. **R. tarse'um dorsa'le**, network formed by branches of tarsal arteries on back of foot. **R. tes'tis** or **R. testis Halleri.** *F.* rescau du corps d'Highmore. Closely anastomosing network of canals into which the straight tubules of the testes empty the secretion of seminiferous tubules after thoroughly mingling. **R. vasculo'sum Malpighi**, rete mirabile Malpighi. **R. vasculo'sum tes'tis**, rete testis. **R. veno'sum dorsa'le ma'nus**, that from which veins arise on back of hand. **R. veno'sum dorsa'le pe'dis**, venous plexus on the back of the foot. **R. veno'sum vola're ma'nus**, that from which veins arise on palm of hand.

Reten'tion. *L.* retentio; *F.* retention; *G.* Verhaltung; *I.* ritenzione. A keeping back or holding in. The term, as applied to a secretion such as urine, implies that the fluid has been produced, but not discharged.

Retentionscyst or **Retentionsgeschwulst** (*G.*). Tumor due to retention of an excretion by obstruction of the outlet of a follicle or gland.

Retentionshypothese (*G.*). Theory that immunity after attack of specific contagious disease is due to retention in the system of something which prevents growth of specific germs of that disease.

Reticolato (*I.*). Reticulated.

Reticolo (*I.*). Reticulum.

Reticuläre Schichten (*G.*). Molecular layers.

Retic'ular. *F.* réticulaire. *G.* netzförmig; *I.* reticolare. Net-like. **R. bod'y**, reticular layer of skin. **R. car'tilage.** *L.* cartilago reticularis. That having fibres of yellow elastic tissue in the matrix; found in the epiglottis, cornicula laryngis, pinna of ear, and Eustachian tube. **R. forma'tion.** *L.* formatio reticularis. In medulla oblongata and pons a network of longitudinal and transverse fibres intermingled with multipolar ganglion-cells—a continuation and enlargement of the processus lateralis of spinal cord. In the region situated mesially from the hypoglossus root-fibres the cells are almost entirely absent, and this is therefore called the **white reticular formation** (*L.* formatio reticularis alba), the other portions being known as the **gray reticular formation** (*L.* formatio reticularis grisea). **R. lam'ina.** *L.* lamina reticularis; *G.* durchbrochene Membran. A membrane having the appearance of network which stretches over region of outer hair-cells of organ of Corti. **R. lay'er of skin.** *L.* pars reticularis. Deeper portion of corium, a closely woven tissue containing the hair-follicles and sweat-glands. **R. lay'ers**, molecular layers. **R. proc'ess of spi'nal cord.** *L.* processus reticularis; *G.* dritte Säule. Net-like extension of gray matter into the lateral column of cord between anterior and posterior horns.

Retic'ulated white sub'stance. *L.* substantia reticularis alba. Net-like arrangement of white fibres on surface of uncinate convolution of brain—a continuation forward of longitudinal fibres bordering the corpus callosum.

Rèticule (*F.*). Reticulum.

Rèticulé, ée (*F.*). Reticulated.

Retic'ulum (*L.*). 1. A network; the network of protoplasm in the cell or in the cell-nucleus. 2. Neuroglia. 3. Second stomach of ruminants. **R. cuta'neum**, reticular layer of skin. **R. muco'sum**, rete mucosum.

Ret'iform. *F.* rétiforme; *I.* retiforme. Reticular. **R. connec'tive tis'sue**, cellular tissue. **R. tis'sue**, adenoid tissue.

Ret'ina (*L.*). *F.* rétine; *G.* Netzhaut. Inner coat of eyeball, consisting of the expansion of the optic nerve, its peculiar terminal structures, and supporting tissue; see *Layers of retina*. **R., physiolog'ical mid'dle point of.** *G.* physiologisches Netzhautcentrum, Mittelpunkt der Retina. The point of direct and clearest vision, a little toward the temporal side from the geometric centre of the retina; the fovea centralis.

Retinac'ulum (*L.*), pl. **la.** A tie, stay. **R-a. cu'tis**, bundles of connective tissue passing from the deep layers of the skin to the superficial and deep fasciæ. **R-a. of il'eo-cæ'cal valve** or **R-a. Morga'gni**, frena of ileo-cæcal valve. **R. ligamen'ti arcua'ti**, short external lateral ligament of the knee. **R. muscula're ten'dinis subscapula'ris majo'ris**, brachio-capsularis. **R-a. patel'læ** [H. Meyer], arcuate bands passing from the tibia to the ligamentum patellæ. **R. peroneo'rum infe'rius** or **R. ten'dinum peroneo'rum**, band of fascia confining the peroneal tendons in the grooves on outer side of calcaneum. **R. peroneo'rum supe'rius**, external annular ligament of ankle, a band of fascia passing from external malleolus to calcaneum, confining tendons of peroneus longus and brevis. **R-a. ten'dinum**, ligamenta vaginalia. **R-a. val'vulæ co'li**, frena of ileo-cæcal valve.

Ret'inal. *L.* retinalis; *F.* rétinien, enne; *I.* retinico. Pertaining to the retina. **R. ap'oplexy**, retinal hæmorrhage. **R. ar'teries**: see *Arteria centrales retinæ*, *Arteriæ maculares*, *Arteriæ medianæ oculi*, *Arteriæ nasales oculi*, and *Arteriæ papillares*. **R. field of vi'sion**, field of darkness; the more or less colored, but undefined, expanse seen with motionless eyes when all external light is excluded. **R. hori'zon.** *F.* horizon rétinien; *G.* Netzhauthorizont. 1. That meridian of the eye which coincides with the plane of regard when the lines of regard are parallel in the primary position. 2. The plane of that meridian. **R. pur'ple.** *F.* pourpre rétinien; *G.* Sehpurpur; *I.* porpora visiva. A peculiar pigment which during life imparts a purplish-red color to the retina; by action of light it soon fades to yellowish-white. **R. red**, retinal purple.

Rétine (*F.*). Retina.

Retinico (*I.*). Retinal.

Rétinien, enne (*F.*). Retinal.

Retini'tis. *F.* rétinite; *G.* Netzhautentzündung; *I.* retinite. Inflammation of retina. **R., albuminu'ric**, form due to Bright's disease. **R., diabet'ic**, form associated with diabetes. **R. pigmento'sa**, an affection characterized by deposits of pigment in the retina, beginning at the periphery, and gradually progressing toward the posterior pole of the eye, associated with a concentric, progressive contraction of the visual field, leading to obliteration of vision and atrophy of the optic nerve.

Retinos'copy [σκοπέω] *F.* rétinoscopie; *I.* retinoscopia. 1. Ophthalmoscopy, with special reference to the retina. 2. Skiaskopy.

Rétinoskiascopie (*F.*). Skiaskopy.

Retort' [retorqueo]. *F.* retorte, cornue; *G.* Retorte; *I.* storta. A vessel of glass, metal, or earthenware with a long recurved neck, used for certain distillations.

Retour (*F.*). Age of fifty years and over.

Rétracté, ée (*F.*). Retracted.

Rétracteur (*F.*). Retractor.

Retrac'tion. *L.* retractio; *F.* rétraction; *G.* Zurückziehung; *I.* retrazione. A drawing in or back; a shortening.

Retrac'tor. *F.* rétracteur; *G.* Zurückzieher; *I.* retrattore. 1. Muscle which draws an organ backward. 2. An instrument used in effecting retraction of the soft parts in surgical operations. There are many forms, the commonest being a broad strip of metal curved at the ends; another, used in amputations when the bone is divided, consists of a strip of woven fabric with a hole in it for the bone to pass through. **R. an'guli o'ris**, buccinator. **R. bul'bi**: see *Choanoid muscle*. **R. glot'tidis**, genio-epiglottieus. **R. mus'cle of eye**, choanoid muscle. **R. rec'ti**, posterior portion of sustentator recti. **R. ure'thræ**, separate muscular fasciele sometimes seen (35 per cent., Krause) arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted upon the corpus cavernosum urethræ, some distance in front of the bulb. **R. u'teri**, un-

striped muscle fibres passing from uterus to sacrum within the recto-uterine folds.

Re'trahens au'rem or **Re'trahens auric'ulam** or **auric'ulæ** (*L.*). *F.* auriculaire postérieur, *G.* Rückwartszieher, hinterer Ohrmuskel; *I.* auricolare posteriore. Small vestigial muscle arising from mastoid portion of temporal bone, and inserted into back part of concha. As there are two fascicles, some anatomists describe two muscles.

Retrait (*F.*). Contraction to original dimensions. **R. des artères**, arterial systole. **R. présystolique**, depression in thoracic wall at the level of apex of heart, at the beginning of the systole. **R. de l'utérus**, involution of uterus.

Retratto, a (*I.*). Retracted. **Retrattore**, retractor. **Retrazione**, retraction.

Rétrécissement (*F.*). Diminution in the area of a cavity or canal: a narrowing. **R. de l'urèthre**, stricture of urethra.

Retro-. Used as a prefix to indicate behind, backward.

Retroac'tion. *I.* retroazione. Action contrary to that which has just preceded.

Retroce'dent [retro, cedere]. Going back, relapsing, shifting about.

Retrocentralwindung (*G.*). Gyrus centralis posterior: see *Central convolutions.*

Re'troceps. *F.* rétroceps; *I.* retroforcipe. A form of obstetrical forceps.

Retroces'sion. *F.* rétrocession; *G.* Zurücktretung; *I.* retrocessione. A going back or inward; relapse.

Re'tro-clavicula'ris (*L.*). Sterno-clavicularis posticus.

Retroclu'sion. Mode of acupressure in which the pin passes through some fibres of tissue, then over the artery, and, turning in a semicircle, is brought out behind the artery in the direction opposite to that of, and near, its entrance.

Retrocol'lic spasm. Spasm of muscles of back of neck.

Retrodevia'tions. Backward uterine displacements.

Retroflex'ion. *L.* retroflexio; *F.* rétroflexion; *I.* retroflessione. A bending backward, especially of the uterus.

Retroin'sular convolu'tions. Annectant convolutions lying within the fissure of Sylvius, and connecting the first temporal convolution with the parietal lobe.

Retrojec'tion. Washing out a canal or cavity from within outward.

Re'tro-malle'olar fos'sæ. *G.* Retromalleolargruben. Depressions behind malleoli on either side of tendo Achillis.

Re'tro-max'illary re'gion. Parotid fossa.

Rètro-oculaire (*F.*). Situated behind the eye.

Retro-peritone'al space. *G.* Retroperitonealraum. Space behind peritoneum and around spine occupied by the great vessels and loose connective tissue.

Retropharynge'al. Situated behind the pharynx.

Retroposi'tion. Term applied to the uterus when it is displaced backward, but without version or flexion.

Retropu'lsion. *F.* rétropulsion. *I.* retropulsione. 1. A pushing or forcing back, as of the fetal head in labor. 2. Unavoidable tendency to walk backward, seen in some cases of paralysis agitans.

Retroster'nal. Situated behind the sternum.

Retrotar'sal fold. *L.* fornix conjunctivæ; *G.* Uebergangsfalte; *I.* congiuntiva riflessa. Fold formed by the reflection of the conjunctiva from the eyeball just behind its equator to the inside of the lids.

Re'tro-u'terine. *F.* rétro-utérin, ine; *I.* retro-uterino. Behind the uterus.

Retrovaccina'tion. *I.* retrovaccinazione. Vaccination of the cow with humanized vaccine.

Retrover'sion. *L.* retroversio; *F.* rétroversion; *G.* Zurückwindung; *I.* retroversione. A tilting backward, especially of the womb, so that the fundus is inclined toward the sacrum and the os toward the pubis.

Rettale (*I.*). Rectal. **Rettite**, proctitis.

Retto (*I.*). 1. Rectus (muscle). 2. Rectum. **R. anteriore**, rectus femoris: see *Quadriceps extensor cruris.* **R. anteriore maggiore**, rectus capitis anticus major. **R. anteriore minore**, rectus capitis anticus minor. **R. interno**, gracilis. **R. posteriore maggiore**, rectus capitis posticus major. **R. posteriore minore**, rectus capitis posticus minor. **R. superiore dell' occhio**, superior rectus of eye.

Rettocele (*I.*). Rectocele.

Rettotomia (*I.*). Proctotomy.

Rettungsmittel (*G.*). Expedient, remedy.

Ret'zius, fi'bres of. *G.* Stützfäden. Thread-like structure, found in the cells of Deiters, and passing longitudinally through them.

Ret'zius, stri'æ of. Brownish lines running nearly parallel to outer surface of enamel of tooth, indicating its stages of deposit.

Retzius'che Fäden (*G.*). Retzius, fibres of.

Reuma (*I.*). A "cold." **R. di cervello,** coryza.

Reumartrite (*I.*). Rheumarthritis. **R. cronica,** chronic rheumatism.

Reumatalgia (*I.*). Rheumatalgia.

Reumatico (*I.*). Rheumatic.

Reumatismo (*I.*). Rheumatism. **R. acuto,** rheumatic fever. **R. articolare,** articular rheumatism. **R. cerebrale,** cerebral rheumatism, rheumatic meningitis. **R. gottoso,** rheumatic gout. **R. nodoso,** arthritis deformans.

Reumatizzante (*I.*). Relating to, or one suffering from, rheumatism.

Reumatoide (*I.*). Rheumatoid.

Reumatopira (*I.*). Rheumatic fever.

Reumico (acido) (*I.*). Rheumic acid.

Réunion (*F.*). Union (of edges of wounds). **R. immédiate** or **par première intention,** union by first intention. **R. médiate** or **par seconde intention,** union by second intention.

Revaccina'tion. *I.* rivaccinazione. Vaccination of one who has already been vaccinated successfully.

Revacciniren (*G.*). To revaccinate.

Rêvasserie (*F.*). Troubled sleep, with dreams.

Rêve (*F.*). Dream.

Réveil (*F.*). Awakening.

Revel'lent. Derivative.

Reverdin's meth'od. Skin-grafting.

Rever'sion. *F.* réversion. A turning back, return to original type. **R. of the i'ris:** see *Iris.*

Revêtement (*F.*). Covering. **R. cutané,** the skin and its appendages.

Revivifica'tion. *F.* révivification; *G.* Wiederbelebung. 1. Resuscitation. 2. The making a fresh-cut surface for plastic operations.

Réviviscence (*F.*). *I.* reviviscenza. Resumption of active vital actions after these have been for some time in abeyance, as in dried rotifers, etc.

Révulseur (*F.*). Instrument for producing counter-irritation, consisting of needles set in a plate or cylinder.

Révulsif, ive (*F.*). Revulsive, derivative.

Revul'sion. *L.* revulsio; *F.* révulsion; *I.* rivulsione. The drawing of the humors, etc. away from a diseased part; derivation; counter-irritation.

Révulsion (*F.*). 1. Revulsion. 2. A pulling out; avulsion.

Revul'sive. *F.* révulsif, ive; *I.* rivulsivo. Capable of producing revulsion.

Reybard's su'ture. An interrupted or loop suture for wounds of the intestine. A small disc of wood is introduced into the intestine and secured by the sutures; when the sutures cut out, the disc is passed by stool.

Rhabarbarine (*F.*). Rhein.

Rhabar'barum (*L.*). Rhubarb. **R. tos'tum,** roasted rhubarb.

Rhabarber (*G.*). Rhubarb; **—extrakt,** extract of rhubarb; **—saft,** syrup of rhubarb.

Rhabdi'tis. A genus of nematode worms. **R. genita'lis,** a minute round worm twice found in urine. **R. stercora'lis,** *Anguillula stercoralis.*

Rhabdoïde (*F.*). Rod-like; term applied to the sagittal suture.

Rhabdomyo'ma (*L.*) [*ῥάβδος, μῦς*]. A myoma composed of striated muscular fibres.

Rhabdone'ma strongyloi'des. *Anguillula intestinalis.*

Rhachia'gra (*L.*) [*ῥάχις, ἄγρα*]. Pain in the spine.

Rhachial'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. *F.* rhachialgie; *I.* rachialgia. Pain in the spine.

Rhachidien, ienne (*F.*). Pertaining to the spine.

Rhachiocamp'sis (*L.*) [*κάμψις*]. Spinal curvature.

Rhachiocypho'sis (*L.*) [*κύφωσις*]. Spinal cyphosis; humpback.

Rhachiodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. Backache.

Rhachiomyeli'tis [*μυελός*]. Inflammation of the spinal cord.

Rhachiomyelophthi'sis (*L.*) [*μυελός, φθίσις*]. Tabes dorsalis.

Rhachioparal'ysis (*L.*). Spinal paralysis, paraplegia.

Rhachiophy'ma (*L.*) [*φῦμα*]. Spinal tumor.

Rhachioplegia (*L.*) [ῥαχίτις]. Spinal paralysis.

Rhachioscolio'ma (*L.*) [σκολίωμα]. Lateral spinal curvature.

Rhachioscolio'sis (*L.*). Production of spinal curvature.

Rhachiostropho'sis (*L.*) [στρέφω]. Spinal curvature.

Rhach'iotome [τέμνω]. *F.* rhachitome; *I.* rachitomo. Instrument for opening the spinal canal.

Rhachiot'omy. *F.* rhachitomie; *I.* rachiotomia. Opening the spinal column.

Rhachip'agus (*L.*) [πάγος]. Double monster united at the spine; pygopagus.

Rha'chis (*L.*) [ῥάχις]. The spine.

Rhachis'chisis (*L.*) [σχίζω]. *I.* rachischisi. A defective formation of the vertebral column, the canal not being enclosed by the arches.

Rhachi'tæ (*L.*). Muscles of the spine.

Rhachit'ic. *L.* rhachiticus; *F.* rhachitique; *I.* rachitico. Pertaining to, or affected with, rachitis.

Rhachi'tis. *F.* rhachitisme; *I.* rachitide or rachitismo. Defective ossification; rickets.

Rhachitisme (*F.*). Rickets.

Rhacho'ma (*L.*) *G.* Rissgeschwür. Fissure, chap.

Rha'chus (*L.*) [ῥάχος]. Wrinkle, fissure.

Rhaco'ma (*L.*) [ῥακόω]. 1. Rhagade. 2. Pendulous scrotum. 3. Rhubarb [P. Port.].

Rhacose (*F.*). Rhacoma.

Rhæbauch'en (*L.*) [ῥαιβός, αὐχήν]. Torticollis.

Rhæbocra'nia (*L.*) [κρανίον]. Torticollis.

Rhæbosce'lia or **Rhæbo'sis** (*L.*) [σκέλος]. Crookedness of the legs.

Rhag'ades (*L.*) [ῥαγάς]. pl. of **Rhagas.** Fissures, chaps, excoriations.

Rhagoi'des [ῥαξ, εἶδος]. *F.* rhagoïde; *I.* ragoide. Grape like, uveal.

Rham'negin. *F.* rhamnégine; *I.* rammegina. A glucoside found by Lefort in buckthorn berries agreeing in its properties with rhamnin, except that it is soluble in cold water.

Rham'netin. *F.* rhamnétine. A product of the decomposition of rhamnin by dilute acids.

Rham'ni purshia'ni cor'tex (*L.*). Sacred bark.

Rham'ni suc'cus (*L.*). Buckthorn-juice.

Rham'nin. *F.* rhamnéine or rhamnine; *I.* ramnecina or ramnina. A crystallizable glucoside found in buckthorn-berries.

Rhamnocathar'tin. *F.* rhamnocathartine. A bitter, yellow, amorphous principle found in buckthorn berries.

Rhamnoxan'thin. *F.* rhamnoxanthine. Frangulin.

Rham'nus (*L.*). Buckthorn; a genus of plants. Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*. **R. amygdali'na,** Desf.: see *Persian berries*. **R. carolinia'na,** Walt., southern buckthorn, a shrub or small tree of the southern U. S.; the bark has been recommended as a substitute for frangula-bark. **R. cathar'ticus,** L., purging buckthorn: see *Buckthorn*. **R. fran'gula,** L., alder buckthorn: see *Frangula*. **R. infecto'rius,** L., yields French berries, *q. v.* **R. Purshia'nus,** DC., a shrub or small tree growing on the northwest coast of the U. S.: see *Sacred bark*. **R. Ziz'iphus.** L. *Ziziphus vulgaris*, Lam.

Rhapha'nia (*L.*). *G.* Rhaphanie. Raphania, ergotism.

Rhaphé (*F.*). Raphé. **R. médian cervical,** ligamentum nuchæ. **R. périnéal** or **scrotal,** perineal raphé, extending over scrotum. **R. postérieur,** ligamentum nuchæ.

Rhaphiostix'is (*L.*) [ῥαφίς, στίξις]. Acupuncture.

Rhaphosym'physis (*L.*) [σύμφυσις]. Ossification of cranial sutures.

Rhapontic (*F.*). *Rheum rhaponticum*, L., and other species [Cod.].

Rhat'any. Krameria: see also *Savanilla* and *Texas rhatany*.

Rhe'a Springs. Alkaline, saline, chalybeate waters, Rhea Springs, Rhea Co., Tennessee.

Rheg'ma (*L.*) [ῥῆγνυμι]. *F.* rhegmate. Rupture.

Rhegmate (*F.*). 1. Rupture. 2. Elaterin.

Rhe'i ra'dix [B. P.] (*L.*). Rhubarb.

Rhe'in. *F.* rheine; *I.* reina. Chrysarobin.

Rhen'chus (*L.*). Rhonchus.

Rhe'ocord [ῥέος, χορδή]. Apparatus for regulating the intensity of an electrical current.

Rheom'eter [ῥέος, μέτρον]. *F.* rhéo-

mètre; *I.* reometro. An instrument for measuring a current, as of electricity; also (*G.* Stromuhr) an instrument for measuring the velocity and quantity of blood passing through an artery.

Rhe'ophore [*φέρω*]. *F.* rhéophore; *G.* Rheophor; *I.* reoforo. Electrode.

Rhe'oscope [*σκοπέω*]. Instrument for testing the presence of an electrical current.

Rheoscop'ic limb. A sensitive nerve-muscle preparation, used to determine by its contraction the existence of a muscle-current of electricity.

Rhe'ostat [*ἵστημι*]. *F.* rhéostat; *I.* reostato. Instrument to lessen or stop an electric current.

Rhe'o-tan'nic ac'id. $C_{28}H_{26}O_{14}$. A variety of tannic acid found in rhubarb.

Rhe'otome [*ῥέος, τέμνω*]. *F.* rhéotome; *G.* Rheotom; *I.* reotomo. Instrument for interrupting an electric current.

Rheum, rewm [*ῥεῦμα*]. *L.* rheuma; *F.* rhume; *I.* reuma. Catarrhal discharge from the air-passages, nose, or eyes: see also *Salt rheum.*

Rhe'um (*L.*). 1. Rhubarb. 2. A genus of perennial herbaceous plants. Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceæ.* **R. compac'tum,** L., one of the garden rhubarbs; has been cultivated for its root. **R. in'dicum,** India rhubarb. **R. muscovit'icum,** Russian rhubarb. **R. officina'le,** Baill., grows in China; believed to be the principal botanical source of the officinal rhubarb. **R. palma'tum,** L., also an ascribed source of rhubarb. **R. rhapon'ticum,** L., the principal botanical source of English, French, and German rhubarb; cultivated in gardens under the name of pie-plant for the leaf-stalks, which are used for culinary purposes. **R. sinen'se,** Chinese rhubarb. **R. undula'tum,** L., formerly cultivated in Russia as the true rhubarb-plant.

Rheumarthri'tis or **Rheumarthro'sis** [*ῥεῦμα, ἄρθρον*]. *F.* rhumarthrite; *I.* reumartrite. Articular rheumatism.

Rheumatal'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. *F.* rhumatalgie; *I.* reumatalgia. Chronic rheumatic pain.

Rheumat'ic. *L.* rheumaticus; *F.* rhumatique; *G.* rheumatisch; *I.* reumatico. Pertaining to, or affected with, rheumatism. **R. fe'ver.** *L.* rheumatismus acutus; *F.* rhumatisme articulaire aigu; *G.* acuter Gelenkrheumatismus; *I.* reumatismo acuto. Acute articular rheumatism, a febrile disease with inflammations of the large joints, usually temporary, shifting and non-suppurating, with special tendency to involve the pericardium or heart, and accompanied with profuse acid perspiration and dark-colored, very acid urine; the attack usually lasting from three to six weeks. **R. gout.** *F.* rhumatisme goutteux; *G.* rheumatische Gicht; *I.* reumatismo gottoso. Form chiefly affecting the smaller joints, less acute and more persistent than rheumatic fever, without profuse perspiration or special tendency to cardiac complications, and rarely resulting in complete return to a normal condition of all the joints affected.

Rheum'atism [*ῥεῦμα*]. *L.* rheumatismus; *F.* rhumatisme; *I.* reumatismo. A vague term including rheumatic fever, various forms of arthritis and of painful affections of joints, muscles, and fibrous and serous membranes or tissues; supposed to depend on the presence in the system of some substance abnormal in quality or quantity, producing what is called the rheumatic diathesis. **R.-root,** *Jeffersonia diphylla,* Pers.

Rheumatoce'les [*ῥεῦμα, κήλη*]. Purpura rheumatica.

Rheu'matoid arthri'tis. Osteo-arthritis.

Rheu'mic ac'id. $C_{20}H_{16}O_9$. *F.* acide rheumique; *I.* acido reumico. A product of the action of dilute acids upon rheotannic acid.

Rheumophthal'mia (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. Rheumatic ophthalmia.

Rhex'is (*L.*) [*ῥῆξις*]. Rupture.

Rhicno'sis (*L.*) [*ῥίκνωσις*]. Shrivelling, corrugation.

Rhig'olene. The lightest and most volatile of the liquid products of distillation of petroleum; used in the form of spray from the common atomizer for the production of local anæsthesia by refrigeration.

Rhinacan'thus commu'nis, Nees. Tong-pang-chong; an East Indian plant, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ*: the bruised leaves or root are used in India as a remedy for ringworm and other obstinate skin diseases.

Rhinæsthe'sis (*L.*) [*αἴσθησις*]. Olfaction, sense of smell.

Rhinæ'us (*L.*) [*ῥίς*]. Compressor naris.

Rhinal'gia (*L.*) [*ῥίς, ἄλγος*]. *F.* rhinalgie; *I.* rinalgia. Pain in the nose.

Rhinantral'gia (*L.*) [ῥινῶν, ἄλγος]. Pain in the nose and frontal sinus.

Rhinel'cus (*L.*) [ἕλκος]. Ulcer of the nose.

Rhinencéphale (*F.*). Monster with a nose extended like an elephant's trunk.

Rhinencephal'ic [ῥίς, ἐγκέφαλος]. *L.* rhinencephalicus; *F.* rhinencéphalique; *I.* rinencefalico. a. Relating to nose and brain. **R. arch**, neural arch of nasal vertebra.

Rhinenceph'alon. The olfactory lobe.

Rhinenceph'alus (*L.*) [ῥίς, ἐγκέφαλος]. *F.* rhinencéphale; *G.* Rhinencephalus; *I.* rinencefalo. Cyclops.

Rhinenchy'sia (*L.*) [ἐγχέω]. An injecting into the nostril; nasal douche.

Rhinenchyte (*F.*). Nasal syringe.

Rhineuryn'ter (*L.*) [εὐρύνω]. A small elastic, inflatable bag for plugging the nostrils.

Rhin'ion [ῥίς]. *L.* punctum nasale inferius. Point at lower end of suture between nasal bones—*i. e.* upper median point of anterior nasal opening [v. Török].

Rhini'tis [ῥίς]. *F.* rhinite; *I.* rinite. Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the nasal cavities. It may be acute or chronic as to duration; syphilitic, tubercular, etc. as to cause; atrophic or hypertrophic as to results.

Rhinoblennorrhœ'a (*L.*) [βλέννος, ῥέω]. Chronic nasal discharge.

Rhinobronchite (*F.*). Inflammation of the nose and bronchia.

Rhino'byon (*L.*) [βύω]. *I.* rinobio. A tampon for the nose; a canula having at one end an inflatable elastic bag to plug the nostrils.

Rhinocarcino'ma (*L.*). Cancer of the nose.

Rhinoceph'alus (*L.*) [ῥίς, κεφαλή]. *F.* rhinocéphale. Rhinencephalus.

Rhinoc'eros leg. Elephantiasis.

Rhinochirurgie (*G.*). Surgery of the nose.

Rhinoclei'sis (*L.*) [κλεῖσις]. Nasal obstruction.

Rhinocnes'mus (*L.*) [κνησμός]. Itching of the nose.

Rhinocœ'lia [Wilder]. Olfactory ventricle.

Rhinoco'prion pen'etrans (*L.*). Pulex penetrans.

Rhinoder'ma (*L.*) [δέρμα]. Name proposed by Hilton Fagge for keratosis pilaris.

Rhinodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. Pain in the nose.

Rhinogram'ma (*L.*) [γράμμα]. Nasal line.

Rhino-laryngite (*F.*). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of nose and larynx.

Rhinoler'esis (*L.*) [λῆρέω]. Perverted olfaction.

Rhin'olith [λίθος]. *L.* rhinolithus; *F.* rhinolithe; *G.* Nasenstein; *I.* rinolito. A calculus formed in the nose.

Rhinolithi'asis (*L.*). The condition of being affected with nasal calculus.

Rhinol'ogist. One making a specialty of the nose and its diseases.

Rhinol'ogy [ῥίς, λόγος]. That part of medical science and art pertaining to the nose.

Rhinonecro'sis (*L.*). *F.* rhinonécrosie; *I.* rinonecrosi. Necrosis of the bones or cartilages of the nose.

Rhinopathologisch (*G.*). Pertaining to diseases of the nose.

Rhinopho'nia (*L.*) [φωνή]. *F.* rhinophonie; *I.* rinofonia. Nasal tone of speech.

Rhinophy'ma (*L.*) [φῦμα]. Lobulated hypertrophy of the skin and cellular tissue of the nose.

Rhinoplas'tic [πλάσσω]. *F.* rhinoplastique; *I.* rinoplastico. Pertaining to rhinoplasty.

Rhi'noplasty [ῥίς, πλάσσω]. *F.* rhinoplastie; *G.* Nasenbildung; *I.* rinoplastia. Plastic surgery of the nose; see *Indian* and *Tuliacotian operation.*

Rhinorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. *F.* rhinorrhagie; *I.* rinorragia. Epistaxis.

Rhinor'rhaphy [ῥαφή]. *L.* rhinorrhaphia; *F.* rhinorrhaphie; *I.* rinorrafia. Removal of a fold of skin from the nose and suture of the edges of the wound.

Rhinorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. *F.* rhinorrhée; *I.* rinorrea. Persistent nasal discharge.

Rhinosclero'ma (*L.*) [σκληρός]. *F.* rhinosclerome; *G.* Rhinosclerom; *I.* rinoscleroma. An infectious granulation tumor which attacks the nose and upper lip, and may extend to the pharynx and larynx. It forms dense, smooth, flattened, well-defined masses.

Rhi'noscope [σκοπεῖν]. *G.* Rhinoscop;

I. rinoscopio. An instrument for examining the nasal cavities.

Rhinos'copy [*ῥίς, σκοπέω*]. *F.* rhinoscopie; *G.* Rhinoscopie; *I.* rinoscopia. Examination of the nasal cavities.

Rhino'sis (*L.*). Rhinosis.

Rhinostegno'sis (*L.*) [*στέγνωσις*]. Obstruction of the nose.

Rhi'notrix (*L.*) [*θρίξ*]. Vibrissa.

Rhiptas'mus (*L.*) [*ῥιπτάζω*]. Jactitation, tremor.

Rhizodon'trophy [*ῥίζα, ὀδούς, τρέπω*]. Operation of pivoting an artificial crown on the root of a tooth.

Rhizo'ma (*L.*). Rhizome. **R. ari** [P. Svec.], the rhizome of *Arum maculatum*, L. **R. ar'nicæ** [P. Helv.], arnica-root. **R. asa'ri** [P. Belg.], the rhizome of *Asarum europæum*, L. **R. cal'ami** [P. G.], calamus. **R. car'icis** [P. Helv.]: see *Carex arenaria*. **R. caryophylla'tæ**, the rhizome of *Geum urbanum*, L.; astringent and tonic. **R. curcu'mæ**, turmeric. **R. fil'icis** [P. G.] or **R. fil'icis ma'ris**, aspidium. **R. galan'gæ**, galangal. **R. gram'inis**, triticum. **R. imperato'riæ** [P. G.], masterwort. **R. ir'idis**, Florentine orris. **R. podophyl'li**, podophyllum. **R. serpenta'riæ** [P. Ross.], serpentaria. **R. tormentil'læ** [P. G.], tormentil. **R. vera'tri** [P. G.], white hellebore. **R. zedoa'riæ**, zedoary. **R. zingib'eris** [P. G.], ginger.

Rhi'zome [*ῥίζα*]. *L.* rhizoma; *F.* rhizome; *G.* Wurzelstock; *I.* rizoma. A subterranean stem, consisting of a succession of joints, developing leaves in the form of scales and producing axillary buds.

Rhizome (*F.*). **R. de gingembre**, ginger. **R. de podophyllum**, podophyllum.

Rhodeor'rhetin. Convolvulin.

Rhododen'dron (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ*. **R. chrysan'thum**, L., snow-rose; indigenous to Siberia; the leaves are stimulant, narcotic, and diaphoretic; used in the treatment of rheumatism and gout. **R. ferrugin'eum**, L., indigenous to Europe and Asia; an oil infusion of the buds is used for articular rheumatism. **R. max'imum**, L., a North American species, with medicinal properties resembling *R. chrysanthum*.

Rhodomèle (*F.*). Honey of rose.

Rho'dophane [*ῥόδον, φανός*]. A rose-colored pigment obtained from the retina of birds.

Rhodop'sin [*ῥόδον, ὄψ*]. *G.* Sehroth. Visual purple.

Rhœad'ic ac'id. *F.* acide rhœadique. A coloring principle found by Meier (1846) in red-poppy petals.

Rhœ'adine. $C_{21}H_{21}N_5O$. A feebly basic alkaloid of opium, discovered by Hesse (1865).

Rhœ'ados pet'alæ [B. P.]. Red-poppy petals.

Rhœ'as [P. Neer.]. Red-poppy petals.

Rhoe'as (*L.*) [*ῥοιάς*]. Atrophy of lachrymal caruncle, producing epiphora.

Rhœbde'sis (*L.*) [*ῥοιβδέω*]. Absorption, resorption.

Rhog'mus (*L.*) [*ῥέγχω*]. Stertor, rhonchus.

Rhom'bo-atloi'deus (*L.*). Supernumerary muscular slip, apparently belonging to spino-transverse system, arising from spines of lower cervical or upper dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into transverse process of atlas [Macalister]. Considered by some as an incomplete form of the rhombo-occipitalis.

Rhom'boid [*ῥόμβος*]. *F.* rhomboïde; *G.* rautenförmig; *I.* romboidale or romboide. Rhombus-shaped. **R. impres'sion.** *L.* tuberositas costalis. A roughness for attachment of rhomboid ligament on the under surface of clavicle near its sternal extremity. **R. lig'ament**, costo-clavicular ligament. **R. lig'ament of wrist.** *L.* ligamentum rhomboideum carpi. Portion of posterior radio-carpal ligament extending from lower end of radius downward and inward to cuneiform and unciform bones. **R. mus'cle.** *L.* rhomboides; *F.* rhomboïde; *G.* rautenförmiger Muskel; *I.* romboide. Flat sheet extending obliquely from the ligamentum nuchæ and spines of seventh cervical, and four upper dorsal vertebræ to vertebral border of scapula. An interval for passage of vessels usually separates upper third from other portions, and these two parts are frequently described as separate muscles—**rhomboideus major** and **minor**, or **superior** and **inferior**.

Rhomboi'dal si'nus. Fourth ventricle.

Rhomboïde (*F.*). Rhomboid muscle. **R. de la tête**, rhombo-occipitalis.

Rhomboi'des (*L.*) [*ῥόμβος, εἶδος*]. Rhomboid muscle. **R. infe'rior** and **supe'rior**: see *Rhomboid muscle*.

Rhomboï'deus (*L.*). Rhomboid muscle. **R. ante'rior**, or **R. cap'itis**, or **R. cervi-**

ca'lis, rhombo occipitalis. R. major and minor muscles: see *Rhomboid muscle*. R. occipita'lis, rare muscle sometimes seen arising from the inner third of the superior curved line of the occipital bone, and inserted upon the scapula above the rhomboideus.

Rhom'bo-occipita'lis (*L.*). *F.* rhomboïde de la tête. A muscle extending from spinal border of scapula to occipital bone, below middle third of superior curved line. Constant in many lower animals, occasionally found in man.

Rhom'bus lumba'lis (*L.*). Tetragonum lumbale.

Rhon'chal frem'itus. *G.* Rhonchofremitus: see *Fremitus*.

Rhon'chus, pl. Rhon'chi (*L.* [ῥόγχος] *I.* ronco). A bronchial sound or rale. It may be sonorous, sibilant, stridulous, etc.

Rhopalis'mus (*L.* [ῥοπαλισμός]). 1. Plica. 2. Priapism.

Rhopalo'sis (*L.*). Plica.

Rhotacis'mus (*L.* [ῥωτακισμός]). Guttural or "burring" pronunciation of the letter *r*.

Rhu'barb. *I.* rheum; *F.* rhubarbe, *G.* Rhabarber, *I.* rabarbaro. The root of *Rheum officinale*, Baill., and of other undetermined species of *Rheum* [U. S. P.]; cathartic, astringent, tonic, and stomachic: see also *Chinese, Crown, East India, English, European, French, German, India, Rooted, Russian*, and *Turkey rhubarb*.

Rhubarbe (*F.*). Rhubarb. R. de Chine, Chinese rhubarb. R. de France, *Rumex rhapontum*, L. R. de Moscovie [Cod.], rhubarb. R. de Perse, *Rheum officinale* and *R. palmatum*.

Rhum (*F.*). Rum.

Rhumatisme (*F.*). Rheumatism. R. articulaire, acute rheumatism. R. articulaire aigu, rheumatic fever. R. articulaire chronique, chronic articular rheumatism. R. blennorhagique, gonorrheal rheumatism. R. goutteux, an affection of the joints which has some of the features of gout, but without formation of concretions of urate of soda, rheumatic gout. R. noueux, osteoarthritis.

Rhume (*F.*). Rheum "cold." R. de cerveau, coryza. R. de poitrine, slight bronchitis without fever.

Rhus (*L.*). Sumach, a genus of plants, Nat. Ord. Anacardiaceæ, of which the greater number of species are more or less poisonous shrubs. R. aromat'ica, Ait., sweet sumach. R. copalli'na, L., dwarf sumach, indigenous, medicinal properties same as *R. glabra*. R. Coria'ria, L., European sumach; the leaves, bark, and fruit are official in the P. Esp.; astringent. R. diversilo'ba, Torr. et Gray, a Pacific-coast species of *R.* R. gla'bra. 1. The small, subglobular, drupaceous, crimson, densely hairy fruit of *Rhus glabra*, L. [U. S. P.]; astringent. 2. Smooth sumach; an indigenous shrub of North America. R. Meto'pium, L., coral sumach, hard wood, mountain mahogany, a tree growing in tropical America, has been supposed to be the source of hog or doctor gum. R. pumi'la, Michx., grows in the southern U. S.; an exceedingly poisonous species. R. rad'icans, L., a climbing variety of *R. toxicodendron*, Michx., commonly known as poison vine or poison ivy. R. semiala'ta, Murr., a tree of China and Japan, yielding Chinese galls. R. Toxicoden'dron. *F.* sumac vénéneux, *G.* Giftsumach, *I.* sommacco velenoso. 1. The fresh leaves of *Rhus Toxicodendron*, Michx. (*Rhus Toxicodendron* and *Rhus radicans*, L.) [U. S. P.], contain an acrid juice which, applied to the skin, produces inflammation and vesication. 2. Poison ivy, poison oak, indigenous to the U. S. and Canada. R. typhi'na, L., staghorn sumach, indigenous; properties same as those of *R. glabra*. R. venena'ta, DC., poison sumach, swamp sumach, poison alder, dogwood; a very poisonous shrub 6 to 18 feet high, growing in swampy places in U. S. and Canada. R. ver'nix, L. *Rhus venenata*, DC.

Rhy'as [ῥυάς]. Rhœas.

Rhynchop'rion pen'etrans (*L.*). Pulex penetrans.

Rhy'pia, or Rhy'pos, or Rhy'pus (*L.*) [ῥῦπος]. Sordes.

Rhyp'tic [ῥυπτικός] (*L.* rhypticus). Detergent.

Rhyse'ma (*L.* [ῥύσημα]). A wrinkle.

Rhythm, rithm [ῥυθμός] (*L.* rythmus; *F.* rhythme, *I.* ritmo). Regular order of succession of movements; periodicity.

Rhytido'sis (*L.* [ῥυτίδωσις]). Collapse of the cornea; atrophy of the eyeball.

Ria or Riasi (*I.*). Rhyas.

Riassorbimento (*I.*). Resorption.

Riassorbito, a (*I.*). Reabsorbed.

Rib [A. S. rib, ribb] (*L.* costa; *F.* côte; *G.* Rippe; *I.* costa). One of a series of curved rod-like bones extending from ver-

tebral column behind toward sternum in front, and constituting skeleton of lateral walls of thorax. In man they are twelve in number on each side.

Riband of Vicq d'Azyr. Vicq d'Azyr's line.

Rib'bon sec'tions. *F.* coupes en chaîne. A series of sections so cut by a microtome that they remain connected by the imbedding material, forming a ribbon or chain.

Rib'bon stric'ture: see *Stricture*.

Ri'bes (*L.*). A genus of *Saxifragæ*. **R. ni'grum**, L., black currant; the leaves are official in the Cod. **R. ru'brum**, L., red currant; naturalized and cultivated: bears an agreeable acid fruit, official in the Cod.

Ribes, gan'glion of. Described by him as situated upon anterior communicating artery at point of junction of sympathetic nerves from the two sides; not confirmed.

Rib'grass. *Plantago lanceolata*, L.

Rib'wort. Plantain, the genus *Plantago*.

Ricaduta (*I.*). Relapse.

Rice. *L.* oryza; *F.* riz; *G.* Reiss; *I.* riso. The decorticated seeds of *Oryza sativa*, L.; a nutritious article of diet. **R. bod'ies**, corpora oryzoidea. **R. starch.** *L.* amylum oryzæ; *F.* fécule de riz; *G.* Reisstärke; *I.* fecola di riso. Rice flour; a variety of starch, with polygonal granules, the smallest of any of the commercial starches; prepared from the seed of *Oryza sativa*, L.

Ricetta (*I.*). Receipt, formula, prescription.

Richardso'nia sca'bra, L. Native of Brazil; yields an emetic root known as undulated or farinaceous ipecac.

Rich'field Springs. Saline sulphur springs, in Otsego Co., New York.

Rich'ter's her'nia. Strangulated enterocele in which a part only of the circumference of the gut is constricted, so that the lumen remains more or less open.

Richtkreise (*G.*). Circles of direction.

Richtlinien (*G.*). *F.* lignes directrices. 1. The projection on a plane field of regard of the circles of direction of the spherical field. They appear as hyperbolas, and, like the circles of direction, have the peculiarity that as the eye runs along them they are constantly imaged on one retinal line, and consequently seem straight. 2. The projection on the plane field of regard of the meridians of the spherical field. They appear as straight lines intersecting in the principal point of regard.

Richtung (*G.*). Direction. In composition **Richtungs**, as — **bläschen**, polar globule; — **gefühl**, direction feeling; — **körperchen**, polar globule; — **linie des Beckens**, axis of pelvis; — **linien**, lines of direction; — **spindel**, the nuclear spindle which appears in the ovum during the formation of a polar globule; — **strahlen**, lines of direction.

Rich'weed. 1. *Collinsonia canadensis*, L. 2. *Actæa racemosa*.

Ricin (*F.*). *Ricinis communis*, L.

Ricinela'idic ac'id. A product of the saponification of ricinelaidin.

Ricinela'idin. *F.* ricinélaïdine. A product of the action of peroxide of nitrogen upon castor oil.

Ric'inine. *I.* ricinina. A crystallizable substance obtained from castor oil, announced by Tuson (1864) as an alkaloid, but this character is not confirmed.

Ricino (*I.*). *Ricinus communis*, L.

Ricinole'ic ac'id. $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$. *F.* acide ricinoléique; *I.* acido ricinoleico. A liquid, fatty acid obtained by the saponification of castor oil.

Ric'inus commu'nis (*L.*). The castor-oil plant, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*, native of southern Asia, naturalized and cultivated extensively; the seeds yield the castor oil of commerce.

Ricinusöl (*G.*). Castor oil.

Rick'ets [*ράχις*]. *L.* rachitis; *F.* rhachitisme; *G.* Rhachitis; *I.* rachitide or rachitismo. A disease of infancy and childhood characterized by defective ossification of various parts of the skeleton, and consequent deformity.

Ricord's pills. Mercurous iodide 0.3 gm., extract of lettuce 0.3 gm., extract of conium 0.6 gm.; make 24 pills [P. Helv.].

Ricord's syr'inge. A tubular vaginal syringe of hard rubber with rounded end pierced with a number of orifices.

Ricorrente (*I.*). Recurrent.

Ric'tus (*L.*). Fissure, cleft.

Ride (*F.*). Wrinkle.

Ridé, ée (*F.*). Having wrinkles.

Ri'ders' bone. A bony deposit in the adductor muscles of the thigh, due to continued pressure against the saddle.

Ri'ders' bur'sa. A bursa forming a fluctuating swelling in the groin, occurring

under the same circumstance as riders' bone.

Riducibile (*I.*). Reducible.

Riduzione (*I.*). Reduction.

Riechen (*G.*). To smell; smelling. In composition Riech, as in —bein, ethmoid bone; —beinnerv, nasal nerve; —bezirk, olfactory region; —bündel des Ammonshorns, a tract of fibres described by Zuckerkandl in body of fornix, connecting hippocampus major and olfactory lobe; —centrum, olfactory centre; —chiasma, olfactory chiasm; —faden, filum olfactorius; —furche, olfactory sulcus; —grübchen or —grube, olfactory pit; —haar or —härchen, olfactory hair; —haut, olfactory membrane; —kolben, olfactory bulb; —lappen, olfactory lobe; —lehre, osphresiology; —nerv, olfactory nerve; —nervenfurche, sulcus rectus; —nervenschicht, layer of olfactory nerve-fibres; —organ, olfactory organ; —säckchen, olfactory saccule; —schleimhaut, olfactory mucous membrane; —spalte, fissura olfactoria; —sphäre [Munk], olfactory area, region of cerebral cortex that appreciates olfactory stimuli; situated, according to Ferrier, in the hippocampal lobule; —stelle, olfactory region; —streifen, olfactory roots; —werkzeug, olfactory apparatus; —zellen, olfactory cells.

Riegel (*G.*). Obex.

Riemchen (*G.*). Ligula.

Riemen (*G.*). Ligula; —muskel, splenius.

Rieselfeld (*G.*). Sewage irrigation-field.

Rieselig (*G.*). Freckled.

Rieseljauche (*G.*). Sewage for irrigation.

Riesenbildung (*G.*). Macrosomia.

Riesenflechte (*G.*). Lupus.

Riesenkropf (*G.*). Huge goitre.

Riesen-Urticaria (*G.*). Giant urticaria (*J.*), having very large and markedly elevated wheals.

Riesenwuchs (*G.*). Excessive growth of the whole body or of a single part.

Riesenzelle (*G.*). Giant cell. In composition Riesenzellen, as, —sarcom, giant-cell sarcoma; —tuberkel, tubercle with giant-cell formation.

Rieur de Santorini (*F.*). Risorius Santorini.

Riffelfortsätze (*G.*). Processes of prickle-cells.

Riffzelle (*G.*). Crenated cell.

Riflesso (*I.*). Reflex.

Rifondamento (*I.*). Laminitis.

Rifrattivo (*I.*). Refractive.

Rifrazione (*I.*). Refraction.

Ri'ga bal'sam. Carpathian balsam.

Rigal's su'ture. Twisted sutures in which rubber rings are used instead of threads.

Rigenerazione (*I.*). Regeneration.

Rigg's disease'. Pyorrhœa alveolaris.

Rigg's meth'od. Use of a large seton drawn through the sac, for the radical cure of hernia.

Right and wrong cases, meth'od of. *G.* Methode der richtigen und falschen Fälle: see *Psychophysical methods* (2).

Right lymphat'ic duct: see *Lymphatic duct, right.*

Right'-handed. *F.* droitier. Term applied to a person who uses his right hand only for holding a pen, a knife, etc.

Rigidità (*I.*). Rigidity. R. cadaverica, rigor mortis. R. del collo uterino, rigidity of the os uteri.

Rigidité (*F.*). Rigidity. R. cadavérique, rigor mortis. R. du col utérin, rigidity of os uteri.

Rigid'ity. *L.* rigiditas; *F.* rigidité; *G.* Starrheit; *I.* rigidità. Want of mobility or suppleness; stiffness.

Rigoles (*F.*). Name given by Broca to the deep sulci separating the island of Reil from adjacent lobes of the brain.

Ri'gor (*L.*) [*ῥίγος*]. *F.* frisson; *I.* rigore. Shivering, chill. R. mor'tis. *F.* rigidité cadavérique; *G.* Todtenerstarrung; *I.* rigidità cadaverica. Cadaveric rigidity; a legal evidence of death.

Rigurgitazione (*I.*). Regurgitation.

Rilassamento (*I.*). Relaxation.

Rilassante (*I.*). Relaxing.

Rilevatore (*I.*). Erector, elevator. R. dell' ala del naso. 1 Pyramidalis nasi. 2 Transversalis nasi. R. dell' ala del naso e del labbro superiore, pyramidalis nasi. R. dell' angolo delle labbra, musculus caninus. R. dell' ano, levator ani. R. del coccige, ischio-coccygeus. R. delle costale, levatores costarum. R. R. dell' omoplata, angularis scapulæ. R. della palpebra, superior rectus. R. della prostata, anterior fibres of levator ani [Santorini]. R. dell' ugola, palato-staphylinus.

Ri'ma (*L.*). Fissure, furrow. **R. acqueduc'tus vestib'uli**, slit on posterior surface of petrous bone through which the dura mater passes and becomes continuous with the periosteum of the vestibule. **R. ad infundib'ulum**, vulva cerebri. **R. cana'lis orbita'rii**, infraorbital fissure. **R. clu'nium**, gluteal furrow. **R. glot'tidis**, slit between vocal cords of larynx. **R. glot'tidis cartilagin'eæ**, respiratory glottis. **R. glot'tidis membrana'ceæ**, vocal glottis. **R. glutæ'a**, gluteal furrow. **R. hel'icis** [Albinus], gap sometimes found in cartilage of external ear where the helix and crus helicis join. **R. hyperglot'tica**, aditus laryngi. **R. laryn'gis**, rima glottidis. **R. mag'na vul'væ**, rima pudendi. **R. muscula'ris**, vocal glottis. **R. o'ris**. *G.* Mundspalte. Transverse slit between the lips constituting opening of mouth. **R. palpebra'rum**, palpebral fissure. **R. puden'di**. *G.* Schamspalte. Slit-like opening between labia of female genitals. **R. transver'sa mag'na cer'ebri**, transverse fissure of the brain. **R. ventric'uli**, opening by which ventricle of larynx communicates with laryngeal cavity. **R. voca'lis**, rima glottidis. **R. vul'væ**, rima pudendi.

Rimberge (*F.*). Mercurialis.

Rimedio (*I.*). Remedy.

Rimose'. *L.* rimosus. Having fissures or cracks.

Rim'ula laryn'gis (*L.*). Respiratory glottis.

Rinæ'us (*L.*). Compressor naris.

Rinalgia (*I.*). Rhinalgia.

Rinde (*G.*). Cortex, bark. In composition **Rinden**, as. — **artig**, cortical; — **ataxie**, ataxia due to localized lesion of the cortex of the brain; — **blätter (hintere) des Hirnschenkels**, temporo-occipital tract of crusta; — **blätter (vordere) des Hirnschenkels**, frontal tract of crusta; — **blindheit**, soul-blindness, due to injury of cortical centres; — **canälchen**, convoluted tubules; — **epilepsie**, epileptiform convulsions limited to a certain portion of the body, and due to a circumscribed lesion of the cortex of the brain; — **feld**, a field or limited area of the cerebral cortex; — **furchen**, sulci of the hemispheres; — **gebiet**, cortical portion of brain in which localization of function is supposed to exist; — **gewebe**, cortical tissue; — **körperchen**, cortical corpuscle; — **körperchen der Niere**, glomerulus of the kidney; — **netz**, cortical reticulum; — **schicht**, cortical layer; — **schicht des Rückenmarks**, a thick sheet of neuroglia investing spinal cord between pia mater and white fibres; — **staar**, cortical cataract; — **substanz**, cortex, cortical gray; — **substanz des Haares**, cortex of hair.

Rin'der-Pest. Cattle-plague.

Rindsgalle (*G.*). Ox-gall.

Rinencefalo (*I.*). Cyclops.

Rinenchito (*I.*). Nasal syringe.

Rinfrescante (*I.*). Refreshing, cooling.

Ring [*A. S.* hring]. *L.* annulus; *F.* anneau; *I.* anello. In anatomy applied to an opening, more or less circular in form, through aponeurotic tissues, serving as passage for vessels, nerves, ducts, etc. **R. of Bandl**: see *Bandl, ring of*. **R. of oc'ular mus'cles**. *G.* Augenmuskelring. Tendinous band for common origin of recti muscles: it encircles, and is attached to, sheath of optic nerve, and embraces inner portion of sphenoidal fissure. **R. scoto'ma**: see *Scotoma*.

Ringband (*G.*). Annular ligament of radius. **R. der Fussplatte**, annular ligament of stapes.

Ring-bone. *F.* forme; *G.* Leiste; *I.* formella. Deposit of bone above or below the coronet of the foot of the horse.

Ringcommissur (*G.*). Substantia gelatinosa centralis.

Ringelblume (*G.*). Calendula.

Ringelflechte (*G.*). Ringworm.

Ringelkraut (*G.*). Mercurialis.

Ringeln (*G.*). Infibulation.

Ringfaser (*G.*). Circular fibre: — **haut**, tunica vasculosa media; — **schicht**, circular fibre-layer.

Ring'-finger: see *Fingers*.

Ringflechte (*G.*). Herpes circinatus.

Ringförmige Bläschenflechte (*G.*). Tinea circinata.

Ringförmige Erhabenheit (*G.*). Pons Varolii.

Ring-Giessbeckenmuskel (*G.*). Crico-arytenoid muscle.

Ring'ing in the ears. Tinnitus aurium.

Ringknorpel (*G.*). Cricoid cartilage; — **giesskannenknorpelband**, crico-arytenoid ligament: — **platte**, lamina cartilaginis cricoideæ; — **luftröhrenband**, crico-tracheal ligament.

Ringlappen (*G.*). The mass of the hemisphere of the brain immediately surrounding the island of Reil.

Ringmuskel (*G.*). Circular fibres of the ciliary muscle [Muller].

Ring-pessary: see *Pessary*.

Rings of trach'ea and bron'chi. *L.* annuli cartilaginei; *F.* cerceaux cartilagineux; *G.* Knorpelringe. Incomplete cartilaginous rings situated within walls of trachea and bronchi, which they serve to keep open for passage of air.

Ringschicht (*G.*). Annular layer.

Ringschildknorpelbänder (*G.*). Crico-thyroid ligaments.

Ringschildknorpelmuskel or **Ringschildmuskel** (*G.*). Crico-thyroid muscle.

Ringstaphylom (*G.*). Staphyloma extending along the base of the cornea.

Ringwindungen (*G.*). Gyri primitivi.

Ring'worm. Popular name for cutaneous eruptions in which the papules or vesicles tend to be arranged in circles, as tinea circinata or tinea tonsurans. **R., Tokelau,** tinea imbricata.

Ringwulst (*G.*). Annulus tendinosus.

Rinne (*G.*). Groove, furrow, sinus, sulcus, gutter.

Rinnenschiene (*G.*). Gutter-splint.

Rinné's test. *G.* Rinne'scher Versuch. Test of the condition of the nervous apparatus of the ear by applying a vibrating tuning-fork over the mastoid process, and just as the sound dies away transferring it to the air just opposite the meatus, thus determining whether air conduction or bone conduction predominates.

Rinobio (*I.*). Rhinobyon.

Rinobionchite (*I.*). Inflammation of the nasal and bronchial mucous membranes; hay fever.

Rinocefalo (*I.*). Cyclops.

Rinofonia *I.* Rhinophonia.

Rinolaringite (*I.*). Simultaneous inflammation of the nasal and laryngeal mucous membranes.

Rinolito (*I.*). Rhinolith. **Rinonecrosi,** rhinonecrosis. **Rinoplastia,** rhinoplasty. **Rinoplastico,** rhinoplastic. **Rinorragia,** rhinorrhagia. **Rinorrea,** rhinorrhœa. **Rinoscopia,** rhinoscopy.

Rinosi (*I.*). Rhinosis.

Ri'o Ne'gro sarsaparil'la. Para sarsaparilla.

Riolan's mus'cle. *L.* musculus ciliaris Riolani. That portion of the orbicularis palpebræ distributed about the roots of the cilia.

Riorganizzazione (*I.*). Regeneration.

Ripe [*A. S.* ripe]. *L.* maturus; *F.* mûr, mûre; *G.* reif; *I.* maturo. Mature, completed: said of the ovum, of an abscess, a cataract, etc.

Ripercussione (*I.*). Repercussion.

Rippe (*G.*). Rib. In composition **Rippen,** as, **— athmen,** costal respiration; **— bogen,** costal arch; **— bruch,** fracture of a rib; **— fell,** costal pleura; **— fellbruch,** pleurocele; **— fellentzündung,** pleuritis; **— fläche,** costal surface; **— furche,** costal groove; **— gegend,** costal region; **—hals,** neck of a rib; **— halsband,** costo-transverse ligament, superior; **— halter,** scaleni muscles; **— haut,** pleura; **— heber,** levatores costarum; **— höcker** or **— höckerchen,** tubercle of ribs; **— höckergelenke,** costo-transverse articulations; **— knochen,** ribs; **— knorpel,** costal cartilages; **— köpfchen,** head of rib; **— köpfchengelenk,** costo-central articulation; **— kopfband, hinteres,** costo-transverse ligament, posterior; **— nackenpulsader,** superior intercostal artery; **— nackenstamm,** truncus costo-cervicalis; **— pfannen,** fossæ costales; **— pulsader** or **— schlagader,** intercostal artery; **— — schlüsselbeinband,** costo-clavicular ligament; **— verbindung,** costal articulations; **— weh,** pleurodynia; **— weiche,** hypochondriac region; **— winkel,** angle of rib; **— zwischenraum,** intercostal space.

Rippen der Habenula perforata (*G.*). Dentes apparentes.

Rip'plegrass. *Plantago lanceolata*, L.

Rip'ples. Scotch term for tabes dorsalis.

Riproduttore (*I.*). That which reproduces or aids in reproduction.

Riproduzione (*I.*). Reproduction.

Ripullulazione (*I.*). Repullulation.

Riquet (*F.*). One affected with rachitis.

Rire sardonique (*F.*). Risus sardonicus.

Risanamento (*I.*). Making healthy, as by disinfection or drainage.

Riscaldamento (*I.*). Heating.

Risecazione (*I.*). Resection.

Risi-labia'lis [Cones]. Risorius.

Risipola (*I.*). Erysipelas. **R. Lombarda,** pellagra.

Riso (*I.*). Rice.

Risodon'tryphy [*ῥίς, ὀδούς, τρυπάω*].

The operation of boring a hole in the root of a tooth.

Risolutivo (*I.*). Resolvent.

Risolvente (*I.*). Resolvent.

Risonanza (*I.*). Resonance.

Riso'rius or **R. Santori'ni** (*L.*). *G.* Lachmuskel. *I.* risorio. A few muscular fibres arising from the parotid fascia and extending transversely to corner of mouth [Santorini].

Riss (*G.*). Rent, rupture; — **geschwür**, rhachus; — **wunde**, lacerated wound.

Rissig (*G.*). Fissured, cracked, chapped.

Ri'sus (*L.*). A smile, laugh. **R. cani'nus**, risus sardonicus. **R. sardon'icus.** *F.* rise sardonique; *G.* sardonisches Lachen; *I.* riso sardonico. Tetanic grin. A peculiar facial expression seen in tetanus, caused by the drawing down of the corners of the mouth by spasm of the muscles of the face.

Ritenzione (*I.*). Retention.

Rit'gen's meth'od. Fixing the head of child during labor by operator's fingers in rectum of woman, in order that the perineum may not be too rapidly pressed upon.

Ritmico (*I.*). Rhythmic. **Ritmo**, rhythm.

Ritteln (*G.*). Measles.

Rit'ter, fi'bre of. Fibre of Ritter.

Ritter's tet'anus. Breaking tetanus, *q. v.*

Rittersporn (*G.*). Larkspur.

Rit'ter-Val'li law. If a nerve be separated from its centre, or if the centre dies, the excitability of the nerve is increased; the increase begins at the central end, and travels toward the periphery; the excitability then falls until it disappears entirely.

Ritz (*G.*). Cleft, fissure, crevice, scratch; — **messer**, lancet, scarificator.

Riunione (*I.*). Union, reunion. **R. immediata** or **per prima intenzione**, union by first intention. **R. mediata** or **per seconda intenzione**, union by second intention.

Rivaccinazione (*I.*). Revaccination.

Ri'valry. Competition, struggle for preëminence. **R. of col'ors.** *F.* antagonisme des couleurs; *G.* Wettstreit der Farben. Rivalry of the visual fields when each presents a different color. **R. of contours'**, that occurring in case of contours so placed in the monocular fields that they overlap in the binocular field. **R. strife**, The alternation or flickering of sensation occurring when the content of the fields of the two eyes is too different to be combined into one visual object, and both have about equal hold on the attention. **R.** or **Strug'gle of vis'ual fields.** *F.* antagonisme (or lutte) des champs visuels; *G.* Wettstreit der Sehfelder. Phenomena of rivalry affecting the visual fields in whole or in part.

Ri'vi (*L.*). Name given by Duret to smaller conduits formed in subarachnoid space: see *Flumina*.

Rivin'ian ducts, Rivi'ni's ducts, or **Rivi'nus, ducts of.** Ducts of sublingual gland.

Rivin'ian fora'men. *G.* Rivini'scher Ausschnitt. Notch of Rivinus.

Rivi'nus (A. Q. Bachman), professor in Leipzig 1652–1723.

Rivivificazione (*I.*). Revivification.

Rivolgimento (*I.*). Manual version.

Rivulsione (*I.*). Revulsion. **Rivulsivo**, revulsive. **Rivulsore**, révulseur, *q. v.*

Rivus lachryma'rum (*L.*). Canal of Ferrein.

Riz (*F.*). Rice.

Rizoma (*I.*). Rhizome.

Rizzoli-Es'march opera'tion. Section of ramus of lower jaw, for relief of ankylosis.

R. M. A., abbv. for **Right mento-anterior position.**

Ro'anoke Red Sul'phur Springs. Sulphuretted and chalybeate waters, near Salem, Roanoke Co., Virginia.

Roar'ing. *L.* laryngismus paralytica; *F.* cornage. A loud, unnatural sound in inspiration produced from obstruction or disease of the larynx in the horse.

Roast'ed rhu'barb. *L.* rhabarbarum tostum [Far. Esp.]. Rhubarb in coarse powder roasted by gentle heat, in the manner of coffee; especially recommended for diarrhœa.

Rob or **Roob** [*Ar.* robb]. The unfermented juice of fruit, evaporated to the consistence of thick honey.

Rob Laffecteur (*F.*). Compound syrup of sarsaparilla.

Robbenglieder (*G.*). Phocomelus.

Robbia (*I.*). Madder.

Rob'erts's pel'vis. An ankylosed,

transversely contracted, or double synostotic pelvis.

Robin'ia pseudaca'cia (*L.*). Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*; indigenous: see *Falsa acacia*.

Robinier (*F.*). Locust-tree.

Rob'in's eye. *Polytrychium juniperinum*, L.

Robin's plan'tain. *Erigeron bellidifolium*, Muhl.

Robin's rye. *Polytrychium juniperinum*, L.

Rob'inson Spring. Chalybeate water, Chalybeate, Van Buren Co., Tennessee.

Rob'orant. *L.* roborans; *F.* roborant, ante; *I.* roborante. Strengthening, tonic.

Roborantien (*G.*). Tonics, strengtheners.

Rocca (*I.*). Petrous portion of temporal bone.

Roccel'la (*L.*). A genus of *Lichenes*. **R. fusifor'mis**, Ach., one of the sources of litmus, orchil, and cudbear. **R. tincto'ria**, Ach. *F.* roccelle. Also yields litmus and orchil.

Roche al'um. A pale rose-colored alum, originally manufactured at Rocca in Syria.

Rochelle' salt. Potassium sodium tartrate.

Rochenthran (*G.*). Ray oil.

Rocher (*F.*). Petrous bone.

Rock can'dy. *F.* sucre candi. Sugar in the form of large transparent rhombic crystals.

Rock'brake. *Pteris atropurpurea*.

Rock'bridge Al'um Springs. A health-resort, in Rockbridge Co., Virginia; waters chalybeate and astringent.

Rock'-cress. *Arabis lyrata*, L., diuretic and antiscorbutic.

Rock-E'non Springs. Chalybeate and sulphur waters, used also for baths, Rock-Enon Springs, Frederick Co., Virginia.

Rock'et. *Eruca sativa*, DC.

Rock fe'ver. Intermittent fever.

Rock'ingham Springs. Saline chalybeate waters, near McGaheysville, Rockingham Co., Virginia.

Rock-ma'ple. *Acer saccharinum*, Wang.

Rock'-oil. Petroleum.

Rock'-rose. *Helianthemum corymbosum*, Michx.: herb aromatic, tonic, astringent.

Rock'-salt. Native crystallized sodium chloride.

Rock'-weed. *Geranium Robertianum*, L.

Rocou (*F.*). Annotto.

Ro'dent. *L.* rodens; *I.* rodente. Gnawing, eating away. **R. ul'cer**, a slowly-spreading ulcer, allied to epithelioma.

Rod-fi'bres. *G.* Stäbchenfasern. Delicate fibrils connected with the base of the rods of the retina, and extending through the outer nuclear layer.

Rod-gran'ules. *G.* Stäbchenkörner. Granules of the outer nuclear layer of the retina, connected with the rods.

Rododendro (*I.*). Rhododendron.

Rods of Cor'ti: see *Corti, rods of*.

Rods of Hei'denhain. *G.* Heidenhain'sche Stäbchen. Rods or fibrils found in the endothelial cells of parts of the tubules of the kidney and placed vertically to the basement membrane. They appear like the hairs of a brush pressed upon a plate of glass.

Rods of ret'ina. *L.* bacilli retinæ; *F.* bâtonnets de la rétine; *I.* bacilli della retina. Minute elongated cylinders set perpendicularly against pigmentary or outer layer of retina, except at the macula lutea.

Rod'-wax. The crude semi-solid petroleum which accumulates on the casings, etc. about oil-wells; recommended for chronic bronchitis and incipient phthisis.

Rœ'derer's obliq'uity. Chin-flexion of the child's head at pelvic brim in labor.

Röhre (*G.*). Duct, tube, pipe, syringe, fistule. In composition **Röhren**, as, — **artig**, tubular, fistular; — **athmen**, tubal respiration; — **blutung**, spinal hæmorrhage; — **cassie**, purging cassia; — **geschwulst**, cylindroma, siphonoma; — **grau**, central tubular gray; — **knochen**, long or tubular bone; — **stimme**, bronchophony; — **substanz**, medullary substance of kidney; — **theil**, that part of the ampulla of a semicircular canal lying between crista acustica and tube of the canal.

Röhrgeschwür (*G.*). Fistulous ulcer.

Röhrig (*G.*). Tubular.

Römische Bertramwurzel (*G.*). Pellitory.

Römische Kamille (*G.*). Anthemis.

Römische Minze (*G.*). Spearmint.

Römischer Kümmel (*G.*). Cumin.

Römischer Quendel (*G.*). Garden thyme.

Röschen (*G.*). Roseola.

Röthe (*G.*). Erythema.

Roeth'eln. *L.* rubeola notha; *F.* roséole; *G.* Rötheln; *I.* roseola epidemica. German measles; an acute infectious disease much resembling measles, but with smaller spots of eruption, which appear on the first day, are pale red, very slightly elevated, and are usually not followed by desquamation. The fever is slight, and disappears with the eruption about the third day.

Röthend (*G.*). Rubefacient.

Roggen (*G.*). Rye; — **katarrh,** hay fever; — **mutter,** spurred rye.

Rogne (*F.*). 1. Psoriasis in dogs. 2. Inflammation of the skin in dogs, due to the presence of the *Demodex folliculorum.*

Rognon (*F.*). The kidney, more especially of animals used for food.

Roh, er, e, es (*G.*). Raw, crude. **R. Carbolsäure,** crude carbolic acid. **R. kohlensaures Natron,** sal soda. **R. Salzsäure,** commercial hydrochloric acid.

Rohheit (*G.*). Crudity.

Rohrzucker (*G.*). Cane-sugar.

Ro'hun-bark. *L.* soymidæ cortex. The bark of *Soymida febrifuga.* Juss.; astringent, tonic, and antiperiodic [P. Ind.].

Roideur (*F.*). Stiffness, rigidity.

Rolan'do, an anatomist of Piedmont, 1773–1831. **R., fis'sure of,** or **R., fur'row of,** central sulcus. **R., tu'bercle of:** see *Tubercle of Rolando.*

Rolando'scher Strang (*G.*). Funiculus Rolandi.

Roll sul'phur. Crude sulphur, melted and run into cylindrical moulds.

Rollbein (*G.*). Astragalus.

Rollbewegung (*G.*). Movement of rotation on the long axis of the body.

Rollbinde (*G.*). Roller bandage.

Rolle des Armbeins (*G.*). Trochlear surface of humerus.

Rolle, plane of. That passing through the two auricular and the alveolar points.

Rollen (*G.*). Rotation.

Roll'er. A long, narrow bandage rolled up.

Rollgelenk (*G.*). Pivot joint.

Rollgrube (*G.*). Trochlear fossa.

Rollhöcker (*G.*). Trochanters.

Rollhügel (*G.*). Trochanter; — **arterie,** arteria trochanterica; — **grube,** digital fossa.

Rollmuskel, dreiköpfiger (*G.*). Rotator triceps femoris.

Rollmuskelnerv or **Rollnerv** (*G.*). Trochlear nerve.

Rollscheibe (*G.*). Patella.

Rollungswinkel (*G.*). Angle of torsion.

Romaine (*F.*). Cultivated variety of *Lactuca romana.*

Ro'man. Pertaining to, or coming from, Rome. **R. al'um,** a very pure variety of commercial alum, occurring in small fragments covered with a reddish-brown powder, made at Tolfa, near Rome, from alunite. **R. cham'omile,** anthemis. **R. fen'nel,** commercial variety of fennel-fruit, of large size and strongly aromatic odor. **R. fe'ver,** typho-malarial fever. **R. vit'riol,** copper sulphate. **R. worm'wood.** *F.* petite absinthe; *G.* römischer Beifuss; *I.* assenzio romano. 1. The leaves and tops of *Artemisia pontica,* L.; properties similar to those of absinthium. 2. *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia,* L.

Romarin (*F.*). Rosemary. **R. sauvage,** *Ledum palustre,* L.

Rom'berg's symp'tom. Tendency to fall when the eyes are closed, seen in locomotor ataxia.

Romboide or **Romboidale** (*I.*). Rhomboid muscle.

Romice (*I.*). Rumex.

Ronce (*F.*). Rubus. **R. noire,** blackberry. **R. sauvage,** *Rubus Fruticosus,* L.

Ronco (*I.*). Rhonchus.

Rond (petit) (*F.*). Teres minor.

Rond (petit) accessoire (*F.*). Teres minimus.

Ronflement (*F.*). Snoring.

Rongé, ée (*F.*). Eroded.

Rongeant, ante (*F.*). Rodent, gnawing.

Rongeur (*F.*). "Bone-gnawing" or "gouging" forceps. The points are sharp, semicircular, and concave.

Ronob'ea emet'ica, Rich. *Psychotria emetica,* Mut.

Ronron (*F.*). Purring sound.

Roob: see *Rob.* **R. junip'eri** [P. Aust.], an inspissated juice of fresh juniper-berries. **R. sambu'ci,** the inspissated juice of the fruit of *Sambucus nigra.*

Roof-nucleus. *L.* nucleus fastigii; *G.*

Dachkern. Nucleus of gray matter in the lingula and lobulus centralis of the cerebellum, directly over roof of fourth ventricle.

Root. *L.* radix; *F.* racine; *G* Wurzel; *I* radice. 1. In botany, the descending axis of a plant, developed from the radicle of the embryo, having for its function the absorption of nutriment from the soil. 2 Base or origin of an organ or nerve. **R. of aor'ta**: see *Bulb of aorta*. **R., ascend'ing, of pneumogas'tric and glossopharynge'al,** bundle of fibres in substance of medulla oblongata, situated ventrally from vagus nucleus, and connected with roots of pneumogastric and glosso-pharyngeal nerves. It can be traced into the spinal cord as far as the cervical enlargement [Krause]. **R-s. of au'ditory nerve**: see *Auditory roots*. **R. of hair.** *L.* radix pili; *F.* racine du poil; *G* Haarwurzel; *I.* radice del pelo. Portion buried in the skin. **R. of lung.** *L* radix pulmonis, *G* Lungenwurzel. Portion where the bronchi and great vessels join it. **R. of mes'entery.** *L.* radix mesenterii, *G* Wurzel des Mesenteriums. That part joining the body-wall. It extends from second lumbar vertebra and ascending duodenum to right iliac fossa. **R. of nose.** *L.* radix nasi; *F.* racine du nez; *G* Nasenwurzel, *I.* radice del naso. Junction of nose with forehead. **R. of op'tic tract,** its fascicles of origin. The **external** or **antero-lateral** is from optic thalamus, external geniculate body, and anterior corpora quadrigemina, the **internal** or **postero-lateral,** from posterior corpora quadrigemina. **R-s. of spinal nerves,** their fibres of origin from spinal cord: see *Nerve-roots*. There are two bundles—an **anterior, ventral,** or **motor r.** and a **posterior, dorsal,** or **sensory r.**, the latter being distinguished by a ganglion. **R-s. of teeth.** *F.* racines des dents; *G* Wurzeln der Zähne; *I.* radici dei denti. Pointed portion of fangs imbedded in the jaw. **R. of tongue.** *L.* radix linguae; *G.* Zungenwurzel. Its broad base in front of larynx and pharynx. **R-s. of zygo'ma,** ridges by which it is united to main body of squamous portion of temporal bone. Two are described: the **anterior** or **transverse,** which turns transversely inward in front of the glenoid cavity, and the **posterior** or **antero-posterior,** which passes backward and divides into two portions, of which the superior becomes continuous with the temporal line, and the inferior runs down behind the glenoid fossa. This latter is sometimes described as a third or **middle** root.

Root-sheath of hair. *L.* vagina radicis pili; *G* Wurzelscheide. That part of a hair-follicle derived from the epidermis, consisting of an **outer** layer, similar to the rete mucosum, and an **inner** layer, corresponding to the horny layer: see *Henle's layer, Huxley's layer, Cuticle of root-sheath*.

Root-zone, ante'rior, *L.* *F.* zone radiculaire anterieure; *G* Vorderstrangreste. Fibres of anterior column of spinal cord and medulla remaining after deducting pyramidal tracts.

Root-zone, poste'rior. Fasciculus cuneatus.

R. O. P., abbv for **Right occipito-posterior position.**

Rope-bark. *Direa palustris*, L.

Roquette (*F.*). *Eruca sativa*, DC.

Rorel'la (*L.*). Sundew.

Ro'sa (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord *Rosacea*. **R. cani'na,** the dog rose, a spiny European shrub, the source of hips; **R. centifo'lia,** pale rose, cabbage rose, Provence rose; cultivated in innumerable varieties in all temperate regions: **R. damasce'na,** Mill., the damask rose; cultivated for the production of rose-water and attar of rose. **R. gal'lica,** red rose; grows wild in southern Europe and the Levant, cultivated in numerous varieties. **R. pal'lida,** pale rose. **R. rubra,** *Rosa gallica*.

Rosa (*L.*). Rose. **R. di ogni mese,** *Rosa damascena*, L. **R. pallida,** pale rose. **R. rossa,** *Rosa gallica*.

Rosacci (*I.*). Measles.

Rosa'cea (*L.*). Acne rosacea. **R. erythemato'sa,** a variety of telangiectasis; diffuse redness of skin. **R. hypertroph'ica,** redness of the skin, due to dilated capillaries. **R. papulo'sa et pustulo'sa,** redness of the skin, with lesions consisting of papules and pustules.

Ro'sæ cani'næ fruc'tus (*L.*) Hips.

Rosage (*F.*). *Rhododendron*.

Rosa'lia (*L.*). 1. Scarlatina. 2. Erythema.

Rosato, a (*I.*). Rose-colored.

Rosbeen. Elephantiasis Arabum [Surinam]

Rose. 1. Erysipelas. 2 *L.* rosa, a plant of the Nat. Ord. *Rosacea*: see *Cabbage, Christmas, Corn, Dog, Palo, Provence, Red, Rock*, and *Snow rose*. **R. cam'pion,**

Lyc'nis githago, Lam. **R. ce'rate.** *L.* ceratum rosatum; *F.* cérat or onguent à la rose. *I.* unguento rosato. White wax, 50, expressed oil of almond 100; melt together and add carmine 0.5, oil of rose 0.5 part [Cod.]. **R. gera'nium,** *Pelargonium roseum*, Willd. **R. of Jer'icho,** *Anastatica hierochuntica*, L.; a peculiar plant whose branches curl inward, after the fall of the seed, into the form of a ball, but expand on exposure to moisture. **R. lau'rel,** calicobush, *Kalmia latifolia*, L. **R. mal'low,** *Hibiscus*. **R.-water.** *L.* aqua rosæ; *F.* eau distillée de rose; *G.* Rosenwasser. Prepared by the aqueous distillation of the petals of the pale rose [U. S. P., B. P.]; by solution of oil of rose 1 in water 10,000 [P. G.]; a fragrant vehicle. **R. wil'low,** *Cornus sericea*, L., swamp dogwood.

Rose (*F.*). Rosa. **R. à cent feuilles,** pale rose. **R. de damas,** *Rosa damascena*, L. **R. pâle,** pale rose. **R. de Provins,** red rose. **R. de puteaux,** *Rosa damascena*, L. **R. rouge,** red rose. **R. sauvage,** *Rosa canina*, L. **R. de Sibérie,** *Rhododendron chrysanthum*, L. **R. de tous le mois,** *Rosa damascena*, L. **R. trémière,** hollyhock.

Rose (*G.*). Rose; erysipelas. In composition **Rosen,** as, **— ähnlich,** erysipelatous; **— fleckfieber,** roseola.

Rose'-apple. The fruit of *Eugenia Jambos*, L.

Rose'bay. *Rhododendron.*

Ros'eine. *F.* roséine; *I.* roseina. The commercial name for the acetate of rosaniline.

Rose'mary [ros. marinus]. *L.* rosmarinus; *F.* romarin; *G.* Rosmarin; *I.* rosmarino. The leaves of *Rosmarinus officinalis*, L. [U. S. P.]; the young flowering branches [Cod.]; stimulant and carminative: see also *Marsh* and *Wild rosemary.*

Rosenader or **Rosenblutader** (*G.*). Saphenous vein.

Rosenartig, er, e, es (*G.*). Erysipelatous.

Ro'senbach's sign. Abolition of abdominal reflex.

Rosenblätter (*G.*). Pale rose.

Rosenkranz (*G.*). A term applied to the swellings at the junction of cartilages and ribs, seen in rachitic children; **— bruch,** hernial sac, with multiple strictures resembling a string of beads; **— instrument:** see *Paternoster Werkzeug.*

Rosenmüller (J. C.), professor in Leipzig, 1771–1820. **R.'s fos'sa,** fossa of Rosenmüller. **R.'s fold,** semilunar fold of mucous membrane found in lachrymal sac, above opening of lachrymal canals. **R.'s gland,** inferior portion of lachrymal gland: see *Lachrymal gland.* **R.'s or'gan,** parovarium.

Rosennerv (*G.*). Saphenous nerve.

Rosenöl (*G.*). Oil of rose.

Rosen's lin'iment. *L.* linimentum D. Rosen; *F.* liniment de Rosen. Expressed oil of nutmeg 5, oil of cloves 5, spirit of juniper 90; mix (Cod.).

Ros'enthal, spi'ral canal' of. Canalis spiralis modioli.

Rosenwasser (*G.*). Rose-water.

Rose'ola. *F.* roséole; *I.* roseola, rosalia. Rose rash, an erythematous eruption, with trifling fever and of brief duration: when distinctly contagious it is roetheln. **R. milia'ris,** erythema of miliary fever. **R. rheumat'ica,** erythema of rheumatism. **R. syphilit'ica,** erythematous syphiloderm.

Roseola (*I.*). Roseola, roetheln. **R. epidem'ica,** epidemic rose rash, roetheln.

Roséole (*F.*). Epidemic rose rash; roetheln. **R. syphilitique,** erythematous syphiloderm. **R. typhoïde,** the rose-colored eruption of typhoid fever.

Rose rash. 1. Erythema. 2. Roetheln. 3. Erysipelas.

Rosicru'cian Springs. Alkaline saline waters, Rosicrucian, Lincoln Co., Maine.

Rosier (*F.*). *Rosa canina*, L. **R. sauvage,** dog rose.

Ros'in: see *Resin.*

Rosine (*G.*). Raisin.

Ros'in-weed. *Silphium laciniatum*, L.

Rosmarin (*G.*). Rosemary: **— öl,** oil of rosemary; **— salbe,** compound ointment of rosemary.

Rosmarino (*I.*). Rosemary.

Rosmari'nus (*L.*). 1. Rosemary. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*. **R. officina'lis,** an evergreen shrub, native of Europe, cultivated in gardens: see *Rosemary.* **R. sylves'tris,** *Ledum palustre*, L.

Rosolaccio (*I.*). *Papaver rhœas*, L.

Rosolia (*I.*). Measles in the hog.

Rosol'ic ac'id. $C_{20}H_{16}O_3$. A phenol derivative, obtained by the action of nitric acid upon rosanilin; crystalline, nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol or ether; used in the arts as a dye, in the

laboratory for staining histological preparations.

Rosolida (*L.*). Sundew.

Rossarzt (*G.*). Veterinary surgeon.

Rossheilkunde (*G.*). Hippiatrica.

Rossigkeit (*G.*). Rut in the mare; horsing.

Rosskastanienbaum (*G.*). Horse-chestnut-tree.

Rosso, a (*I.*). Red. R. d'anilina, fuchsine. R. di cocciniglia, cochineal red. R. eosina, eosine. R. retinico, retinal purple. R. d'uovo, yolk of egg.

Rossolis (*F.*). Sundew.

Rossore (*I.*). Redness (rubor).

Rostfarbige Substanz (*G.*). Substantia ferruginea.

Ros'triform. *L.* rostriformis; *F.* rostriforme; *G.* schnabelig; *I.* rostriforme. Beak-shaped, coracoid.

Ros'trum (*L.*). *F.* rostre, bec; *G.* Schnabel; *I.* rostro, becco. Beak; applied in anatomy to beak-shaped objects. R. cochlea're, hamulus cartilagineus. R. corp'oris callo'si, anterior narrowed extremity of corpus callosum. R. olec'rani. *G.* Ellenbogenschnabel. Pointed extremity of olecranon. R. sphenoida'le. *F.* bec du sphénoïde; *G.* Keilbeinschnabel; *I.* becco del sfenoide. Sharp ridge on anterior and inferior surfaces of body of sphenoid, on median line, received between alæ of vomer.

Rosy drop. Acne.

Rot [*A. S.* rotian]. 1. A disease of sheep caused by a parasite in the liver, the *Fasciola hepatica*, *Distoma hepaticum*. 2. Putrefaction, decay.

Rot (*F.*). Eruction, belching.

Rotacis'mus (*L.*). *F.* rhotacisme; *I.* rotacismo. Rhotacismus.

Rota'tion. *L.* rotatio; *G.* Drehung; *I.* rotazione. 1. Movement of a bone or limb around its own axis, the latter remaining stationary or nearly so. 2. A peculiar screw-like or spiral motion of the fœtal head in its descent through the pelvis during labor.

Rotationsgelenk (*G.*). Pivot joint.

Rotationsluxation (*G.*). A rare luxation of the knee in which the tibia is rotated outward.

Rotationsverfahren (*G.*). Reduction of a luxation by rotation.

Rota'tor (*L.*). *F.* rotateur, trice; *G.* Dreher; *I.* rotatore. In anatomy a muscle effecting rotation. R. car'pi, extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis. R. hu'meri, coraco-brachialis brevis. R. tri'ceps fem'oris. *G.* dreiköpfiger Rollmuskel. Obturator internus and the two gemelli, considered as a single muscle.

Rotatore (*I.*). Rotator.

Rotato'res (*L.*), pl. of Rotator. R. dor'si, rotatores spinæ. R. fem'oris, obturator muscles. R. oc'uli, oblique muscles of the eye. R. spi'næ. *G.* Rückendreher. Deepest portion of transverso-spinalis system of muscles of back, composed of small slips arising from transverse processes of dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into lamina of some vertebra above. Some pass over one vertebra (rotatores longi), others are inserted on the vertebræ immediately above (rotatores breves). They occasionally appear in lumbar and cervical regions.

Rotazione (*I.*). Rotation.

Rotella (*I.*). Patella.

Roth (*G.*). Red; —blindheit, red-blindness; —machen, rubefaction; —machend, rubefacient; —scheu, morbid dread or dislike of red color; —sucht. 1. Measles. 2. Roetheln; —wein, red wine.

Roth, er, e, es (*G.*). Red; R. Chinarinde, red cinchona; R. Enzian, *Gentiana pannonica*; R. Erweichung, red softening of the nervous centres; R. Hund, roscola; R. Kern, red nucleus; R. Kleienflechte, pityriasis rubra; R. Lepra, pellagra; R. Quecke, *Carex arenaria*, L.; R. Quecksilberoxyd, mercuric oxide, red; R. Quecksilbersalbe, ointment of red oxide of mercury; R. Ruhr, dysentery; R. Santelholz, red saunders; R. Schwefelquecksilber, mercuric sulphide; R. Weiderich, *Lythrum Salicaria*, L.

Roth'lauf. *F.* rouget du porc, mal rouge du porc; *G.* Schweineseuche; *I.* antrace erisipelatoso, fuoco sacro. An epidemic contagious disease of swine. The leading symptoms are fever, redness of the skin, debility, weakness of the posterior extremities, and sometimes diarrhœa. The average duration of fatal cases does not exceed three days. The lesions are punctiform ecchymoses, swelling and redness of the lymphatic glands, enlargement of the spleen, ecchymoses and sometimes ulceration of the intestine, hæmorrhagic parenchymatous nephritis. The disease is caused by the bacillus of rothlauf; known also as red soldier, pig typhoid, hog cholera, swine plague, etc.

Rothlauf (*G.*). Erysipelas; —**artig**, erysipelatous;—**gürtel**, herpes zoster.

Rotispina'les (*L.*). Rotatores spinæ [Cones].

Rottle'ra (*L.*). 1. Kamala. 2. A genus of *Euphorbiaceæ*. **R. Schim'peri**, Hoch., a large Abyssinian tree, said by Martius and others to yield musenna-bark. **R. tincto'ria**, Roxb., *Mallotus philippinensis*, Müll. Arg.

Rott'lerin. *F.* rottlérine; *I.* rottlerina. A crystalline principle obtained by Anderson (1855) from kamala.

Rottura (*I.*). Rupture, hernia.

Rot'ula (*L.*). 1. Patella. 2. Capitellum.

Rot'ulad. Toward the rotular aspect [Barclay].

Rot'ulæ (*L.*). Sugar drops. **R. men'thæ piperi'tæ** [P. G.], peppermint drops.

Rot'ular. *L.* rotularis; *F.* rotulien, ienne; *I.* rotuliano. Pertaining to the patella. **R. as'pect**, toward the patella.

Rotule (*F.*). Patella.

Rotuliano (*I.*). Rotular.

Rotulien, ienne (*F.*). Rotular.

Rotz (*G.*). Glanders; —**bacillus**, *Bacillus mallei*; —**catarrh**, catarrh accompanying glanders; —**entzündung**, inflammation of glanders; —**erkrankung**, glanders; —**geschwür**, ulcer of glanders; —**gift**, virus of glanders; —**jauche**, sanies from glanders; —**knötchen** or —**knoten**, glanders, tubercles, farcy-buds; —**krankheit**, glanders.

Rotz und Wurmkrankheit (*G.*). Glanders and farcy.

Rotzig (*G.*). Mucous; —**keit**, mucosity.

Roucou (*F.*). Annotta.

Roucoulement (*F.*). Cooing (murmur).

Rouge. Ferric oxide, colcothar; used as a polishing powder.

Rouge (*F.*). Red, redness. **R. d'aniline**, fuchsine. **R. rétinien** or **visuelle**, retinal purple.

Rougeole (*F.*). Measles.

Rouge's opera'tion. For exposure of nasal cavities to facilitate removal of tumors or of necrosed bone as in treatment of ozæna. Cut the upper lip and lower part of nose free from upper jaw, and raise the flap.

Rouget (*F.*). Leptus irritans. **R. du porc**, rothlauf.

Rouget, bulb of. Bulb of ovary.

Rouget's mus'cle. Circular portion of ciliary muscle.

Rougeur (*F.*). Redness.

Rouille (*F.*). Rust, mildew. **Rouillé, ée**, rusty, rust-colored.

Round car'damoms. *L.* amomum racemosum; *F.* amome en grappe. Cluster cardamoms; the fruits of *Amomum Cardamomum*, L., from the East Indies.

Round cu'bito-ra'dial lig'ament. Oblique ligament.

Round lig'ament of liv'er. *L.* ligamentum teres hepatis. Thick fibrous cord, vestige of umbilical vein of fœtal life, lying along lower edge of suspensory ligament of liver, passing from umbilicus to left longitudinal fissure.

Round lig'ament of u'terus. *L.* ligamentum teres uteri; *F.* ligament rond; *G.* Mutterband; *I.* legamento rotondo dell' utero. Fibrous cord homologous with the gubernaculum testis, extending from either corner of uterus, within folds of broad ligament, through inguinal canal to mons Veneris.

Round win'dow. Fenestra rotunda.

Round worm. *Ascaris lumbricoides.*

Rousseau's lau'danum. *L.* laudanum ex Rousseau; *F.* laudanum de Rousseau; *G.* Rousseau'sche Opiumtinktur; *I.* laudano liquido di Rousseau. A fermented aqueous solution of opium to which alcohol is added. 4 parts of Rousseau's laudanum represent 1 part of moist opium.

Rous'selot's arsen'ical pow'der. *L.* pulvis arsenicalis Rousselot; *F.* poudre arsénicale de Rousselot; *I.* polvere arsenicale di Rousselot. Arsenious acid 6, mercuric sulphide 47, dragon's blood 47; mix [P. Belg.].

Rouvieux or **Roux-vieux** (*F.*). 1. Eruptive disease at the roots of the mane of the horse. 2. Psoriasis in dogs.

Roux's amputa'tion. Amputation of the entire foot, the tibia and fibula being divided as in Syme's amputation, and the flap derived mainly from inner side of foot.

Rovere (*I.*). *Quercus robur*, L.

Rovesciamento (*I.*). Inversion. **Rovesciato, a**, inverted, reversed.

Rovo (*I.*). *Rubus fruticosus*, L.

Row'land's Springs. Chalybeate mineral springs, in Cass Co., Georgia.

Roy'al stitch. Ligation of the neck of a hernial sac.

Ruban (*F.*) Ribbon. **R. fibreux oblique,** fasciculus obliquus. **R-s. de la glotte** or **R-s. vocaux,** vocal cords. **R. de Reil,** lemniscus. **R. de Vicq d'Azyr,** line of Vicq d'Azyr.

Rubefa'cient. *L.* rubefaciens; *F.* rubéfiant, ante; *G.* rothend, rothmachend; *I.* rubefacente. A mild local irritant, producing simply congestion and redness.

Rubefac'tion. *L.* rubefactio; *F.* rubéfaction; *G.* Rothmachen; *I.* rubefazione. The action of a rubefacient.

Rubel'la (*L.*). 1. Rubeola. 2. Roetheln.

Rube'ola (*L.*). 1. Measles (American usage). 2. *F.* rubéole. Roetheln. **R. no'tha,** roetheln. **R. vulga'ris,** measles.

Rube'olæ (*L.*), pl. of **Rubeola.** Roetheln. **R. vesiculo'sæ,** erythema of miliary fever.

Rubéoleux, euse, or **Rubéoliforme** (*F.*) Resembling, or affected with, rubeola.

Rubeoloso or **Rubiolico** (*I.*). Resembling, or suffering from, rubeola.

Ru'bia (*L.*). 2. Madder. 2. A genus of *Rubiaceæ*. **R. tincto'rum.** *F.* garance. *I.* robbia. A perennial herb, indigenous to southern Europe and the Levant, cultivated for the root, called madder; used as a dye.

Ru'bian. $C_{21}H_{22}O_{10}$. A bitter, brittle, amorphous glucoside from madder.

Rubig'inous. Rust-colored.

Rubi'go (*L.*). Ferric hydrate.

Rubijer'vine. $C_{26}H_{27}NO_3$. An alkaloid found in white hellebore.

Ru'bor (*L.*). Redness. **R. labio'rum,** red portion of lips. **R. neuroti'cus,** redness of skin from nervous influence; erythema.

Ru'brica (*L.*). Red chalk.

Ru'bula (*L.*). Yaws [Good].

Ru'bus (*L.*). 1. Blackberry. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*. **R. canaden'sis,** low blackberry-plant; dewberry. **R. Frutico'sus.** *F.* ronce sauvage. European blackberry; the leaf is official in the Cod; astringent. **R. Idæ'us,** raspberry, indigenous to Europe and northern Asia; cultivated. **R. occidenta'lis,** wild black raspberry of the middle U. S.; may be employed in place of *Rubus Idæus* [U. S. P.]. **R. strigo'sus,** Michx., wild red raspberry of the U. S.; may be employed in place of *Rubus Idæus* [U. S. P.]. **R. trivia'lis.** Michx., low-bush blackberry. **R. villo'sus,** Ait., common or high blackberry.

Ructa'tio or **Ruc'tus** (*L.*). [ἐρεύγομαι]. Eructation.

Rudbeck'ia lacinia'ta, L. Cone-flower, thimble-weed; indigenous; diuretic.

Rudbeck'ia purpu'rea, L. Comb-flower; indigenous West and South; root pungent, diuretic, and alterative.

Rude (*F.*). Rough, harsh.

Ruder or **ruderartiger Fortsatz** (*G.*). Phalangeal process.

Rudimen'tary. *L.* rudimentarius; *F.* rudimentaire; *I.* rudimentale. Very imperfectly formed. **R. i'ris:** see *Iris*.

Rue. *L.*, *I.* ruta; *F.* rue; *G.* Raute. The herb or leaves of *Ruta graveolens*, L., Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ*, an herbaceous, perennial, aromatic, European plant, cultivated in gardens; stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue.

Rübe (*G.*). Rape. In composition **Rüben,** as, — **öl,** rape oil; — **samen,** rape seed.

Rübsen oil. A fixed oil expressed from the seed of *Brassica Rapa*.

Rückbein (*G.*). Vertebral column.

Rückbildung (*G.*). Degeneration, subinvolution.

Rücken (*G.*). Back; — **arterie der kleinen Zehe,** dorsal artery of little toe; — **arterie der Ruthe,** dorsal artery of penis; — **ast,** dorsal branch; — **binde,** vertebral fascia; — **bruch,** fracture of the spine; — **darre,** Pott's disease; — **dreher,** rotatores spinæ; — **furche,** medullary groove; — **krampf,** opisthotonos; — **lage,** supine or dorsal position; — **lendenbinde,** lumbo-dorsal fascia; — **muskel, langer,** longissimus dorsi; — **nerv,** dorsal nerve; — **platte,** dorsal plate; — **saite,** notochord; — **schmerz,** pain in the back; — **spalte,** spina bifida; — **starre,** opisthotonos; — **strang,** spinal cord; — **strecker, gemeinschaftlicher,** erector spinæ; — **weh,** pain in the back, notalgia; — **wirbel** or — **wirbelbein,** dorsal vertebra; — **wulst,** medullary ridge.

Rückenmark (*G.*). Spinal cord; — **darre,** locomotor ataxy; — **verhärtung,** spinal sclerosis; — **verzehrung,** tabes dorsalis, locomotor ataxy; also in composition

Rückenmarks, as, —**anämie**, anæmia of spinal cord; —**arterien**, spinal arteries; —**compression**, compression of the cord; —**degeneration**, degeneration of the cord; —**entzündung**, myelitis; —**erkrankung**, disease of the cord; —**erschütterung**, concussion of the cord; railway spine; —**erweichung**, softening of the cord; —**haut**, spinal or rachidian membrane; —**hüllen**, membranes of spinal cord; —**hyperämie**, hyperæmia of the cord; —**kanal**, spinal canal; —**lähmung**, spinal paralysis; —**loch**, vertebral foramen; —**nerven**, spinal nerves; —**pulsader** or —**schlagader**, spinal artery; —**rinde**, cortex of spinal cord; —**schwindsucht**, myelophthisis, tabes dorsalis; —**sclerose**, sclerosis of spinal cord; —**seele**, faculty of conscious volition, believed by Pflüger to exist in the spinal cord of lower vertebrates; —**verletzung**, injury of the cord; —**wasserbruch**, hydrorrhachis; —**wassersucht**, spina bifida.

Rückfall (*G.*). Relapse. In composition **Rückfalls**, as, —**fieber** or —**typhus**, relapsing fever.

Rückgang (*G.*). Retrogression, relapse.

Rückgegend (*G.*). Spinal region.

Rückgrat (*G.*). Vertebral column; —**gegend**, spinal region; —**kanal**, spinal canal; also in composition **Rückgrats**, as, —**entzündung**, spondylitis; —**höhle**, vertebral canal; —**krümmung**, curvature of the spine; —**schmerz**, rhachialgia; —**spalte**, spina bifida; —**strecker**, erector spinæ; —**verbeugung** or —**verbiegung**, scoliosis; —**verkrümmung**, spinal curvature; —**wassersucht**, hydrorrhachis; —**weh**, rhachialgia.

Rückimpfung (*G.*). Retrovaccination.

Rücklagerung (*G.*). A setting back; tenotomy for strabismus.

Rücksaugung (*G.*). Reabsorption.

Rückschritt (*G.*). Retrocession.

Rückstauung (*G.*). Passive congestion.

Rückstoss (*G.*). Back-stroke, diastolic impulse.

Rückwärtsbeugen or **Rückwärtsbeugung** (*G.*). Retroflexion.

Rückwärtsbiegung der Gebärmutter (*G.*). Retroversion of uterus.

Rückwärtsdreher (*G.*). Supinator.

Rückwärtsdrehung (*G.*). Supination.

Rückwärtslage (*G.*). Dorsal position.

Rückwärtsneigung (*G.*). Retroversion.

Rückwärtszieher des Ohres (*G.*). Retrahens aurem.

Rülpsen (*G.*). Belching, eructation.

Rüster (*G.*). Elm; —**rinde**, elm-bark.

Rütteln (*G.*). To shake, jolt.

Rufus' pills. Pills of aloes and myrrh.

Ru'ga, pl. **Rugæ** (*L.*). Fold or wrinkle, especially of skin or mucous membrane. **R-æ. of bones.** *F.* rugosités des os. The slightly roughened elevations on bones, generally marking the points of insertion of tendons and ligaments. **R-æ. pennifor'mes**, arbor vitæ (uterine). **R-æ. seni'les** or **R-æ. transver'sæ fronta'les**, transverse rugæ of forehead. **R-æ. of vagi'na.** *L.* rugæ vaginæ; *F.* rugosités du vagin. Small oblique folds occurring in mucous membrane of vagina, particularly on its anterior wall, diverging from the columns.

Ruggine (*I.*). Rust, mildew.

Rugginoso, a (*I.*). Rusty, rust-colored.

Rugination (*F.*). Rasping, scraping.

Rugine (*F.*). Rasp, bone-scraper.

Rugos'ity. *L.* rugositas; *F.* rugosité; *G.* Rugosität; *I.* rugosità. A roughness, wrinkling.

Ru'gous. *L.* rugosus. Wrinkled, rough.

Ruhelosigkeit (*G.*). Restlessness, want of rest.

Ruhepulver (*G.*). Sedative, opiate.

Ruhr (*G.*). Dysentery; —**artig**, diarrhœal; —**krank**, affected with dysentery; —**mittel**, remedy for dysentery; —**rinde**, simaruba; —**wurzel**, ipecac.

Rui'zia fra'grans (*L.*). R. et P. *Penmus Boldus*, Mol.

Rum [*Sp.* ron]. *L.* spiritus Jamaicensis; *F.*, *I.* rhum. A spirituous liquor distilled from fermented molasses.

Rum cher'ry. Choke-cherry, *Prunus virginiana*, L.

Rum-blos'som. Acne rosacea.

Ru'men (*L.*). The paunch, or first stomach, of ruminants.

Rumenot'omy [τέμνω]. The operation of opening the rumen.

Ru'mex (*L.*). 1. Yellow-dock; the root of *Rumex crispus*, L., and other species of *Rumex* [U. S. P.]; astringent, tonic, and alterative. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceæ*. **R. aceto'sa.** *F.* oseille com-

mune. English sorrel; a European species, the root and fresh plant are official in the Cod; antiscorbutic. Inspissated juice has been used as an escharotic on cancerous ulcers. R. acetosel'la, common sorrel, field or sheep sorrel; naturalized from Europe, abundant; antiscorbutic, diuretic, refrigerant. R. cris'pus, yellow dock, curled dock; a European perennial, naturalized in the U. S. R. obtusifo'lius. *F.* patience. Bitter dock; naturalized from Europe; the root is official in the Cod. under the name of patience. R. patien'tia, patience dock.

Ru'micin. *F.* rumicine. A term inappropriately used for the dry alcoholic extract of yellow dock, *Rumex crispus*.

Rumina'tion. *L.* ruminatio; *G.* Wiederkauen; *I.* ruminazione. Regurgitation of and rechewing the food; chewing the cud.

Rumine (*L.*). Rumen.

Rumore, pl. i (*I.*). Bruit. Murmur, sound. R-i. arteriosi, arterial murmurs or bruits. R-i. di collisione, sounds elicited by the rubbing or striking together of calculi in the gall- or urinary bladder. R-i. del cuore, heart-sounds. R. di diavolo, bruit de diable, *q. v.* R. di guazzamento, splashing sound. R. idroaerico, sound due to agitation of fluid mixed with air. R. di lima, rasping sound. R. metallico, metallic, tinkling sound. R. muscolare, sound heard by auscultation over a contracting muscle. R. di pentola fessa, bruit de pot fêlé. R. di pergamena, "parchment" sound. R. respiratorio, respiratory murmur. R. di soffio, bruit de souffle; blowing murmur. R-i. venosi, venous humming sounds. R. vescicolare, vesicular murmur.

Rump'-bone. Coccyx.

Rumpf (*G.*). Trunk; body; breech. — arterie, vordere, untere, epigastric artery, deep inferior; — lage, breech presentation; — nervensystem, sympathetic system; — plexus, oberer, plexus cervicobrachialis; — plexus, unterer, plexus lumbo-sacralis; — röhre, tube formed by body-walls of embryo bending around and uniting at the ventral median line; — segmente, metameres.

Rund, er, e, es (*G.*). Round. R. Band, ligamentum teres; R. Bein or R. Handwurzelbein, pisiform bone; R. Fenster, fenestra rotunda; R. Loch, foramen rotundum; R. Strang, fasciculus teres.

Rundkopf (*G.*). Trochocephalus.

Rundwurm (*G.*). *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

Rundzellensarcom (*G.*). Round-cell sarcoma.

Runksen (*G.*). Pandiculation.

Run'ning scall or tet'ter. Impetigo.

Runzel (*G.*). Wrinkle, fold, pucker; — häutig, wrinkled, rugous; — haut, wrinkled skin; — säulen, columnæ rugarum.

Runzeln (*G.*). To wrinkle.

Runzler (*G.*). Corrugator.

Rupéal, e (*F.*). Petrous; used substantively for petrous bone.

Rupfbart (*G.*). Strophulus, gum rash.

Ru'pia (*L.*) [*ῥύπος*]. *F.* rhypia; *I.* rupia. A term formerly applied to vesicular or pustular forms of skin disease, in which crusts are formed on the foul ulcers beneath; usually a form of syphiloderm. R. cachec'tica, pompholyx epinyctis. R. escharot'ica, pemphigus vulgaris. R. syphilit'ica, an obsolete term, used to indicate the piled-up and stratified crusts of the large, flat, pustular syphiloderm.

Rupofobia (*I.*). Morbid fear of the neighborhood of cliffs.

Ruprechtkraut (*G.*). *Geranium Robertianum*, L.

Rupteur or Ruptoire (*F.*). Osteoclast.

Ruptur (*G.*). Rupture, laceration.

Rup'ture. *L.* ruptura; *G.* Zerreissung; *I.* rottura. 1. The act of tearing or bursting. 2. Hernia.

Rus'cus aculea'tus, L. Butcher's broom, knee-holly, a European shrub, Nat. Ord. *Asparagineæ*; the rhizome is official; diuretic.

Rush. Name of plants of the Order *Juncaceæ*.

Rus'ma turco'rum (*L.*). A depilatory composed of sulphuret of arsenic and starch, each 2.5, and quicklime 15 parts.

Ruspi'ni's styp'tic. A secret remedy, said to consist of gallic acid, zinc sulphate, and opium, dissolved in alcohol and rose-water.

Russ (*G.*). Soot.

Rus'sian. Pertaining to, or coming from, Russia. R. cas'tor. *L.* castoreum sibiricum. The variety of castor obtained from the Russian beaver, *Castor fiber*, L.; principally collected in Siberia and eastern Russia; is more highly esteemed than the Canadian castor. R. i'singlass, the official variety of isinglass. R. liq'uorice-root. *L.* radix liquiritiæ mundata; *G.* Süssholz-

wurzel. The decorticated roots and their simple stolons of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (*Glycyrrhiza glandulifera*) [P. G.]; is official in several European pharmacopœias; differs from Spanish liquoriee in being more bitter. **R. mus'tard**, seeds of *Sinapis juncea*, L., cultivated in southern Russia. **R. rhu'barb**, a former commercial variety of rhubarb of excellent quality, transported overland from China and entering commerce by way of Russia.

Russo (*I.*). Snoring.

Rust. *F.* rouille; *G.* Rost; *I.* ruggine. Oxide of iron.

Rut [*L.* rugitus]. *G.* Brunst; *I.* frega. Desire for copulation on the part of female animals, not generally applied to the human female; heat.

Ru'ta (*L.*). 1. Rue. 2. A genus of *Rutaceæ*. **R. grave'olens**, L., common rue, a European perennial plant, cultivated in gardens; the herb is official.

Ruthe (*G.*). Penis. In composition **Ruthen**, as, **—krampf**, priapism; **—krebs**, epithelioma of the penis; **—muskel**, erector penis; **—nerv**, dorsal nerve of penis; **—pulsader** or **—schlagader**, dorsal artery of penis; **—schaft**, body of penis; **—schwinden**, phallocrypsis; **—spalte**, fissure of penis; **—steifer**, ischio-cavernosus.

Ru'tic ac'id. *F.* acide rutique; *I.* acido rutico. Caprie acid.

Rutido'sis (*L.*) [*ōsis*]. Shrivelling or wrinkling of the cornea.

Rutilant, ante (*F.*). *I.* rutilante. Red, reddish.

Ru'tilin. Olivine of Mulder; a resinoid matter formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon salicin.

Ruysch, Dutch anatomist, 1638–1731. **R.'s glom'erules**, Malpighian corpuscles. **R.'s mem'brane**, tunica Ruyschiana. **R.'s u'terine mus'cle**, bundle of fibres at fundus which he believed to act independently.

Rye. *F.* seigle; *G.* Roggen; *I.* segale. *Secale cereale*, L., and its fruit.

Rytido'sis. Rutidosis.

S.

S., abbv. for **Signa** (*L.*), give directions; label; also for **Spherical lens**; also symbol of **Sulphur.**

S roma'num (*L.*). *F.* S iliaque. S romain; *I.* S romano. Sigmoid flexure of colon.

S. a., abbv. for **Secun'dum ar'tem** (*L.*), skilfully; according to the rules of the art.

Sabadiglia (*I.*). Cevadilla.

Sabadiglina (*I.*). Sabadilline.

Sabadil'la (*L.*). Cevadilla. **S. officina'rum**, Brandt, *Schœnocaulon officinale*, A. Gray.

Sabadillgermer (*G.*). *Veratrum Sabadilla.*

Sabadil'line. $C_{40}H_{26}N_2O_{10}$. *I.* sabadiglina. Name given by Couërbe (1834) to a crystallizable alkaloid obtained from cevadilla.

Sabadillsamen (*G.*). Cevadilla.

Sabatier's su'ture. Resembles the "suture of the four masters," *q. v.*, except that a piece of oiled cardboard is inserted into the intestine instead of a piece of windpipe.

Sab'atrine. $C_{102}H_{56}N_2O_{14}$. Name given by Weigelin (1871) to an alkaloid obtained from cevadilla.

Sabba'tia (*L.*). *F.* sabbatie. A genus of *Gentianeæ*. **S. angula'ris**, Pursh., American centaury; indigenous; the herb

is used as a bitter tonic. **S. Elliot'ii**, Stend. quinine-flower, indigenous, a simple bitter tonic.

Sabbel (*G.*). Slaver, drivel, saliva.

Sabbelig (*G.*). Drivelling.

Sabberseuche (*G.*). Foot-and-mouth disease.

Sabbia (*I.*). Sand, gravel.

Sabi'na (*L.*). Savine.

Sabi'næ cacu'minæ [B. P.]. Savine

Sabine (*F.*). Savine.

Sable (*F.*). Sand, gravel.

Sablé, ée (*F.*). Having minute elevations resembling sand.

Sablier (*F.*). *Hura crepitans*, L.

Sab'ulous. *L.* sabulosus. Sand-like, gritty.

Sabur'ra (*L.*). *F.* saburre. Sordes, foul stomach.

Sabur'ral. *I.* saburrale. Relating to, or depending upon, saburra. **S. fe'ver.** *F.* fièvre saburrale; *G.* Saburralfieber; *I.* febbre saburrale. Fever with gastric irritability and a tongue coated with sordes.

Sac. *L.* saccus; *F.* sac; *G.* Sack; *I.* sacco. A pouch-like envelope with membranous walls. **S. of omen'tum**, lesser sac of peritoneum.

Sac (*F.*). Sack, bag, pouch. **S. anévrysmal**, sac of aneurism. **S. dartoïque des grandes lèvres**, pouch formed by each labium majus, homologous with the scrotum; may contain a prolapsed ovary. **S. dentaire**, dental follicle. **S. herniaire**, hernial sac. **S. lacrymal**, lachrymal sac. **S. pulmonaire**, left auricle. **S. en sablier** or **en chapelet**, hernial sac, having several constrictions throughout its length. **S. veineux**, right auricle.

Saccade (*F.*). Sudden movement due to muscular contraction; jerk.

Saccadé, ée (*F.*). With a sudden, jerking movement; interrupted.

Saccadirt (*G.*). Interrupted, jerking.

Saccarato (*I.*). 1. Saccharate. 2. Saccharated.

Saccarina (*I.*). Saccharin.

Sac'cated. *L.* saccatus. Encysted, pouched.

Sac'charate of lime: see *Calcaria saccharata*.

Sac'charated [saccharum]. *F.* saccharate, cc. *I.* zuccherato. Containing, or prepared with, sugar. **S. car'bonate of iron.** *L.* ferri carbonas saccharatus; *F.* carbonate de fer sucré; *G.* zuckerhaltiges kohlensaures Eisen; *I.* carbonato di ferro zuccherato. A mixture of ferrous carbonate, ferric oxide, and sugar, containing of the former about 15 per cent [U. S. P.], 23 per cent. [B. P.]; prepared by adding sugar to moist, freshly-precipitated ferrous carbonate, and evaporating to dryness; tonic, emmenagogue. **S. fer'rous i'odide.** *L.* ferri iodidum saccharatum; *F.* saccharure d'iodure de fer; *G.* Eisenjodurzucker. Saccharated iodide of iron; ferrous iodide protected from oxidation by sugar of milk; contains 20 per cent. of the iron salt [U. S. P.]. **S. i'ron.** *L.* ferrum oxydatum saccharatum solubile; *G.* Eisenzucker. A compound of ferric hydrate and sugar, in the form of a reddish-brown powder, entirely soluble in water; contains about 3 per cent. of iron [P. G.]. **S. pep'sin.** *L.* pepsinum saccharatum. Pepsin, the digestive principle of the gastric juice, obtained from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the hog, mixed with powdered sugar of milk [U. S. P.]. **S. solu'tion of lime.** *L.* liquor calcis saccharatus. Quicklime 1, sugar 2, water 20 parts; mix and separate the clear solution [B. P.].

Saccharephidro'sis (*L.*). Sweet perspiration.

Sac'chari fæx (*L.*). Treacle, molasses.

Sac'charic ac'id. $C_6H_{10}O_8$. *F.* acide saccharique; *I.* acido saccarico. An amorphous, colorless, deliquescent acid, produced by the action of nitric acid upon sugar.

Sac'charin. *F.* saccharine; *I.* saccarina. A coal-tar derivative in the form of a white crystalline powder, very slightly soluble in cold water, more readily in hot water, freely in alcohol and ether, odorless, having an intensely sweet taste, being equal in sweetening power to nearly 300 times its weight of cane-sugar. It is without action upon the liver or other organs of digestion, and does not reduce Fehling's solution; recommended as a substitute for sugar in the diet of diabetic patients.

Sac'charogen. A substance found in milk, from which lactose is formed; not identical with glycogen.

Saccharogen'esis (*L.*). *F.* saccharogénie. Formation of sugar

Saccharomy'ces (*L.*) [saccharum, μύκης]. A genus of ascomycetous fungi, including the forms commonly known as

yeast. The saccharomycetes are unicellular organisms, multiplying rapidly by budding, and also under special conditions reproducing by endogenous spores; found chiefly in solutions undergoing alcoholic fermentation. **S. Cerevis'iæ,** species constituting brewers' yeast, of what is known as the high fermentation; forms ascospores at a temperature of 52° F. only after ten days' isolation. **S. Pastoria'nus,** species found in low fermentation; at 52° F. forms ascospores in three days.

Saccharorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. *F.* saccharorrhée. Glycosuria.

Sac'charose. *I.* saccarosa or saccarosio. Cane-sugar.

Sac'charum (*L.*). 1. Sugar. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*. **S. can'didum,** rock candy. **S. chinen'se,** Roxb., a species of sugar-cane cultivated in China. **S. hordea'tum,** barley-sugar. **S. lac'tis,** milk-sugar. **S. man'næ,** mannit. **S. officina'rum,** L., the sugar-cane, native of southern Asia; cultivated in tropical and subtropical countries for the production of sugar. **S. purifica'tum** [B. P.], refined sugar. **S. satur'ni,** lead acetate.

Saccharure (*F.*). *L.* saccharuretum. A preparation having sugar as a basis with which a medicinal substance in solution is mixed; the mixture is subsequently dried and powdered [Cod.]. **S. d'iodure de fer,** saccharated ferrous iodide. **S. d'oxyde de fer soluble,** saccharated iron.

Saccharure'tum (*L.*). Saccharure.

Sac'ci (*L.*), pl. of **Saccus.** Sacs. **S. co'li,** sacculi of the colon. **S. peritonea'les,** sacs of the peritoneum.

Sac'ciform. *L.* sacciformis; *F.*, *I.* sacciforme. Sac-shaped.

Sacco (*I.*). Sac. **S. erniario,** hernial sac. **S. lagrimale,** lachrymal sac.

Sac'cular glands. Those in which the secreting acini have a saccular form.

Sac'culated. 1. Encysted. 2. Containing sacs or pouches.

Sac'cule. *L.* sacculus; *G.* Säckchen; *I.* sacculo. A small sac. **S. of lar'ynx,** ventricle of larynx. **S. of ves'tibule.** *L.* sacculus vestibuli. One of the cavities of the membranous labyrinth, a small spheroidal vesicle communicating with the ductus cochlearis and the ductus endolymphaticus.

Sac'culi (*L.*), pl. of **Sacculus.** Saccules. **S. chalicoph'ori,** lacunæ of bone. **S. of co'lon.** *L.* haustra coli. Irregular dilatations occasioned by the shortness of ligaments of colon, as compared with inner coats. **S. duc'tuum lactifero'rum,** ampullæ of lacteal ducts. **S. larynge'i,** ventricles of the larynx.

Sac'culus (*L.*). Saccule. **S. cæca'lis,** laryngeal pouch. **S. chy'lifer,** receptaculum chyli. **S. commu'nis,** utricle. **S. cor'dis,** pericardium. **S. intes'tini cras'si,** cæcum. **S. labyrin'thi,** saccule of vestibule. **S. lachryma'lis,** lachrymal sac. **S. lactif'erus,** ampulla lactifera. **S. laryn'gis,** ventricle of the larynx. **S. oblon'gus,** utricle. **S. pro'prius,** saccule of vestibule. **S. ro'rifer,** receptaculum chyli. **S. rotun'dus,** saccule of vestibule. **S. semi-ova'lis,** utricle. **S. spher'icus,** saccule of vestibule. **S. vesica'lis,** vesical sacculus. **S. vestib'uli,** saccule of vestibule.

Sac'cus (*L.*). Sac. **S. cæ'cus co'li,** cæcum. **S. cæ'cus re'tro-ster'no-clei'do-mastoi'deus,** spatium interaponeuroticum suprasternale. **S. cæ'cus ster'no-clei'do-mastoi'deus** [Gruber], diverticulum from the spatium intra-aponeuroticum suprasternale, lying behind clavicular origin of sterno-cleido-mastoid, on either side. **S. cæ'cus ventric'uli,** fundus of stomach. **S. conjuncti'væ,** conjunctiva. **S. endolymphat'icus.** *G.* Endolymphsack, Cotugno-Böttcher'scher Sack. Flask-shaped expansion of ductus endolymphaticus, lying external to aqueduct of vestibule, on posterior surface of petrous portion of temporal bone, under the dura mater. **S. epididym'idis,** envelope which the visceral layer of the tunica vaginalis gives to the epididymis. **S. epiplo'icus,** greater sac: see *Sacs of peritoneum.* **S. hemiellip'ticus,** utricle. **S. lachryma'lis,** lachrymal sac. **S. lac'teus,** receptaculum chyli. **S. liena'lis,** splenic pouch. **S. omenta'lis,** lesser sac: see *Sacs of peritoneum.* **S. peritonea'lis mag'nus,** greater sac: see *Sacs of peritoneum.* **S. peritonea'lis mi'nor** or **S. peritone'i retroventricula'ris,** lesser sac: see *Sacs of peritoneum.* **S. pleu'ræ,** pleura. **S. tu'bo-tympan'icus.** *G.* Tuben-Paukensäckchen. Combined Eustachian tube and tympanic cavity, considered as a diverticulum of the primitive intestine. **S. vena'rum cava'rum,** right auricle of heart. **S. vena'rum pulmona'lis,** left auricle of heart. **S. ventric'uli,** fundus of stomach. **S. vitelli'nus,** yolk-sac.

Sacelliforme (*F.*). Sacciform, vesicular.

Sa'cer ig'nis (*L.*). Herpes zoster; erysipelas.

Sa'cer mor'bus (*L.*). Epilepsy

Sa'cer mus'culus (*L.*). Longissimus dorsi.

Sachet (*F.*). In medicine, a small bag containing medicated substances.

Sackförmig (*G.*). Sacciform, sac-shaped.

Sackgeschwulst (*G.*). Cyst, encysted tumor.

Sackig (*G.*). Encysted.

Sackniere (*G.*). Cystic kidney.

Sackwassersucht (*G.*). Accumulation of serous fluids in cavities lined with mucous membrane, after closure of the ducts leading from them.

Sacoche (*F.*). *I.* sacco d'ambulanza. A bag containing instruments and dressings for the battlefield, as part of the fixtures of an ambulance.

Sa'cra me'dia ar'tery. Middle sacral artery: see *Sacral arteries.*

Sacrache. Sacral pain.

Sa'crad. Toward the sacral aspect [Barclay].

Sa'cral. *L.* sacralis; *F.* sacré, ée; *I.* sacrale. Pertaining to the sacrum. **S. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ sacrales. Those distributed to anterior surface of sacrum. The **middle sacral**, a vestige of the primitive aorta, arises just above bifurcation and descends along median line. The **lateral sacral** are metameric arteries derived from posterior division of intestinal iliac. **S. as'pect**, that toward the sacrum. **S. canal.** *L.* canalis sacralis; *F.* canal sacré; *G.* Kreuzbeinkanal; *I.* canale sacrale. Continuation of vertebral canal through sacrum. **S. cor'nua.** *L.* cornua sacralia; *F.* cornes du sacrum; *G.* Kreuzbeinhorner; *I.* corna del sacro. Two small articular processes at lower part of sacrum, for union with similar processes of the coccyx. **S. flex'ure.** *L.* flexura sacralis; *G.* Kreuzbeinkrummung. First curve of rectum, corresponding to that of sacrum and coccyx. **S. foram'ina.** *L.* foramina sacralia; *F.* trous sacrés; *I.* forami sacrali. Those whence sacral nerves issue, corresponding to intervertebral foramina of the other parts of the spinal column. **S. gan'glia**, those situated upon the sympathetic in the sacral region. **S. glands.** *L.* glandulæ sacrales. Lymphatic glands upon anterior surface of sacrum, receiving afferents from pelvic viscera and walls. **S. grooves.** *F.* gouttieres sacrées. That part of vertebral grooves over the sacrum. **S. in'dex**, the figure obtained by dividing the sacral breadth, multiplied by 100, by the sacral length. **S. nerves.** *L.* nervi sacrales; *F.* nerfs sacrés; *G.* Sacralnerven; *I.* nervi sacrali. Spinal nerves leaving the spinal canal by the sacral foramina and the sacrococcygeal notch; usually five in number. **S. nu'cleus.** *G.* Sacralkern. A collection of gray matter in the spinal cord, corresponding to the column of Clarke, opposite the origin of the second and third sacral nerves. **S. par'asites.** *G.* Kreuzbeinparasiten. Malformations consisting of congenital tumors in the sacral region, which are either dermoid cysts or contain the rudiments of a second child connected with the first or autosite. **S. plex'us.** *L.* plexus sacralis. Formed by the lumbosacral cord and anterior divisions of first three sacral nerves and part of fourth. Its branches are distributed to the genital organs, perineal and gluteal regions, and posterior and outer side of lower limb. **S. plex'us of lymphat'ics**, lies on anterior surface of sacrum, along the sacro-median artery, and receives vessels from rectum. **S. plex'us, poste'rior**, formed by union of small posterior divisions of first four sacral nerves. **S. ribs.** *G.* Sacralrippen. Separate ossific points by which lateral portions of the sacrum originate. **S. sur'face**, posterior part of internal surface of ilium, comprising tuberosity of ilium and auricular surface. **S. terato'ma**, a congenital tumor in the region of the sacrum, containing fœtal organs. **S. veins.** *L.* venæ sacrales; *G.* Kreuzbeinblutadern. Correspond to sacral arteries, the middle sacral (two) emptying either into left common iliac or at angle of union of the two common iliacs, the lateral sacral forming with them a plexus over sacrum and discharging into internal iliac. **S. ver'tebræ.** *L.* vertebræ sacrales; *F.* vertèbres sacrées; *G.* Kreuzwirbel, Sacralwirbel; *I.* vertebre sacrali. Those uniting in the adult to form the sacrum, usually five in number in man.

Sacralkern (*G.*). Sacral nucleus.

Sacralrippen (*G.*). Sacral ribs.

Sacralwirbel (*G.*). Sacral vertebra.

Sacré, ée (*F.*). Sacral.

Sa'cred bark. *L.* rhamni purshiani cortex [B. P.], cascara sagrada; the dried

bark of *Rhamnus Purshianus*, DC.; a mild laxative.

Sa'cred bean. Nelumbo.

Sa'cri-lumba'lis (*L.*). Erector spinæ [Cones].

Sa'cro-. A prefix, indicating the sacrum.

Sacro (*L.*). Sacrum.

Sacro-coccyge'al. *L.* sacro-coccygeus; *F.* sacro-coccygien, ienne; *I.* sacro-coccigeo. Pertaining to the sacrum and the coccyx. **S.-c. articula'tion.** *L.* articulatio sacro-coccygea. That between sacrum and coccyx; resembles that between bodies of vertebræ. **S.-c. lig'aments.** *L.* ligamenta sacro-coccygea. Those uniting sacrum and coccyx. The **anterior** corresponds to anterior common ligament of vertebral column; the **deep posterior** to posterior common ligament; the **superficial posterior** to ligamenta subflava; the **lateral** to intertransverse ligaments; the **articular** unite the cornua of the two bones. **S.-c. notch.** *L.* incisura sacro-coccygea. Narrowed portion of lateral edge of sacrum, just before it joins the coccyx. **S.-c. re'gion.** *L.* regio sacro-coccygea. That part of the posterior pelvic region corresponding to sacrum and coccyx.

Sa'cro-coccyge'us anti'cus (*L.*). Curvator coccygis.

Sa'cro-coccyge'us posti'cus (*L.*). Extensor coccygis.

Sa'cro-costa'lis (*L.*). Ilio-costalis.

Sa'cro-cot'yloid diam'eter: see *Pelvic diameters.*

Sa'cro-coxal'gia. *F.* sacro-coxalgie. Disease of the sacro-iliac symphysis.

Sacro-fémoral, ale (*F.*). *I.* sacro-femorale. Gluteus maximus [Chaussier].

Sa'cro-il'iac. *F.* sacro-iliaque; *I.* sacro-iliaco. Pertaining to both sacrum and ilium. **S.-i. articula'tion.** *L.* articulatio sacro-iliaca; *G.* Hüftkreuzbeingelenk. Joint between auricular surfaces of sacrum and ilium; usually contains an imperfect synovial cavity. **S.-i. lig'aments.** *L.* ligamenta sacro-iliaca. Anterior and posterior bands uniting the sacro-iliac articulation. The **posterior** or **interosseous s.-i. l.** is composed of strong fasciculi, one of which, passing from posterior superior iliac spine to 3d and 4th pieces of sacrum, is known as the **long** or **oblique s.-i. l.** **S.-i. synchondro'sis,** sacro-iliac articulation.

Sacro-ilio-trochantérien (*F.*). Pyriformis muscle.

Sacro-ischiatico (*I.*). Sacro-sciatic.

Sa'cro-lat'eral ar'teries. Sacral arteries, lateral.

Sa'cro-lumba'lis (*L.*). Ilio-costalis.

Sa'cro-lum'bar. *F.* sacro-lombaire; *I.* sacro-lombare. Lumbo-sacral. **S.-l. lig'ament,** lumbo-sacral ligament.

Sa'cro-me'dian ar'tery. Sacral artery, middle.

Sa'cro-pectine'al diam'eter: see *Pelvic diameters.*

Sa'cro-sciat'ic. *L.* sacro-ischiaticus; *F.* sacro-sciatique; *I.* sacro-ischiatico. Pertaining to both sacrum and ischium. **S.-s. fold,** a process of pelvic fascia skirting the foramen suprapyriforme, passing from upper part of sacro-iliac articulation to ischial spine. **S.-s. foram'ina,** sciatic foramina. **S.-s. lig'aments.** *L.* ligamenta sacro-ischiatica. Strong bands uniting sacrum and ischium. The **great** or **posterior s.-s. l.** passes from posterior inferior iliac spine, side of the sacrum and coccyx, to ischial tuberosity; the **lesser** or **anterior s.-s. l.** passes from side of sacrum and coccyx to ischial spine. **S.-s. not'ches,** sciatic notches.

Sacro-spinal, ale (*F.*). *I.* sacro-spinale. Erector spinæ.

Sa'cro-spina'lis (*L.*). Erector spinæ.

Sa'cro-subpu'bic diam'eter: see *Pelvic diameters.*

Sacro-trocanteriano (*I.*). 1. Pyriformis [Chaussier]. 2. Relating to the sacrum and trochanter.

Sacro-trochantérien, ienne (*F.*). Relating to the sacrum and trochanter; pyriformis.

Sa'cro-ver'tebral. *F.* sacro-vertébral, ale; *I.* sacro-vertebrale. Pertaining to the sacrum and the vertebræ. **S.-v. an'gle,** promontory. **S.-v. articula'tion.** *L.* articulatio sacro-vertebralis; *G.* Wirbelkreuzbeingelenk. That between last lumbar vertebra and sacrum. **S.-v. lig'ament,** lumbo-sacral ligament.

Sa'crum (*L.*). *G.* Kreuzbein; *I.* sacro. Wedge-shaped bone formed by union of five vertebræ, situated at posterior part of pelvis, between last lumbar vertebra above and coccyx below, and articulating with the innominate bones at either side.

Sacs of peritone'um. *L.* sacci peritoneales; *F.* cavités du péritoine; *G.* Bauchfellsäcke. Two separate cavities, the **greater,** in front of stomach, liver, and great omen-

tum, the lesser, behind stomach and liver, extending into folds of great omentum. They communicate by Winslow's foramen. Originally symmetrical right and left cavities, their relative position has been altered by development of viscera.

Sad'dle-joint. *L.* peronarthrosis; *G.* Sattelgelenk. One where are applied two surfaces concave in one direction while convex in the other. Motion is most free in two planes. Example: carpo-metacarpal joint of thumb.

Sad'dle-nose. *G.* Sattelnase. Nose in which the bridge has collapsed, owing to necrosis of nasal bones.

Sadebaum (*G.*). *Juniperus Sabina*, L. —**extrakt**, extract of savine; —**öl**, oil of savine, —**salbe**: see *Sabinæ cerate*; —**spitzen**, savine.

Sa'dra-bei'da. Brittle gum.

Säbelbein (*G.*). Bow leg.

Säbelfortsatz (*G.*). Processus ensiformis.

Säckchen (*G.*). Saccule.

Säftemischung (*G.*). Mixture of humors, diathesis.

Säfteverderbniss (*G.*). Dyscrasia.

Säge (*G.*). Saw.

Sägebockbein (*G.*). Genu valgum.

Sägenaht (*G.*). Sutura serrata.

Sägenmuskel, grosser (*G.*). Serratus magnus.

Sagesprung (*G.*). Crusta lactea.

Sang'er's operation. Cæsarean section, in which care is taken in suturing to bring together the surfaces of the peritoneum.—*G.* seroso-serous apposition.

Sättigung (*G.*). Saturation.

Sattigungsgefühl (*G.*). Satiety.

Säufer (*G.*). Drunkard. —**dyskrasie**, alcoholism; —**leber**, cirrhosis hepatis; —**pneumonie**, croupous pneumonia of drunkard, characterized by early and active delirium; —**wahnsinn** or —**zittern**, delirium tremens.

Saugamme (*G.*). Wet-nurse.

Säugen (*G.*). Suckling, nursing, lactation.

Säugling (*G.*). A nursing child. In composition Säuglings, as, —**alter**, infancy; —**sterblichkeit**, infantile mortality.

Saulchen (*G.*). Columella.

Saule (*G.*). Column. Saulenförmig, columnar; Saulenzellen, columnar cells.

Säure (*G.*). Acid; —**albuminat**, an acid albumin.

Safena (*L.*). Saphenous vein.

Saf'flower. *F.* carthame; *G.* Safflor; *I.* cartamo. African, dyer's, or bastard saffron; the florets of *Carthamus tinctorius*, L., said to be diaphoretic; principally used in the arts for dyeing silk.

Saffran (*G.*). Saffron; — **haltige Opiumtinktur**, Sydenham's laudanum; — **surrogat**, dinitrocresol; — **tinktur**, tincture of saffron.

Saf'fron [*Ar.* zafaran]. *L.* crocus; *F.* safran; *G.* Saffran; *I.* zafferano. The stigmas [and tops of the style, B. P.] of *Crocus sativus*, L.; a stimulant aromatic, chiefly used to give color and flavor to medicines: see also *African*, *American*, *Bastard*, *Cake*, *Dyer's*, *False*, *French*, *Hay*, *Meadow*, and *Spanish saffron*. **S. of antimony**, crocus of antimony.

Safran (*F.*). Saffron. **S. bâtard**, colchicum autumnale. **S. de Mars apéritif**, crocus martis. **S. des métaux**, crocus of antimony. **S. oriental**, *Crocus sativus*, L. **S. de Vénus**, copper oxide.

Saf'ranin. *F.* safranine. Aniline dye; stains tissues rose color, nuclei more intensely than cell substance. Soluble in alcohol, imperfectly soluble in water.

Safran'ophile. Staining easily with safranin.

Saf'rene. $C_{11}H_{16}$. *F.* safrene. A volatile hydrocarbon obtained by fractional distillation from oil of sassafras.

Saf'rol. $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$. The principal constituent of oil of sassafras.

Saft (*G.*). Juice; — **bahnen**, intercellular passages in the deeper layers of cutaneous epithelium; — **gefäss**, lacteal; — **kanälchen**, lymphatics. —**reich**, juicy, succulent. — **spalten**, lymphatic canaliculi; —**strömung**, appearance of fluid protoplasm, containing fine granules, flowing from one part of a cell to another; seen in many low plants and animals.

Sagape'num (*L.*). *F.* sagapénum; *G.* Sagapengummi; *I.* sagapeno. A gum-resin, the concrete juice of *Ferula persica*, Willd. (?); formerly used in the treatment of menstrual disorders and chronic bronchitis, and externally as a discutient.

Sage: see *Salvia*; also *Garden* and *Latin sage*. **S.-brush**, *Artemisia tridentata*, Nutt.; shrub very common on the arid plains of western North America;

contains a pungent, anthelmintic, volatile oil. **S.-brush** (dwarf), the low shrubs *Artemisia arbuscula*, Nutt., and *A. trifida*, Nutt.; anthelmintic. **S.-tree**, Bahama tea, *Lantana camara*, L.; leaves diuretic, sedative; used as tea.

Sage-femme (*F.*). Midwife.

Saggina (*I.*). Sorghum.

Sag'ittal. *L.* sagittalis; *F.* sagittal, ale; *G.* pfeilartig; *I.* sagittale. 1. Resembling an arrow. 2. Pertaining to vertical mesial plane of skull. **S. circum'ference of skull.** *F.* circonférence verticale du crâne; *G.* Sagittalumfang des Schädels. That taken—1, from nasion to opisthion on the surface; 2, from opisthion to basion; 3, from basion to nasion. 1 is taken with steel tape, 2 and 3 with sliding rule. Frankfort agreement uses only 1. **S. groove or fur'row.** *L.* sulcus sagittalis. That within the skull along the sagittal suture; lodges superior longitudinal sinus. **S. lines.** *F.* lignes sagittales; *G.* sagittale (pfeilrechte) Linien. Lines from front to back; the lines of intersection of the median and sagittal sections with the transversal sections. **S. nu'cleus,** one of the nuclei of origin of the oculo-motor nerve, situated on the median line between the posterior longitudinal fasciculi on either side. **S. plane,** median plane of body or any plane parallel to it. **S. sec'tions.** *F.* sections sagittales; *G.* Sagittalschnitte. Sections in a sagittal plane. **S. semicir'cular canal',** posterior semicircular canal. **S. si'nus,** longitudinal sinus. **S. su'ture.** *L.* sutura sagittalis; *F.* suture sagittale; *G.* Scheitelnaht. That between parietal bones on median line.

Sagitta'lis (*L.*). Sagittal.

Sagittalschnitt (*G.*). Sagittal section.

Sagittalumfang des Schädels (*G.*). Sagittal circumference of skull.

Sagitta'ria (*L.*). A genus of *Alismaceæ*. **S. sagittifo'lia,** L., *Sagittaria variabilis*, Engel. **S. variab'ilis,** Engel., arrow-weed; a marsh-plant common in Europe and America; the root is acrid and astringent, contains starch, and is edible after being cooked; the leaves are applied to the breasts as antigalactics.

Sa'go. *F.* sagou; *G.* Sago; *I.* sago or sagu. The starch obtained from the pith of *Metroxylon Sagu*, Rottb., *M. Rumphii*, Mart., *Sagus farinifera*, Lam., *Arenga saccharifera*, Labill., and other palms; nutritious and demulcent: see also *Pearl* and *Japan sago*. **S. meal,** sago in fine powder, as distinguished from pearl sago. **S. palm,** *Sagus Rumphii*, Willd.

Sago spleen. *G.* Sagomilz. Spleen with amyloid degeneration of the follicles.

Sagou (*F.*). Sago.

Sagra'da. *Cascara sagrada.*

Sague'rus Rumph'ii, Roxb. *Arenga saccharifera*, Labill.

Sa'gus (*L.*). A genus of palms. *Palmæ.* **S. farinif'era,** Lam., an ascribed source of sago. **S genui'na,** Blume, *Metroxylon Rumphii*, Mart. **S. læ'vis,** Blume, *Metroxylon Sagu*, Rottb. **S. Rumph'ii,** Willd., *Metroxylon Rumphii*, Mart.

Sahne (*G.*). Cream.

Saignée (*F.*). 1. Bleeding or bloodletting. 2. The region of the arm where it is practised. 3. The quantity of blood drawn.

Saignement (*F.*). Bleeding. **S. du nez,** epistaxis.

Saillie (*F.*). 1. Protuberance. 2. Coitus in quadrupeds. **S. germinative,** discus proligerus.

Sain, Saine (*F.*). Normal, sound, in good health.

Sainbois (*F.*). *Daphne Guidium*, L.

Saindoux (*F.*). Lard.

Saint Ag'atha's disease'. Disease of the female breast. She is the patron saint of nurses.

Saint Aignon's disease'. Tinea.

Saint An'drew's cross. *Asyrum crux-Andreæ*, L., an indigenous herb; locally applied as a discutient.

Saint An'thony's fire. 1. Epidemic gangrene, usually a form of chronic ergotism. 2. Erysipelas.

Saint Apollo'nia's disease'. Toothache and pains in the jaws.

Saint Avertin's disease'. Epilepsy.

Saint Barthol'omew's tea. Paraguay tea.

Saint Blase's disease'. Sore throat, quinsy.

Saint Cath'erine's Wells. Iodo-bromated saline and calcic waters, in Ontario, Canada; much used in the form of baths.

Saint Clair's disease'. Ophthalmia.

Saint Dymph'na's disease'. Insanity.

Saint Eras'mus's disease'. Colic.

Saint Fiacre's disease'. Painful hæmorrhoids; vegetations around the anus.

Saint Ger'main tea. *L.* species laxantes St. Germain; *F.* thé de Saint Germain; *G.* Saint-Germainthee. Senna (exhausted by alcohol) 16, sambucus-flowers 10, anise 5, fennel 5, potassium bitartrate 3. The senna, cut fine, is moistened and mixed first with the potassium bitartrate, and then with the other ingredients [P. G.]; used for the extemporaneous preparation of an infusion.

Saint Giles's disease'. Cancer.

Saint Goth'ard disease. That due to *Ankylostomum duodenale*.

Saint Hu'bert's disease'. Hydrophobia.

Saint Igna'tius' bean. Ignatia [U. S. P.].

Saint James's wort. Senecio Jacobæa.

Saint Job's disease'. Syphilis.

Saint John Long's lin'iment. Stokes' liniment.

Saint John's bread. *L.* siliqua dulcis; *F.* caroube; *G.* Johannisbrot; *I.* siliqua. The fruit of *Ceratonia siliqua*, L.; contains much sugar, besides mucilage, a little tannin, and free butyric acid; used medicinally as an expectorant and demulcent.

Saint John's e'vil. Epilepsy.

Saint John's wort. *F.* millepertuis; *G.* Johanniskraut. The flowering tops of *Hypericum perforatum*, L.; a popular domestic remedy for intermittents and chronic mucous catarrhs; also used as a discutient.

Saint Laz'arus' disease'. 1. Leprosy. 2. Tinea. 3. Measles of the hog.

Saint Louis Spring. A mineral spring at St. Louis, Gratiot Co., Michigan, waters strongly alkaline, and containing a small proportion of iron.

Saint Main's disease'. Scabies.

Saint Martin's evil. Drunkenness.

Saint Mathurin's disease'. Epilepsy, insanity.

Saint Moritz. Mountain health resort in the Engadine, Switzerland, milk cure; effervescent chalybeate waters.

Saint Roch's disease'. Bubonic plague.

Saint Ronan's Well. Saline water, Boone township, Warrick Co., Indiana.

Saint Sement's disease'. Syphilis.

Saint Vi'tus' dance. Chorea.

Saint Zachary's disease'. Dumbness.

Saiten (*G.*). Name given by Helmholtz to outer rods of Corti.

Saitenwarze (*G.*). Acrochordon.

Saké. A fermented liquor prepared from rice in Japan and China.

Sal (*L.*). Salt. **S. absinth'ii**, an impure potassium carbonate, prepared by lixiviating the ashes of absinthium, filtering and evaporating the liquid, and calcining the product [F. Esp.]. **S. acetosel'læ**, salt of sorrel. **S. alem'broth** or **S. alem'-broth, insol'uble**, ammoniated mercury. **S. alem'broth, sol'uble**, a mixture of equal parts of mercuric chloride and ammonium chloride. **S. ama'rum**, magnesium sulphate. **S. ammo'niac**, ammonium chloride. **S. ammo'nium secre'tum Glauberi**, ammonium sulphate. **S. an'glicum**, magnesium sulphate. **S. aperiti'vum friedericia'num**, an old name for sodium sulphate, prepared from the waters of the mineral spring at Friedrichshall. **S. argen'ti**, nitrate of silver. **S. arsenica'le ex Mac'quer**, potassium arseniate. **S. Bertholet'ti**, potassium chlorate. **S. Carlsbaden'se facti'tium** or **S. Caroli'num facti'tium** [P. G.], artificial Carlsbad salt. **S. cathar'ticus ama'rus**, magnesia sulphate. **S. commu'ne**, sodium chloride. **S. cor'nu cer'vi**, ammonia subcarbonate. **S. cor'nu cer'vi vola'tile**, pyro-oleous ammonium carbonate. **S. culina're**, sodium chloride. **S. digesti'vum**, potassium chloride. **S. diuret'icum**, potassium acetate. **S. de duo'bus**, potassium sulphate. **S. enix'um**, acid potassium sulphate. **S. epsomen'se**, magnesium sulphate. **S. essentia'le tarta'ri**, tartaric acid. **S. gem'mæ**, rock salt. **S. Glau'beri** [F. Esp.], crude sodium sulphate. **S. herba'rum**, potassium carbonate. **S. mar'tis**, ferrous sulphate. **S. mira'bile Glau'beri**, sodium sulphate. **S. mira'bilis perla'tus**, sodium phosphate. **S. ni'tri** or **S. pe'træ**, potassium nitrate. **S. pol'ychrest** or **S. polychres'tum Glaseri**, potassium sulphate. **S. polychres'tum Seignet'ti**, potassium sodium tartrate. **S. prunel'læ**, *F.* sel de prunelle; *G.* Prunellsalz. Potassium nitrate fused with a little potassium sulphate. **S. Rupellen'sis**, Rochelle salts. **S. Satur'ni**, plumbic acetate. **S. sedati'vum Homber'gi**, boric acid. **S. Sedlicen'se**, magnesium sulphate. **S. so'da**. *L.* sodii carbonas venalis; *F.* sel de soude; *G.* rohes kohlensaures Natron; *I.* sale di soda. Washing soda, crude or commercial sodium

carbonate; should contain at least 32 per cent. of the anhydrous salt [P. G.] **S. tar'tari**, salt of tartar. **S. therma'rum Carolinen'sium facti'tium** [P. Helv.], artificial Carlsbad salt. **S. vola'tile**, aromatic spirit of ammonia. **S. vola'tile sic'cum**, ammonium carbonate.

Salaam' convul'sions or **spasm.** *G.* Salaamkrampf. Spasmus nutans.

Salabre'da. Brittle gum.

Salac'ity. *L.* salacitas; *F.* salacité; *G.* Geilheit; *I.* salacità. Lust, especially in the male.

Salæra'tus (*L.*): see *Saleratus*.

Salasso (*I.*). Bleeding or bloodletting.

Salato, a (*I.*). Salty, containing sodium chloride.

Salbaderei (*G.*). Quackery.

Salbe (*G.*). Ointment. In composition **Salben**, as, **—mulle**, plaster mull; **—sonde**, bougie charged with medicated ointment; **—spritze**, ointment positor; **—stift**, stilus unguens, pencils or crayons of ointment or paste; **—verband**, bandage smeared with ointment.

Salbei (*G.*). Salvia.

Salciccia (*I.*). Allantois.

Sale (*I.*). Salt. **S. di acetosella**, salt of sorrel. **S. acido di borace**, boric acid. **S. acido di tartaro**, tartaric acid. **S. bianco** or **S. di cucina**, table salt, sodium chloride. **S. di mare** or **S. marino**, sea-salt. **S. di pietra**, rock-salt. **S. di tartaro**, salt of tartar.

Salé, ée (*F.*). Salty; containing sodium chloride.

Sa'lep. *L.* tubera salep. The tubers of different species of *Orchis* and allied genera; the principal constituents are starch and mucilage; nutritious and demulcent.

Salepschleim (*G.*). Mucilage of salep.

Salera'tus [sal, ær]. The common name for a somewhat impure potassium bicarbonate used for culinary and other purposes.

Salicaire (*F.*). *Lythrum salicaria*, L.

Salicaria (*I.*). *Lythrum salicaria*, L.

Salicilato (*I.*). Salicylate. **S. di bismuto**, bismuth salicylate. **S. di litina**, lithium salicylate. **S. di soda**, sodium salicylate.

Sal'icin [salix]. $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$. *L.* salicinum; *F.* salicine; *I.* salicina. A neutral principle obtained from the bark of *Salix Helix*, L., and of other species of *Salix* [U. S. P.]; used as a mild tonic, antiperiodic, and as a substitute for salicylic acid in the treatment of rheumatism.

Salici'num (*L.*). Salicin.

Salicylage (*F.*). The addition of salicylic acid or its salts to articles of food or drink for preservative purposes.

Sal'icyl-al'dehyd. Salicylous acid.

Salicyl'as (*L.*). Salicylate. **S. lith'icus**, lithium salicylate. **S. na'tricus** [P. Svec.], sodium salicylate. **S. qui'nicus**, salicylate of quinine. **S. so'dicus** [Cod.], sodium salicylate. **S. zin'cicus** [F. Mex.], zinc salicylate.

Salicyl'ate. *L.* salicylas; *I.* salicilato. A salt of salicylic acid: see *Bismuth*, *Lithium*, *Quinine*, *Soda*, etc. *salicylate*.

Salicylate (*F.*). **S. de bismuth**, bismuth salicylate. **S. de lithine**, lithium salicylate. **S. de quinine basique**, quinine salicylate. **S. de soude**, sodium salicylate.

Salicyl'ated cam'phor. *L.* camphora salicylata; *F.* camphre salicylé; *G.* salicylirter Kampfer. Prepared by carefully heating together 84 parts of camphor and 65 parts of salicylic acid; an oily liquid, solidifying to a crystalline mass; antiseptic.

Salicyl'ated cot'ton. *G.* Salicylwatte. Purified cotton impregnated with salicylic acid; used as a dressing.

Salicylé, ée (*F.*). *I.* salicilato. Containing salicylic acid or a salicylate.

Salicyl'ic ac'id. ($HC_7H_5O_3$). *L.* acidum salicylicum; *F.* acide salicylique; *G.* Salicylsäure; *I.* acido salicilico. A white, crystalline, organic acid, sparingly soluble in cold water, freely soluble in alcohol; having a sweetish somewhat acrid taste; occurs free in certain plants, and may be prepared from salicin or oil of wintergreen; commercially prepared from carbolic acid; antiseptic; much used in acute rheumatism.

Salicyl'ic al'cohol. Saligenin.

Salicylirter Kampfer (*G.*). Salicylated camphor.

Salicyl'ous ac'id. $C_7H_6O_2$. Salicylaldehyd; a fragrant oily liquid; obtained by distilling salicin with potassium bichromate and sulphuric acid.

Salicylsäure (*G.*). Salicylic acid.

Salicylsaures Wismuthoxyd (*G.*). Bismuth salicylate.

Salicylwatte (*G.*). Salicylated cotton or wadding.

Salière (*F.*). Supraclavicular fossa.

Salig'enin. $C_7H_8O_2$ *F* saligénine, *I* saligenina. A product of the action of dilute acids upon the glucoside salicin.

Salinaph'tol. Betol.

Saline'. *L.* salinus; *F* salin, ine; *G* salzig, *I.* salino, a. Pertaining to or containing a salt.

Saliret'in. $C_{11}H_{14}O_5$. *F.* salirrhétine; *I.* salirctina. Product of the dehydration of saligenin by boiling with dilute acids.

Saliswitch frac'ture. Sally-switch fracture.

Sali'va. *F.* salive; *G.* Speichel. An inodorous, insipid, transparent, slightly viscid fluid, secreted by the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual glands, and poured into the mouth.

Sal'ivant. *F* salivant, ante; *I.* salivante. Producing salivation.

Sal'ivary. *L.* salivalis; *F.* salivaire; *I.* salivare. Relating to the saliva. **S. cor'puscles.** *G.* Speichelkorperchen. Nucleated, protoplasmic globular bodies, without an envelope, found in the saliva. **S. glands.** *L.* glandulae salivales; *F.* glandes salivaires; *G.* Speicheldrusen; *I* glandole salivari. Large, compound, racemose glands about the buccal cavity which secrete saliva: see *Parotid gland, Submaxillary gland, Sublingual gland.* **S. tubes of Pflü'ger:** see *Pflüger's salivary tubes.*

Saliva'tion. *L.* salivatio; *G.* Speichelfluss; *I* salivazione. 1. Excessive continuous production of saliva, ptyalism. 2. Production of ptyalism by drugs.

Salive (*F.*). Saliva.

Salivirung (*G.*). Salivation.

Sa'lix (*L.*). *F.* ecorce de saule; *G.* Weidenrinde; *I.* corteccia di salcio. 1. Willow; the bark of *Salix alba*, L., and of other species of *Salix* [U. S. P.]; a feeble tonic. 2. A genus of the Nat. Ord. *Salicaceæ*. **S. al'ba,** L., the white willow; a European species, naturalized in the U. S. **S. fra'gilis,** L., crack-willow. **S. ni'gra,** Marsh. black willow, a common indigenous species with a rough black bark, which is a bitter tonic, said also to have aphrodisiac properties. **S. pentan'dra,** L., and **S. purpu'rea,** L., are official species having medical properties similar to those of **S. alba.**

Sal'lenders. Psoriasis of the hock in horses.

Sal'ly-switch frac'ture. Willow-switch—*i. e.* green-stick fracture.

Salmiak (*G.*). Ammonium chloride; — **geist,** water of ammonia.

Salnitro (*I.*). Saltpetre.

Sa'lol. *I.* salolo. A derivative of salicylic acid, in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by the group phenol. A white, tasteless powder with an agreeable aromatic odor, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol; antiseptic and antipyretic; recommended as a substitute for sodium salicylate in treatment of rheumatism, and for iodoform as an antiseptic.

Salpeter (*G.*). Potassium nitrate: — **haltiger Höllenstein,** diluted nitrate of silver; — **papier,** nitrate of potassium paper. — **säure,** nitric acid. — **salzsäure,** nitrohydrochloric acid; — **saures Ammonium,** ammonium nitrate: — **saures Bleioxyd,** lead nitrate: — **saures Kali,** potassium nitrate; — **saures Kupferoxyd,** copper nitrate: — **saures Salz,** nitrate: — **saures Silberoxyd,** silver nitrate; — **saures Strychnin,** nitrate of strychnine; — **stoff,** nitrogen.

Salpêtre (*F.*). Saltpeter.

Salpetrigsaures Salz (*G.*). Nitrite.

Salpingemphrax'is (*L.*) [σαλπιγξ, ἐμφραττω]. Obstruction of the Eustachian tube.

Salpin'gian drop'sy. Hydrosalpinx.

Salpingique (*F.*). Pertaining to the Eustachian tube.

Salpingi'tis. *F.*, *I.* salpingite. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube: often used also for inflammation of the Fallopian tube.

Salpin'go- [σαλπιγξ]. Prefix used to denote a tube, especially the Eustachian or Fallopian tube.

Salpingocye'sis (*L.*) [κύησις]. Tubal pregnancy.

Salpingo-faringeo (*I.*). Salpingo-pharyngeus.

Salpin'go-mal'leus. *F.* salpingo-maléen; *I.* salpingo-malleare. Tensor tympani.

Salpin'go-na'sal fold. Duplicature of mucous membrane extending from pharyngeal opening of Eustachian tube to posterior nares.

Salpin'go-oöphorec'tomy or -ovariotomy. Excision of Fallopian tube and ovary.

Salpin'go-pal'atal fold. Duplicature of mucous membrane covering the levator palati muscle.

Salpin'go-pharynge'us (*L.*). *F.* salpingo-pharyngien; *I.* salpingo-faringeo. Fibres of palato-pharyngeus arising from cartilage of Eustachian tube.

Salpin'go-pter'ygoid lig'ament. Strip of bucco-pharyngeal fascia extending from spine of sphenoid to hamular process.

Salpin'go-staphyli'nus exter'nus (*L.*). *F.* salpingo-staphylin; *I.* salpingo-stafilino. Tensor palati.

Salpin'go-staphyli'nus inter'nus (*L.*). Levator palati.

Salpingysterocye'sis (*L.*). [*σάλπιγξ, ὑστέρα, κύησις*]. Pregnancy in which the fœtus develops at the junction of the Fallopian tube and of the uterus, occupying a part of each.

Sal'pinx (*L.*). [*σάλπιγξ*]. A tube, especially the Eustachian tube. **S. tu'ba,** Eustachian tube.

Salsapariglia (*I.*). Sarsaparilla.

Salsaparilline (*F.*). Parillin.

Salsepareille (*F.*). Sarsaparilla.

Salse'parin. *F.* salseparine; *I.* salsepariglina. Parillin.

Sal'sify. *F.* salsifis; *I.* sassefrica. *Tragopogon porrifolium*, L.

Salso'la ka'li, L. Soda-plant, saltwort, sea-grape, Order *Chenopodiaceæ*; plant stimulant, purgative, emmenagogue; yields barilla.

Salt. *L.* sal; *F.* sel; *G.* Salz; *I.* sale. 1. Any acid in which one or more atoms of hydrogen have been replaced with metallic atoms or basic radicals; or any base in which the hydrogen atoms have been more or less replaced by non-metallic atoms or acid radicals; or the product of the direct union of a metallic oxide and an anhydride [Cooke]. 2. The common name for sodium chloride, common salt: see also *Bay, Diuretic, Epsom, Everitt's, Fossil, Glauber's, Mousel's, Preston, Rochelle, Rock, Schlippe's, Sea, Table,* and *Volatile salt.* **S., ba'sic,** a salt in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms of the base remain undisturbed, and capable of replacement by acid radicals. **S. of lem'ons,** potassium binoxalate. **S. of Rive'rius,** potassium citrate. **S. of sor'rel.** *L.* sal acetosellæ; *F.* sel d'oseille; *G.* Kleesalz; *I.* sale di acetosella. Potassium binoxalate, prepared from various species of *Oxalis* and *Rumex*; is also known in the shops as essential salt of lemons. **S. of tar'tar.** *L.* sal tartari; *F.* sel de tartre; *G.* Weinsteinsalz; *I.* sale di tartaro. Pure potassium carbonate, formerly prepared by igniting cream of tartar, potassium bitartrate. **S. of wis'dom.** *F.* sel de la sagesse; *I.* sale di sagezza. Sal alembroth.

Salt Lake Hot Springs. Thermal sulphur springs, near Salt Lake City, Utah.

Salt rheum. Popular term for various skin diseases, especially chronic eczema.

Salt solu'tion. A 0.6 per cent. solution of sodium chloride; used to preserve cells, tissues, etc, in a normal condition while studied microscopically.

Salt Sulphur Springs. Purgative sulphur springs, in Monroe Co., West Virginia.

Sal'tatoric spasm. Rare nervous disorder characterized by clonic contractions of muscles of legs when patient attempts to stand, thus causing jumping movements.

Sal'tatory. *L.* saltatorius; *F.* saltatoire. Jumping; proceeding by jerks or jumps.

Sal'ter's incremen'tal lines. Lines more or less parallel to outer surface of dentine of the teeth, owing to imperfect calcification of the dentine.

Sal'ter's swing. A form of cradle for suspending a fractured leg. The chain or cord from which the splint hangs is attached to two wheels which run on a rail on top of the frame.

Saltpe'ter [sal, petra]. *F.* salpêtre; *G.* Salpeter; *I.* salnitro. Potassium nitrate.

Salt'wort. Name for plants of the genus *Salsola*, Nat. Ord. *Chenopodiaceæ.*

Salu'brity. *L.* salubritas. *F.* salubrité; *G.* Salubrität; *I.* salubrità. Healthfulness.

Sal'ufer. Neutral sodium silico-fluoride; a white inodorous substance, recommended in solution of 1 grain to an ounce of water as a deodorant and antiseptic injection.

Salure (*F.*). Saltness.

Sa'lus (*L.*). Health.

Salute (*I.*). Health.

Salvatel'la (*L.*). *F.* salvatelle. Annular vein.

Salve [salvus]. An ointment or cerate: see also *Deshler's* and *Lip salve.*

Sal'via [salveo]. *F.* sauge officinale; *G.* Salbei; *I.* salvia. 1. Sage: the leaves of *Salvia officinalis.* L. [U. S. P.]; stimulant, tonic, and astringent; principally used as a condiment. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ.* **S. axilla'ris,** Moc. Sessé, Mexican hyssop; said to have the

same properties as the European hyssop [Far. Mex.]. S. chi'an, La Llave, a Mexican species; the seeds are used in infusion as a refreshing drink; externally applied in cataplasms [Far. Mex.]. S. lyra'ta, L., wild sage, cancer weed; indigenous, the fresh leaves have been used as a cancer remedy and to remove warts. S. officina'lis, L., sage, a perennial European species, extensively cultivated: see *Salvia*. S. polysta'chya, Ort., *S. chiam*, La Llave. S. Scla'rea, L., clary.

Salz (*G.*). Salt, — bilder, halogen; — brunnen, saline springs; — fluss, salt rheum; — säure, hydrochloric acid.

Salzsaure Morphinlösung (*G.*). Solution of hydrochlorate of morphine.

Salzsaurer Kalk (*G.*). Calcium chloride.

Salzsaures Kupferoxyd (*G.*). Copper chloride.

Salzsaures Morphin (*G.*). Hydrochlorate of morphine.

Samade'ra in'dica, Gaertn. An East Indian tree, Nat. Ord. *Simarubea*, with a very bitter bark; used as a febrifuge.

Samatito [Far. Mex.] *Ficus complicata*, HBK; the milky juice of the plant is used as a discutient.

Sambu'cus (*L.*). *F.* sureau; *G.* Flieder; *I* sambuco. 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliacea*. 2. The flowers of *Sambucus canadensis*, L. [U. S. P.]; elder-flowers; slightly stimulant and sudorific. S. canaden'sis, L., the common American elder; the flowers are official: see *Sambucus*. S. eb'ulus, L., dwarf elder, a European species; the fruit is official in the Cod.; said to be diuretic. S. ni'gra, L., the European elder. The flowers, fruit, and bark are official in European pharmacopœias.

Samen (*G.*). Seed, semen; — abführungsgang, vas deferens; — absonderung, spermatosis; — ampullen, ampullæ of seminiferous tubules; — ausbildungszellen, spermatides; — behälter or — behältniss, seminal vesicle; — bereitung, production of semen; — bildende Zelle or — bildner, spermatogonia; — bildnerbündel, spermatides; — bläschen, seminal vesicles; — blutadern, spermatic veins; — bruch, spermatocele; — canal, seminiferous tubule; — cyste, seminal cyst; — drüse, spermatic gland, testicle; — eintrittsstelle, point of entrance of spermatozoa, micropyle, cicatricula; — element, spermatic element; — entleerung, seminal discharge (passive), — ergiessung or — erguss, seminal discharge (active); — erzeugend, spermatopoietic, seminiferous; — faden, spermatozoon; — feuchtigkeit, seminal fluid, — fistel, seminal fistula; — flüssigkeit, semen; — fluss, spermatorrhœa; — führend, seminiferous; — gang, spermatic duct; — gefäss, spermatic vessel; — geflecht, spermatic plexus; — hügel, crest of urethra; — kanälchen, seminiferous tubules; — keimzellen, spermatogonia; — knospe, seminal bud; — körnchen, seminal cells; — körper, body of spermatozoon; — kopf, head of spermatozoon; — kunde, spermatology; — lappen, cotyledon; — leiter, vas deferens; — leiterschlagader, artery of vas deferens; — losigkeit or — mangel, aspermatism; — nerv, spermatic nerve; — pulsader, spermatic artery; — röhrchen, seminiferous tubules; — saft, seminal fluid; — schlagader, spermatic artery; — schneller, bulbo-cavernosus; — schnur, spermatic cord; — schwäche, seminal weakness; — schwanz, tail of spermatozoon; — sprossen [La Vallette], the naked spermatogonia of mammals, distinguished from the encapsuled form (Sameneysten) seen in amphibia; — stein, a concretion in a seminiferous duct; — strang, spermatic cord; — tasche, seminal vesicle; — thierchen, spermatozoa; — thiersystem, animalculism; — vene, spermatic vein; — verhaltung, dyspermasia; — verlust, spermatorrhœa; — vermehrungszellen, spermatocytes; — weg, spermatic duct; — werkzeug, spermatic apparatus; — zelle, spermatic cell.

Samenader (*G.*). Spermatic vein; — bruch or — geschwulst, varicocele; — schnur, spermatic cord.

Sammelcanälchen (*G.*). Collecting tubules.

Sammelcanal (*G.*). Intercepting sewer.

Sammelgläser (*G.*). Convex lenses.

Sammelkanälchen (*G.*). Collecting tubule.

Sammellinse (*G.*). Convex lens.

Sammelrohr (*G.*). A common duct often formed by union of the two lachrymal canaliculi.

Sammethaut (*G.*). Chorion.

Sammtrose (*G.*). Red rose.

Sampsu'cus (*L.*). Sweet marjoram.

Sam'son's snake'root. *Psoralea melilotoides*, Michx.

San Bernardi'no Hot Springs. Pure and calcic thermal springs, near Los Angelos, San Bernardino Co., California; temperature, 110°–170° F.

Sanab'ilis (*L.*). Curable.

Sana'tio (*L.*). Making healthy, healing.

San'ative. 1. Having power to heal. 2. Sanitary.

Sanato'rium (*L.*). Sanitarium.

San'atory. *L.* sanatorius. Sanative.

San'dal-wood. *L.* santalum album; *F.* santal citrin; *G.* Sandelholz; *I.* santalo citrino. The wood of *Santalum album*, L.: see also *Red saunders.*

Sandalo (*I.*). Sandal-wood.

San'darac. *L.* sandaraca; *F.* sandaraque; *G.* Sandarak; *I.* sandaraca. A resin obtained from *Callitris quadrivalvis*, Vent; a constituent of certain plasters; used also as a varnish and as incense; powdered it is called pounce: see also *German sandarac.*

Sand'-box-tree. *Hura crepitans*, L.

Sand'-crack. A split or crack in the hoof of the horse.

Sand'ed gum. A technical name for gum arabic in moderately fine powder.

Sandel (*G.*). Sanders, sandal; —**holz**, sandal-wood, red saunders; —**öl**, oil of santal.

San'ders: see *Saunders.*

San'ders-wood. Sandal-wood.

Sand'-flea. *Pulex penetrans.*

Sandkörperchen (*G.*). Corpora arenacea.

Sandriedgras (*G.*). *Carex arenaria*, L.

Sand'-sedge. *Carex arenaria*, L.

Sanduhrzusammenziehung (*G.*). Hour-glass contraction.

Sand'wich Springs. Alkaline saline sulphur springs at Sandwich, Canada, opposite Detroit. The waters contain large amounts of chloride of magnesium, sulphate of lime, and sulphuretted hydrogen.

Sang (*F.*). Blood. **S. blanc**, blood- or lymph-plasma. **S. noir**, venous blood. **S. rouge** or **S. rutilant**, arterial blood.

Sang de rate (*F.*). Anthrax.

Sang-dragon (*F.*). Dragon's blood.

Sanglant, ante (*F.*). Bloody, bleeding.

Sanglot (*F.*). Sob, singultus.

Sangsue (*F.*). Leech.

Sangue (*I.*). Blood. **S. cotennoso**, blood with a buffy coat. **S. di drago**, dragon's blood.

Sanguiduc'tus du'ræ ma'tris (*L.*). Sinuses of dura mater.

Sanguif'erous. *I.* sanguifero. Containing or carrying blood.

Sanguifica'tion. *L.* sanguificatio; *G.* Blutbildung, Sanguificirung; *I.* sanguificazione. Formation of blood from chyle.

Sanguigno (*I.*). Sanguineous.

Sanguin, ine (*F.*). Sanguineous.

Sanguina'ria (*L.*). *F.* sanguinaire; *G.* Blutwurzel. 1. The rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis*, L., collected in autumn [U. S. P.]; a stimulant expectorant. 2. The name of a genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ.* **S. canaden'sis**, L., an indigenous herbaceous plant, the source of the officinal sanguinaria.

Sanguinar'ine. *F.* sanguinarine; *I.* sanguinarina. An alkaloid found in sanguinaria.

Sanguin'eous. *L.* sanguineus; *F.* sanguin, ine; *G.* blutig; *I.* sanguigno. Pertaining to blood, bloody.

Sanguin'olent. *L.* sanguinolentus; *F.* sanguinolent, ente; *G.* blutig; *I.* sanguinolento. Tinged with blood, bloody.

Sanguino'sus (*L.*). Full of blood; sanguine.

San'guis (*L.*). Blood. **S. draco'nis**, dragon's blood.

Sanguisor'ba canaden'sis, L. Canadian burnet, an indigenous herb, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*; the root is slightly tonic and astringent.

Sanguisu'ga (*L.*). Leech.

San'icle. *I.* sanicola. *Sanicula marilandica*, L.

Sanic'ula (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ.* **S. europæ'a**, L., an acrid, astringent, European herb; used in hæmorrhages, diarrhœa, etc. **S. marilan'dica**, L., sanicle, black snakeroot, indigenous to the U. S.; said to be stimulant, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic.

Sa'nies (*L.*). *F.*, *I.* sanie; *G.* Jauche. A serous greenish or reddish discharge from an ulcer, usually having an offensive smell.

Sa'nious. *L.* saniosus; *F.* sanieux, euse; *G.* jauchig; *I.* sanioso. Producing sanies.

Sanità (*I.*). Health.

Sanität (*G.*). Health. In composition **Sanitäts**, as, — **bericht**, health report; — **dienst**, sanitary service; — **offizier**, sanitary officer; — **polizei**, sanitary police; — **rath**. 1. Board of health. 2. Member of a board of health. — **wesen**, sanitary organization; — **zug**, sanitary train.

Sanita'rium (*L.*). An establishment for the treatment of disease, more especially mild or chronic cases, a private hospital.

San'itary. *F.* sanitaire; *G.* sanitarisch; *I.* sanitario. 1. Pertaining to health, healthful, wholesome. 2. Pertaining to hygiene, hygienic. **S. cor'don**, a line of guards surrounding an infected locality to prevent ingress or egress; see *Shot-gun quarantine*.

San'itas (*L.*). 1. Health. 2. The trade name of an aqueous solution of oxidized oil of turpentine; recommended as an antiseptic. Its principal active constituent is hydrogen peroxide.

Sanita'tion. *F.* assainissement; *G.* Assanierung. Making healthy; the practical application of the laws of hygiene.

Sans'paire (*F.*). Azygos vein.

Sanson's exper'iment. Observation of the reflections of a candle flame from the surfaces of the cornea and lens. Those from the surface of the cornea and anterior surface of the lens are erect and large; that from the posterior surface of the lens is inverted and small. Once much used in diagnosing cataract.

San'ta A'na bark. Cusco-bark.

San'ta Bar'bara Springs. Thermal sulphur waters, in Santa Barbara Co., California; temperature 65° to 125° F.

Santal (*F.*). Saunders. **S. citrin**, *Santalum album*, sandal wood. **S. rouge**, red saunders.

San'talin. $C_{14}H_{14}O_5$. *F.* santaline; *I.* santalina. The coloring principle of red saunders.

Santalo (*I.*). Sandal. **S. citrino**, *Santalum album*, L. **S. rosso**, red saunders.

San'talum (*L.*). Saunders; a genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*. **S. al'bum**, L., sandal-wood, saunders, white or yellow saunders; a small tree growing in the East Indies, South Pacific islands, and South America; the wood furnishes oil of santal. **S. citri'num**, *Santalum album*. **S. ru'brum**, red saunders.

San'tal-wood. Sandal-wood.

Santé (*F.*). Health.

Santoli'na chamæcyparis'sus, L. A plant, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*, which grows in the mountains of Europe, official in the Cod.; see *Santoline*.

Santoline (*F.*). *I.* santolina. *Santolina chamæcyparissus*, L. [Cod.], aromatic, stimulant, and anthelmintic.

Santo'nas so'dicus [P. Port.]. Sodium santoninate.

Santonate de soude (*F.*). *I.* santonato di soda. Sodium santoninate.

Santon'ic ac'id. *F.* acide santonique; *I.* acido santonico. An acid isomeric with santoninic acid, formed by prolonged boiling of santonin in concentrated baryta-water.

Santon'ica (*L.*). *F.* santonine, semencontra; *G.* Wurmsamen; *I.* santonina. Levant wormseed; the unexpanded flower-heads of *Artemisia maritima*, L. var. *Stechmanniana*, Bess. [U. S. P.]; the botanical source of santonin; anthelmintic.

San'tonin. $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$. *L.* santoninum; *F.* santonine; *I.* santonina. A crystallizable principle obtained from santonica; believed to be the anhydride of santonic acid, and not a glucoside; anthelmintic.

Santonin'ic ac'id. $C_{15}H_{20}O_4$. *F.* acide santoninique. Product of the action of alkalies upon santonin.

Santoninpastillen (*G.*). Troches of santonin.

Santoni'num (*L.*). Santonin.

Santoreggia (*I.*). Summer savory.

Santori'ni, Venetian anatomist, 1681–1737. **S., car'tilages of**, corniculæ laryngis. **S., fis'sures of**, fissures of Santorini. **S., tu'bercles of**, corniculæ laryngis. **S., veins of**: see *Emissary veins*.

Santorini'sche Knorpel (*G.*). Corniculæ laryngis.

Sao'ria (*L.*). *F.*, *I.* saoria. The fruit of *Musa lanceolata*, Forsk.; used as a taniafuge.

Sa'pa. Grape-juice concentrated by evaporation.

Saphe'na (*L.*) [σαφής]. *F.* saphène. Saphenous vein.

Saphe'no-tib'ial vein. Arises from long saphenous a short distance above internal malleus, and runs along edge of soleus to discharge into one of the tibial veins [Braune].

Saphe'nous. *L.* saphenus; *F.* saphè-

ne; *I.* safeno, a. 1. Manifest, superficial. 2. Relating to the saphenous vein or nerve. **S. nervo, exter'nal.** *L.* nervus saphenus inferior; *G.* Wadennerv. Branch of internal popliteal, passing down between heads of gastrocnemius, and supplying integument of outer side of leg and foot. **S. nerve, inter'nal.** *L.* nervus saphenus internus. *G.* grosser Rosennerv. Branch of anterior crural, running down inner side of thigh, and distributed to inner side of leg and foot. **S. nerve, long,** internal saphenous nerve. **S. nerve, short,** external saphenous nerve. **S. o'pening.** *L.* foramen saphenæ; *G.* äusserer Schenkelring. Oval aperture in fascia lata through which internal saphenous vein passes to join femoral. **S. veins.** *L.* venæ saphenæ; *F.* veines saphènes; *G.* Rosenadern; *I.* vene safene. Large cutaneous veins of lower extremity. The **long** or **internal s. v.** gathers blood from inner side of the foot, and passes up inner side of the limb to empty a short distance below Poupart's ligament into the femoral. The **short** or **external s. v.** arises from outer side of the foot, and ascends between the heads of the gastrocnemius to empty into popliteal vein.

Saphe'nous perone'us. Communicans peronei.

Saphism. Sapphism.

Sap'id [sapio]. *F.* sapide; *G.* schmackhaft; *I.* sapido. Having the power of affecting the organs of taste.

Sapin (*F.*). *Abies pectinati*, DC.

Sapin'dus (*L.*). A genus of *Sapindaceæ*. **S. Sapona'ria,** L., native of tropical America; yields soap-berries. **S. trifolia'tus,** L., grows in India; the fruit is called soap-nut.

Sapinette (*F.*). Antiscorbutic beer.

Sa'pium (*L.*). A genus of *Euphorbiaceæ*. **S. sebif'erum,** Roxb., *Stillingia sebifera*, Mich. **S. sylvat'icum,** Torr., *Stillingia sylvatica*, L.

Sa'po (*L.*). Soap. **S. ammo'niæ** [P. Neer.], ammonia liniment. **S. amygdali'nus,** medicinal soap. **S. anima'lis,** curd soap. **S. aromat'icus liq'uidus** [P. Neer.], liquid opodeldoc. **S. aromat'icus sol'idus** [P. Neer.], opodeldoc. **S. butyri'nus,** butter soap. **S. domes'ticus,** curd soap. **S. du'rus,** soap [U. S. P.]. **S. guajaci'nus,** guaiac 2, potassa 1, water q. s. to make a pilular mass [P. Helv.]. **S. hispan'icus,** soap [U. S. P.]. **S. jalapi'nus,** jalap soap. **S. kali'nus** [P. G.], green soap. **S. medica'tus** or **S. medicina'lis,** medicinal soap. **S. cum medul'la bovi'na** [Cod.], marrow soap. **S. mol'lis** [B. P.], green soap. **S. olea'ceus,** soap [U. S. P.]. **S. seba'ceus,** or **S. sebaci'nus,** or **S. szegeden'sis,** curd soap. **S. vegeta'lis** [P. Port.], medicinal soap. **S. vene'tus,** soap [U. S. P.]. **S. vir'idis,** green soap.

Sapodil'la. The fruit of *Achras sapota*, L.; edible: the seeds are diuretic and aperient.

Sapog'enin. *F.* sapogénine; *I.* sapogenina. A product of the decomposition of saponin or senegin by hydrochloric acid.

Saponaire (*F.*). Soapwort.

Sapona'ria (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Caryophylleæ*. 2. Soapwort. **S. officina'lis,** L., soapwort; native of Europe, naturalized in the U. S.; the root, tops, and leaves are official. **S. vacca'ria,** L., *Vaccaria vulgaris*, Host.

Sapone (*I.*). Soap. **S. medicinale,** medicinal soap. **S. di midolla di bue,** marrow soap. **S. molle,** or **S. nero,** or **S. verde,** green soap.

Saponé (*F.*). Medicament prepared with soap.

Saponifica'tion. *L.* saponificatio; *G.* Verseifung; *I.* saponificazione. The act of saponifying or converting into soap.

Sap'onin. *F.* saponine; *I.* saponina. An amorphous glucoside found in *Saponaria*, *Quillaia*, and other plants; a powerful irritant, local anæsthetic, and muscular poison.

Sapon'ulus ammoniaca'lis [F. Esp.]. Ammonia liniment.

Sa'por. *I.* sapore. Savor.

Sap'pan-wood. From *Cæsalpinia Sappan*, L.; used as a dyewood, in medicine as a substitute for hæmatoxylon.

Sapph'ism [$\sigma\alpha\pi\varphi\acute{\omega}$]. The Lesbian love; the sensual desire of women for persons of their own sex; tribadism.

Sapræ'mia (*L.*) [$\sigma\alpha\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha$]. Blood-poisoning by products of septic organisms.

Sap'rine [$\sigma\alpha\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$]. $C_5H_{16}N_2$. Ptomaine isomeric with cadaverine; not poisonous.

Saprogen'ic or **Saprog'enous** [$\sigma\alpha\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\gamma\epsilon\nu\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$]. *F.* saprogène. Producing putrefaction or decay.

Saproleg'nia (*L.*). A family of plants, intermediate between the algæ and the fungi, and classed with each by different writers, living in or on the surface of aquatic animals.

Saproph'ilous [*φιλέω*] *F.* saprophile. Term applied to organisms which flourish in putrescent matters.

Sap'rophytes [*φυτόν*]. Vegetable organisms living in or on dead and decaying organic matter.

Sapropy'ra (*L.*) [*πῦρ*]. *F.* sapropyre; *I.* sapropira. Putrid fever, malignant typhus.

Sapros'tomus (*L.*) [*στόμα*]. *F.* saprostome; *I.* saprostoma. Having a foul breath.

Saproty'phus (*L.*) [*τῦφος*]. Malignant or putrid typhus.

Sapuca'ya-nuts. The seeds of *Lecythis Zabucajo*, Aubl., from Brazil; yield a bland fixed oil.

Sar'aca in'dica, L. Azok, jasundi, a leguminous tree of the East Indies; the bark is used by the natives in uterine affections, especially menorrhagia.

Saraceno (*I.*). Buckwheat.

Sarato'ga Springs. 1. Celebrated summer resort in Saratoga Co., New York. The waters of the numerous springs differ in composition, but all are alkaline and contain a large amount of free carbonic acid. 2. Saline, chalybeate, thermal waters, 120° F., Saratoga, Carbon Co., Wyoming.

Sarato'ga Vi'chy Spring. One of the Saratoga springs, N. Y.; effervescent alkaline water.

Sarcépiplocèle (*F.*). An indurated epiplocele.

Sarcid'ium (*L.*) [*σαρξ*]. *F.* sarcidie; *G.* Fleischwarzchen; *I.* sarcidio. Wart, caruncle.

Sar'cin [*σαρξ*]. Hypoxanthin.

Sarci'na (*L.*). Genus of *Schizomycetes*, in which the cocci divide in three planes perpendicular to each other, forming cubes or packets. **S. auranti'aca,** cocci single, in pairs, tetrads, or packets; forms small orange yellow colonies on gelatin, which it slowly liquefies. **S. au'rea,** Mace, found in human lung in a case of pleuro pneumonia. Cocci single, in pairs, tetrads, or packets, oscillating; liquefies gelatin rapidly, forming a thick golden-yellow pellicle; grows well on agar or potato and in bouillon. **S. intestina'lis,** Zopf, found in intestines of domestic fowls; cocci in groups of four or eight, never in large packets. **S. lu'tea,** Schroeter, common in air; forms small yellow discs on gelatin, which it liquefies; forms a yellow layer on potato. **S. pulmo'num,** Hauser, found in sputa of a phthisical subject; forms small white points in gelatin, which it does not liquefy; grows sparingly on potato, forming a thin brownish layer. **S. uri'næ,** Welcker, found once in the bladder; cocci very small, in packets of from eight to sixty four. **S. ventric'uli,** found in the stomach of man and of some animals; cells in packets of four, eight, or sixteen, forming cubes with rounded corners; cells 3.3 *μ* in diameter; contents greenish.

Sarcina (*I.*). 1. Sarcina. 2. Hypoxanthin.

Sarcine (*F.*). 1. Sarkin, hypoxanthin. 2. Sarcina.

Sarci'tis [*σάρξ*]. *F.*, *I.* sarcite. Inflammation of muscle.

Sar'cocele (*L.*) [*κήλη*]. *F.* sarcocèle. Fleshy tumor of the testicle. **S. Ægypti'aca,** elephantiasis scroti.

Sarcoceph'alus esculen'tus, Afz. Sierra-Leone peach; a climbing shrub, Nat. Ord. *Rosacea*, growing in tropical western Africa: see *Doundaké*.

Sarcocol'la (*L.*) [*σάρξ, κόλλα*]. *F.* sarcocolle; *G.* Fleischleimgummi; *I.* sarcocolla. An exudation from *Penæa mucronata*, L., and *P. Sarcocolla*, L.; said to be purgative; formerly used as a vulnerary.

Sar'code [*σαρκώδης*]. Term applied by Dujardin to the substance which exudes from the protozoa in dying; usually employed as a synonym of protoplasm.

Sarcofagia (*I.*). Sarcophagy.

Sarcofima (*I.*). Sarcophyma.

Sar'coid [*σάρξ*]. *F.* sarcoïde; *I.* sarcoide. Resembling flesh.

Sarcolac'tic ac'id. $C_3H_6O_3$. *F.* acide sarcolactique; *G.* Fleischmilchsaure; *I.* acido sarcolattico. An acid found in muscle, beef extract, and in urine, isomeric with lactic acid. Free acid has dextro-, the anhydride lævo-gyric, action on polarized light.

Sarcolem'ma [*λέπω*]. *F.* sarcolemme; *G.* Sarkolemm; *I.* sarcolemma. The colorless, structureless, transparent elastic sheath of muscle fibres.

Sarcol'ogy [*σάρξ, λόγος*]. *L.*, *I.* sarcologia; *F.* sarcologie. Doctrine of the soft parts.

Sar'colytes [*λύω*?]: see *Sarcoplasts*.

Sarco'ma (*L.*) [*σάρκωμα*]. *F.* sarcome; *G.* Sarkom. A tumor composed of embryonic connective tissue. The chief di-

visions are—spindle-cell, round-cell, giant-cell, and melanotic sarcoma. **S. mollus'cum**, multiple connective-tissue tumors of the skin, without epithelial elements and with few spindle-shaped cells.

Sarcomato'sis (*L.*). Disease characterized by the development of multiple sarcomatous tumors on the surfaces of the body. **S. genera'lis**, granuloma fungoides.

Sarcom'atous. *F.* sarcomateux, euse; *I.* sarcomatoso. Pertaining to, or resembling, sarcoma.

Sarcom'phalon or **Sarcom'phalus** (*L.*) [σάρξ, ὀμφαλός]. *F.* sarcomphale; *I.* sarcomfalo. A solid tumor near, or at, the umbilicus.

Sarcomycètes (*F.*). Fungi parasitic in animal tissues.

Sarcoph'agy [φαγεῖν]. *L.* sarcophagia; *F.* sarcophagie; *I.* sarcofagia. Flesh-eating, animal diet.

Sarcophy'ma (*L.*) [φῦμα]. Fleshy tumor.

Sarcoplas'ma (*L.*) [Rollett]. Interstitial substance of muscle-fibre, surrounding the rod-like filaments constituting the basis of the sarcous elements.

Sar'coplasts [πλάσσω]. *F.* sarcoplastes; *I.* sarcoplaste. Name given by Margo to round or cylindrical striated bodies seen in developing muscles of the frog, and supposed to develop into striated muscular fibre. They are the sarcolytes of S. Mayer, who considers them to be products of retrograde metamorphosis of muscular fibre.

Sarcopsyl'la pen'etrans (*L.*). Chigoe.

Sarcopte (*F.*). Sarcoptes.

Sarcop'tes (*L.*) [σάρξ, κόπτειν]. Genus of *Acaridæ*. **S. ga'lei** or **S. hom'inis** [Raspail], *Acarus scabiei*. **S. scabie'i**, the itch mite, the cause of scabies, found at the blind ends of the burrows in the skin, the female being usually present alone.

Sarcose (*F.*). Sarcosis.

Sar'cosin. $C_3H_7NO_2$. *F.* sarcosine; *G.* Sarkosin; *I.* sarcosina. Obtained from kreatin by heating with baryta-water.

Sarco'sis (*L.*) [σάρξ]. *F.* sarcose; *G.* Sarkose; *I.* sarcosi. 1. Production of sarcoma. 2. Excessive muscular development.

Sarcosporidie (*F.*). Psorospermia.

Sarcosto'sis (*L.*) [ὀστέον]. *F.* sarcostose; *I.* sarcostosi. 1. Formation of osteoma in muscle. 2. Production of osteosarcoma.

Sarcothla'sia or **Sarcoth'lasis** (*L.*) [θλάω]. Bruise with ecchymosis; a deep bruise.

Sarcot'ic. *L.* sarcoticus; *F.* sarcotique; *G.* fleischbildend; *I.* sarcotico. Flesh-producing.

Sar'cotome [τέμνω]. *I.* sarcotomo. An instrument devised by Dr. Hollis for painless cutting of soft tissues.

Sarcotripteur (*F.*). Écraseur.

Sar'cous. *F.* sarceux, euse. Fleshy, muscular; pertaining to muscle. **S. el'ements.** *G.* Fleischtheilchen. Prismoid doubly refracting particles formed by the cleavage of a muscle-fibre, and believed by Bowman to constitute its primitive elements. When the cleavage is lengthwise, they form the primitive fibrillæ; when it is transverse, the muscle-caskets.

Sardi'asis (*L.*). Risus sardonicus.

Sardon'ic laugh. *G.* sardonisches Lachen. Risus sardonicus.

Sarep'ta. Russian mustard.

Sargas'sum baccif'erum, Agh. *Fucus natans*, L., gulf-weed.

Sar'kin. *F.* sarcine; *I.* sarcina. A leucomaïne, and appears as a ptomaïne in albuminous substances containing nuclein, especially in yeast.

Sar'koblasts. Sarcoplasts.

Sar'kolytes. Sarcoplasts.

Sarkom (*G.*). Sarcoma.

Sarkomatös (*G.*). Sarcomatous.

Sarkosis (*G.*). Sarcosis.

Sarotham'nus Scopa'rius, Koch. Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*, *Papilionaceæ*, an evergreen, European shrub, cultivated in gardens; *Spartium Scoparium*, *Genista Scoparia*; see *Broom*.

Sarrace'nia (*L.*). Side-saddle plants; a genus of *Sarraceniaceæ*. **S. fla'va**, L., trumpet-leaf; indigenous; the roots have been recommended for use in dyspepsia. **S. purpu'rea**, L. *F.* sarracénie pourprée. Side-saddle flower, huntsman's cup, water cup; indigenous; formerly vaunted as a remedy for smallpox. **S. variola'ris**, Michx., grows in the southern U. S., where the roots are used as a remedy for dyspepsia.

Sarrasin (*F.*). Buckwheat.

Sarriette (*F.*). Summer savory.

Sar'sa. Jamaica sarsaparilla.

Sar'sæ ra'dix (*L.*). Sarsaparilla.

Sarsaparil'la. *F.* salsepareille; *G.* Sas-

saparille, *I.* salsapariglia. 1 The root of *Smilax officinalis*, Kunth, *Smilax medica*, Schlecht. et Chamis., and of other undetermined species of *Smilax* [U. S. P.]; diuretic, tonic, and alterative; see also *Bearded, Brazilian, East India, False, Guatemala, Guayaquil, German, Honduras, Indian, Jamaica, Lisbon, Mealy, Mexican, Para, Rio Negro*, and *Texas sarsaparilla*. **S. nos'tras** [P. Port.], the root of *Smilax aspera*, L.

Sar'tian disease. An endemic cutaneous affection of Taschkent, seen mostly on the face, commencing as a red spot; the skin becomes indurated and nodular, finally ulcerating. Polak declares it identical with the Biskra button.

Sarto'rius (*L.*). *F.* couturier; *G.* Schneidermuskel, *I.* sartorio. A long, ribbon-like muscle found on anterior surface of thigh, arising from anterior superior iliac spine and incisura semilunaris, and inserted upon inner side of shaft of tibia and fascia of lower leg.

Sar'za. Sarsa.

Sas'sa gum. A variety of gum, of uncertain botanical origin, resembling tragacanth; occasionally brought into market from the East.

Sas'safras (*L.*). 1. The bark of the root of *Sassafras officinalis*, Nees [U. S. P.]; an aromatic stimulant, astringent, and diaphoretic. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Lauraceæ*. **S. medul'la**, sassafras-pith. **S. nuts**, pichurim beans. **S. officina'lis**, Nees, an indigenous North American tree, the source of sassafras bark and pith. **S.-pith.** *L.* sassafras medulla. The pith of *Sassafras officinalis*, Nees [U. S. P.]; mucilaginous, demulcent. **S. ra'dix**, sassafras-root. **S.-tree**, *Atherosperma moschata*, Labill. **S.-wood.** *L.* sassafras radix [B. P.]; *F.* bois de sassafras, *G.* Sassafrasholz; *I.* legno di sassafrasso or sassofrasso. The dried root of *Sassafras officinalis*, Nees, reduced to chips or shavings [B. P.].

Sassaparille (*G.*). Sarsaparilla.

Sassefrica (*I.*). Salsify.

Sassifraga (*I.*). Saxifraga.

Sassifrago (*I.*). 1. Saxifraga. 2. Lithontriptic.

Sas'sy-bark. Erythrophlœum.

Satiriasi (*I.*). Satyriasis.

Sattel (*G.*). Saddle; sella turcica; — fortsatz, clinoid process; — gelenk, saddle-joint; — grube, pituitary fossa; — knopf, olivary process; — kopf, clinocephalus; — lehne, dorsum sellæ; — nase, saddle-nose; — winkel, sphenoidal angle; — wulst, olivary process.

Sat'ellite veins. Those that follow the course of arteries.

Satiriasi (*I.*). Satyriasis.

Satura'tion. *L.* saturatio; *G.* Sättigung; *I.* saturazione. 1. A chemical combination wherein each ingredient is present to the full amount of its molecular weight. 2. The condition of a fluid which contains all of any substance that it can dissolve.

Saturei (*G.*). Summer savory.

Sature'ia (*L.*). A genus of *Labiatæ*. **S. horten'sis**, L., summer savory, a European herb cultivated for culinary use. **S. monta'na**, L., winter savory; habitat and uses same as above.

Sat'urnine. 1. *F.* saturnin, ine; *I.* saturnino. Pertaining to lead, leaden. 2. Gloomy. **S. line**, line of fortune.

Saturnis'mus (*L.*). *F.* saturnisme. Lead-poisoning.

Satur'nus (*L.*). Lead.

Satyri'asis (*L.*) [*σατυριασις*]. 1. *G.* Geilheit; *I.* satiriasi. Immoderate venereal appetite in the male. 2. Old term for leprosy.

Satzé. The fruit of *Myrsine africana*, Schimp.; used as a taeniafuge.

Satzzäpfchen (*G.*). Suppository.

Sau'cy-bark. Erythrophlœum.

Sauerbrunnen (*G.*). Chalybeate spring.

Sauerdorn (*G.*). Barberry.

Sauerhonig (*G.*). Oxymel.

Sauerklee (*G.*). Wood-sorrel.

Sauerkraut (*G.*). Sour crout.

Sauerstoff (*G.*). Oxygen; — pol, anode.

Sauertraube (*G.*). Verjuice.

Saufsucht (*G.*). Dipsomania.

Saugader (*G.*). Lymphatic vessel; — drüse, lymphatic gland; — entzündung, lymphangitis; — geflecht, lymphatic plexus; — knoten, lymphatic gland; — lehre, lymphangiology; — stamm, rechter, lymphatic duct, right.

Saugapparat (*G.*). Aspirator.

Saugblase (*G.*). Aphthous vesicle.

Sauge (*F.*). Salvia. **S. officinale**, *Salvia officinalis*, L. **S. sclarée**, *Salvia sclarea*, L.

Saugeflasche, or **Saugeglas**, or **Saugehorn** (*G.*). Sucking-bottle.

Saugemaal (*G.*). Suggillation.

Saugepfropfen (*G.*). Artificial nipple.

Saugezahn (*G.*). Milk tooth.

Saugfläschen (*G.*). Sucking-bottle.

Sauggefäss (*G.*). Lymphatic vessel.

Saugherz (*G.*). Name used by Braune to indicate those areas of the venous system alternately compressed and relaxed during movements of the limb, by reason of investing fascia and muscles, and which, being provided with valves at every outlet, empty and fill during such movements, assisting thereby the centripetal motion of the blood-stream.

Saugkopf (*G.*). Cupping-glass.

Saugmuskel (*G.*). Musculus labii proprius.

Saugwarze (*G.*). Nipple.

Saugzahn (*G.*). Milk tooth.

Saule (*F.*). *Salix.* **S. blanc,** *Salix alba.*

Saum (*G.*). Fimbria; **— naht,** sutura limbosa.

Saumure (*F.*). Brine.

Saun'ders: see *Santalum album* and *Santalum rubrum.*

Saupoudrage (*F.*). The sprinkling of powder upon a wound.

Saures kohlensaures Kali (*G.*). Potassium bicarbonate.

Saurio'sis (*L.*) [*σαῦρος*]. Ichthyosis.

Saurop'sida (*L.*) [*σαῦρος, ὄψις*]. Term used by Huxley to include the reptiles, birds, and mammals, in contradistinction to the ichthyopsida.

Sauru'rus (*L.*). Genus of *Piperaceæ.* **S. cer'nuus,** L., Lizard's tail, breastweed; a common indigenous herb, Nat. Ord. *Saururaceæ;* the bruised root is said to be emollient and discutient.

Sau'sage-poi'soning. Botulismus, a form of poisoning probably due to ptomaïnes developed in decomposing sausages.

Sausaris'mus (*L.*) [*σαυσαρός*]. Dryness of the tongue.

Saut (*F.*). Jump, leap.

Sau'ter's opera'tion. Kolpohysterectomy.

Sauteur, euse (*F.*). Jumper: see *Myrachit.*

Savakin gum. Suakin gum.

Savanil'la rhat'any. The root of *Krameria tomentosa,* St. Hil.: see *Krameria.*

Saveur (*F.*). Savor, a taste.

Sav'in: see *Savine.* **S. tops,** savine.

Sav'ine. *L., I.* sabina; *F.* sabine; *G.* Sadebaumspitzen. 1. The tops of *Juniperus Sabina,* L. [U. S. P.]; a local irritant and emmenagogue. 2. The plant *Juniperus Sabina,* L.; often used to procure abortion; an irritant poison in large doses (1 drachm and upward); volatile oil is especially poisonous. **S. ce'rate.** *L.* ceratum sabinæ; *G.* Sadebaumsalbe. Ointment of savine [B. P.]. Fluid extract of savine 25, resin cerate 90; mix, with gentle heat continued until the alcohol is evaporated [U. S. P.]; fresh savine 8, wax 3, lard 16; digest and express [B. P.]; extract of savine 1, cerate 9, mix [P. G.].

Saviot'ti's canals. Fine passages between the secreting cells of the pancreas; now thought to be formed artificially.

Savon (*F.*). Soap. **S. ammoniacal,** liniment of ammonia. **S. amygdalin,** medicinal soap. **S. animal,** curd soap. **S. blanc (de Marseille),** soap [U. S. P.]. **S. calcaire,** lime liniment. **S. d'Espagne,** soap [U. S. P.]. **S. au jalap,** jalap soap. **S. médicinal,** medicinal soap. **S. de moëlle de bœuf,** marrow soap. **S. noir** or **S. vert,** green soap.

Sa'vor. *L.* sapor; *F.* saveur; *G.* Geschmack; *I.* sapore. Quality of bodies by which they act upon the sense of taste.

Saw [*A. S.* saga]. *F.* scie; *G.* Säge; *I.* sega. A serrated blade or disc for cutting: see *Butcher's, Chain,* and *Metacarpal saw.*

Saxif'raga (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Saxifrageæ.* 2. *Pimpinella Saxifraga.* **S. granula'ta,** L. *F.* saxifrage. A European species, bearing clustered tubercles which have been regarded as diuretic and lithontriptic. **S. sibir'ica,** this and other species of *S.* contain a crystallizable bitter principle called bergenin, said to possess valuable nervine-tonic properties.

Saxif'ragus (*L.*). Lithontriptic.

Sayre's meth'od. Treatment of spondylitis by a plaster-of-Paris dressing applied completely around the body from pelvis to axillæ, called sometimes Sayre's jacket. When the cervical or upper dorsal vertebræ are affected, an apparatus called a "jury-mast" is used, giving support to the head by curved iron rods fitting the back, carrying a central steel shaft which extends over the top of the head.

Sbadiglio or **Sbadigliamento** (*I.*). Yawning.

Sbalordimento (*I.*). Stupor.

Sbattimento (*I.*). Succussion.

Sbilenco (*I.*). Bandy-legged.

Sbrigliamento (*I.*). Debridement.

Scab. 1. *L.* crusta; *F.* croûte; *G.* Kruste; *I.* crosta. A hard scale or crust of dried exudation formed on a superficial lesion. 2. A contagious skin disease in sheep analogous to scabies, produced by the *Sarcoptes ovis*.

Scabbia (*I.*). Scabies.

Scabbiosa (*I.*). *Scabiosa succisa*, L.

Scabbioso (*I.*). Affected with scabies; scabby.

Sca'bies (*L.*) [scabo]. *F.* gale; *G.* Krätze; *I.* rogna. A contagious parasitic disease of the skin due to presence of *Acarus scabiei*, which burrows and deposits its eggs in the integument, producing itching and general dermatitis; itch. **S. feri'na**, psoriasis, mange. **S. hu'mida**, a chronic form in which there is much serous exudation. **S. milia'ris**, eczema. **S. norve'gica**, Norwegian scabies or itch, chronic scabies with pustulation and crusting of the whole integument. **S. papulo'sa**, prurigo. **S. sic'ca**, psoriasis.

Scabieuse (*F.*). *Scabiosa succisa*, L.

Scabieux, euse (*F.*). Affected with scabies, scabby.

Scabiopho'bia (*L.*). *G.* Scabiophobie. Morbid fear of, or erroneous belief that one is affected with, scabies.

Scabio'sa (*L.*). A genus of *Dipsaceæ*. **S. arven'sis**, L., field scabious, a European herb; the root of this and the following species is said to appear as an adulterant of valerian. **S. succi'sa**, L., habitat as above; the leaves and flowers are official in the Cod; used internally in the treatment of certain skin diseases.

Sca'bious. 1. *Scabiosa succisa*, L. 2. *Erigeron philadelphicum*, L., and other species of *E.*

Sca'bish. Evening primrose, *Œnothera biennis*, L.

Sca'brate or **Sca'brous.** *L.* scaber; *F.* scabre; *G.* rauh; *I.* scabro. Rough, harsh.

Scabri'ties (*L.*). Roughness.

Scab'wort. Elecampane, *Inula helenium*, L.

Scafocefalia (*I.*). Scaphocephalus.

Scafoide (*I.*). Scaphoid bone.

Scaglia (*I.*). pl. **Scaglie.** Scale.

Sca'la (*L.*). *F.* échelle; *G.* Treppe; *I.* scala. Stairway, applied to passages of the cochlea. **S. me'dia**, cochlear duct. **S. rhyth'mica**, ala alba medialis. **S. tym'pani**, tympanic passage. **S. vestib'uli**, vestibular passage.

Scalar'iform. *L.* scalariformis; *F.*, *I.* scalariforme. Resembling a ladder.

Scald [calidus]. A burn by a hot liquid.

Scald-head. Porrigo.

Scald-weed. Dodder, *Cuscuta americana*, L.

Scale: see *Scales*.

Scalène (*F.*). Scalenus. **S. intermédiaire**, scalenus minimus [Testut]. **S. postérieur**, the united scalenus medius and scalenus posticus: see *Scaleni muscles*.

Scalene' tu'bercle. *L.* tuberculum scaleni. Pointed eminence on first rib, to which is attached the tendon of scalenus anticus muscle.

Scale'ni mus'cles. *L.* musculi triangulares; *F.* muscles scalènes; *G.* Rippenhalter; *I.* muscoli scaleni. Three strong muscles of side of neck, believed to represent the fused intercostal and levatores costarum muscles of a region where the ribs have atrophied. They arise by tendinous slips from transverse processes of cervical vertebræ, the **scalenus anticus** from 3d to 6th; the **scalenus medius** from all; the **scalenus posticus** from 5th to 7th. The first two are inserted upon 1st rib, the last upon 2d rib.

Scaleno (*I.*). Scalenus. **S. posteriore:** see *Scalenus posticus*.

Scale'nus (*L.*), pl. **Scale'ni.** Having unequal legs; applied in anatomy to certain muscles, as follows: **S. accesso'rius**, a fasciculus appearing to belong to scalenus medius, but having separate insertion upon first rib [Macalister]. **S. anti'cus**, anterior scalenus muscle: see *Scaleni muscles*. **S. anti'cus accesso'rius**, cleido-cervicalis. **S. latera'lis**, a fasciculus appearing to belong to the scalenus posticus, but having a separate insertion upon 2d rib [Albinus]. **S. lumbo'rum**, quadratus lumborum. **S. me'dius:** see *Scaleni muscles*. **S. min'imus.** *F.* petit scalène. A fasciculus appearing to belong to the scalenus anticus, but having separate insertion upon first rib [Albinus]. **S. posti'cus:** see *Scaleni*

muscles. **S. pri'mus** or **S. pri'or,** scalenus anticus: see *Scaleni muscles.* **S. secun'dus,** scalenus medius: see *Scaleni muscles.* **S. ter'tius,** scalenus posticus: see *Scaleni muscles.*

Scalenus-Lücken (*G.*). Interspaces between the scalenus anticus and the sterno-cleido-mastoid in front (vordere Scalenus-Lücke) and the scalenus medius behind (hintere Scalenus-Lücke).

Sca'ler. An instrument for removing tartar from teeth.

Scales. *L.* squamæ; *F.* squames; *G.* Schuppen: *I.* scaglie, squame. Small, thin plates or layers. **S. of i'ron.** *L.* ferri squamæ. A variable mixture of metallic iron and its oxides found about the blacksmith's anvil; formerly official, being prepared for use by washing with water, separating from impurities by a magnet, and pulverizing.

Scalesi'asis (*L.*). Measles in the hog.

Scalfittura (*I.*). Scratch, slight scarification.

Scalled head. Porrigo favosa.

Scal'ma. An acute infectious disease of the horse not communicable by direct contagion, affecting chiefly the nasal cavities and bronchia.

Scalp. *F.* cuir chevelu; *G.* Schädelhaube; *I.* cuoio capelluto. Tegumentary coverings of the cranium.

Scal'pel. *L.* scalpellum; *I.* scalpello. A knife with a short, rather broad blade, having a convex cutting edge and pointed.

Scal'prum (*L.*). Raspatory.

Scalp'tor a'ni (*L.*). Latissimus dorsi.

Scalp-tumor. Caput succedaneum; cephalhæmatoma.

Sca'ly epithe'lium. Pavement epithelium.

Sca'ly tet'ter. Psoriasis.

Scalzamento (*I.*). Loosening (of the teeth).

Scalzatoio (*I.*). Dental instrument for freeing the gums from the teeth.

Scammonea or **Scamonia** (*I.*). Scammony.

Scammonée (*F.*). Scammony.

Scammo'niæ ra'dix (*L.*). Scammony-root.

Scammo'niæ resi'na (*L.*). Resin of scammony.

Scammoniaharz (*G.*). Resin of scammony.

Scammoniawurzel (*G.*). Scammony-root.

Scam'monin. $C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$. *F.* scammonine; *I.* scammonina. A glucoside, the principal constituent of scammony resin; believed to be chemically identical with jalapin.

Scam'mony. *L.*, scammonium; *F.* scammonée; *I.* scammonea. A resinous exudation from the roots of *Convolvulus Scammonia*, L. [U. S. P.]; obtained by incision of the living root; a drastic purgative: see *Aleppo*, *Montpellier*, *Smyrna*, and *Virgin scammony.* **S. mix'ture.** *L.* mistura scammonii. Resin of scammony 1, milk 146; triturate [B. P.]. **S. root.** *L.* scammoniæ radix; *F.* racine de scammonée; *G.* Scammoniawurzel; *I.* radice di scammonea. The dried root of *Convolvulus Scammonea*, L. [B. P.]; used for the preparation of the resin of scammony.

Scanalatura (*I.*). 1. Groove, minute canal. 2. Grooved director.

Scandala'rius mus'culus (*L.*). Transversus pedis muscle.

Scan'dix cerefo'lium, L. *Anthriscus cerefolium*, DC.

Scan'ning ut'terance. Syllabic utterance.

Scanso'rius (*L.*). *L.* gluteus minimus accessorius; *F.* accessoire du petit fessier. Muscle found in apes, and occasionally in man, in front of gluteus minimus, arising from anterior portion of ilium below superior spine, and inserted into great trochanter.

Sca'pha (*L.*) [*σκάφη*]. Fossa of the helix.

Scaphocephal'ic [*κεφαλή*]. *F.* scaphocéphale; *I.* scafocefalo. Having, or pertaining to, a boat-shaped skull.

Scaphoceph'alus (*L.*). *F.* scaphocéphale; *I.* scafocefalia. Boat-shaped skull; deformity resulting from premature union of the sagittal suture.

Scaph'oid [*σκαφή, εἶδος*]. Shaped like a boat. **S. bone of foot.** *L.* scaphoides pedis; *F.* scaphoïde du tarse; *G.* Kahnbein des Fusses; *I.* scafoide della piede. The centrale of primitive tarsus, a small curved bone on inner side of foot in front of astragalus and behind cuneiform bones. **S. bone of wrist.** *L.* scaphoides; *F.* scaphoïde du carpe; *G.* Kahnbein; *I.* scafoide. Largest bone of proximal row of wrist, situated at outer side and articulating with radius above, trapezium and trapezoid below, and

os magnum and semilunar internally; represents radiale of primitive carpus. **S. fos'sa**, navicular fossa.

Scaphoïde (*F.*). Scaphoid bone.

Scaphoi'des (*L.*). Scaphoid bone of wrist.

Scaphoïdo-sus-phalangien du pouce (*F.*). Abductor pollicis.

Scaph'ula (*L.*). Fossa navicularis vulvæ.

Scapola (*I.*). Scapula.

Scapolare (*I.*). 1. Scapular. 2. Scapularis.

Scap'ula (*L.*). *F.* omoplate; *G.* Schulterblatt; *I.* scapola. Principal bone of shoulder girdle, in man flat and triangular, situated at back of thorax, between first and eighth ribs, articulating with clavicle and humerus.

Scapulal'gia (*L.*) [scapula, ἄλγος]. *F.* scapulalgie; *I.* scapolalgia. Pain in the scapular region or shoulder.

Scap'ular. *L.* scapularis; *F.* scapulaire; *I.* scapolare. Pertaining to the scapula. **S. aponeuro'sis**, infraspinous fascia. **S. arch**, according to Owen, the hæmal arch of occipital vertebra, composed in man of scapula and coracoid. **S. ar'teries**, those supplying region of scapula. The **posterior or dorsal s. a.** is a continuation of the a. transversalis colli, which descends along the vertebral border of scapula. The suprascapular (**transverse or superior s. a.**) is derived from the thyroid axis or subclavian and supplies supraspinous fossa. The subscapular (**common or inferior s. a.**) is derived from the axillary, and sends a branch (also called **circumflex or dorsal s. a.**) to infraspinous fossa. The **external s. a.** is the acromial artery, inferior, *q. v.* **S. line**, one drawn vertically over inferior angle of scapula when the arms are folded, used for reference in physical examination. **S. notch, great**, *L.* incisura magna scapulæ. That formed by anterior border of spine of scapula joining neck. **S. re'flex**, contraction of posterior axillary fold (teres), or of several of the scapular muscles, produced by irritation of the skin in the interscapular region [Bastian]. **S. re'gion**, *L.* regio scapularis, *G.* Schulterblattgegend. That part of the back superficial to the scapula. **S. veins**, have same general distribution as arteries of same name.

Scap'ulary. *L.* scapularia; *F.* scapulaire. A bandage for the shoulder.

Scap'ulo-. A prefix denoting attachment or relation to the scapula.

Scap'ulo-clavicula'ris (*L.*). *F.* scapulo-claviculaire, *I.* scapolo-clavicolare. A rare muscular slip extending from upper border of scapula to clavicle outside insertion of subclavius; considered a form of sterno-clavicularis.

Scap'ulo-cor'acoid arch. Scapular arch.

Scap'ulo-costa'lis mi'nor (*L.*). Sterno-scapular muscle.

Scapulodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. *F.* scapulodynie, *I.* scapulodinia. Omodynia.

Scap'ulo-hu'meral. *F.* scapulo-huméral, ale; *I.* scapolo-omerale. Relating to scapula and humerus. **S.-h. ar'tery**, circumflex a. of arm, posterior. **S.-h. articula'tion**, shoulder joint.

Scapulo-huméral (*F.*). Teres major [Chaussier].

Sca'pulo-humera'lis digas'tricus (*L.*). Deltoideus accessorius.

Scapulo-huméro-olécrânien (*F.*). Triceps brachialis [Chaussier].

Scapulo-hyoïdien (*F.*). Omo-hyoid [Chaussier].

Scapulo-radial (*F.*). Biceps brachii [Chaussier].

Scapulo-trochitérien (*F.*). Infraspinatus muscle.

Scap'ulum (*L.*). Scapula.

Sca'pus (*L.*) [σκαπος]. Shaft. **S. pe'nis**, shaft of penis. **S. pi'li**, shaft of hair.

Scar. Cicatrix, seam; to mark with a cicatrix.

Scardamyg'mus (*L.*) [σκαρδαμυσσω]. Winking.

Scaren'zio's treat'ment. Hypodermic injections of calomel for syphilis.

Scarf'-skin. Epidermis.

Scarifica'tion *L.* scarificatio; *G.* Schröpfen; *I.* scarificazione. The act or operation of making a number of small shallow incisions on the surface of a part.

Scar'ificator. *F.* scarificateur; *G.* Schropfschnapper; *I.* scarificatore. An instrument for performing scarification. A common form consists of a number of spring lancets in a fenestrated metal box. The lancets are set and released simultaneously.

Scarlati'na (*L.*). Scarlet fever. **S. malig'na**, form with grave nervous symp-

toms, dusky rash, and high temperature; usually fatal. **S. milia'ris.** 1. Erythema miliaris. 2. Measles. **S. nervo'sa,** form with grave disturbance of the nervous system, such as delirium, coma, convulsions, etc. **S. petechia'lis,** S. maligna. **S. pu'trida,** S. maligna. **S. rheumat'ica,** dengue. **S. sep'tica,** S. maligna. **S. urtica'ta,** urticaria.

Scarlatine (*F.*). Scarlet fever.

Scarlatineux, euse (*F.*). Pertaining to, or having, scarlet fever.

Scarlatin'iform. *F.* scarlatiniforme; *G.* scharlachartig. Resembling scarlet fever or its eruption.

Scarlat'inoid. *F.* scarlatinoïde; *I.* scarlattinoide. Scarlatiniform.

Scarlet fe'ver. *L.* scarlatina; *F.* scarlatine; *G.* Scharlachfieber; *I.* scarlattina. An acute specific infectious disease, chiefly affecting children, characterized by suddenness of onset, high fever, angina, and a characteristic eruption appearing within 36 hours, beginning as crowded small red points, soon uniting in a diffuse scarlet erythema. It is followed by desquamation, and there is special tendency to nephritic trouble.

Scar'let pim'pernel. *Anagallis arvensis,* L.; plant stimulant, expectorant, poisonous.

Scar'let rash. Scarlet fever; also a scarlatiniform eruption without fever or angina, observed in some cases of septicæmia.

Scar'let straw'berry. *Fragaria virginiana,* Ehrh.

Scarlie'vo. Scherlievo.

Scarpa, an Italian anatomist and surgeon, 1747–1832. **S.'s fas'cia,** deep layer of superficial fascia of abdomen about the groin, it being there distinct and of considerable strength; corresponds to tunica abdominalis of quadrupeds. **S.'s foram'ina:** see *Foramina of Scarpa.* **S.'s gang'lion,** intumescentia ganglioformis. **S.'s shoe,** shoe with iron leg-brace; used for club-foot. **S.'s tri'angle.** *L.* trigonum Scarpæ; *G.* Scarpa'sches Dreieck. Space at upper part of thigh bounded by adductor longus on median side, sartorius laterally, and Poupart's ligament above; through middle passes the femoral artery.

Scatacrati'a (*L.*). [*σκῶρ, ἀκράτεια*] Involuntary passage of fæces.

Scatol (*F.*). Skatol.

Scavenage. Scavenging.

Scav'enging [*A. S.* scafen]. Collection and removal of filth, especially from streets and alleys.

Sc. D. A., abbv. for **Scapula-dextra anterior** (*L.*), right scapula-anterior position.

Sc. D. P., abbv. for **Scapula-dextra-posterior** (*L.*), right scapula-posterior position.

Sceau de Salomon (*F.*). Solomon's seal.

Scelal'gia (*L.*) [*σκέλος, ἄλγος*]. Pain in the leg.

Sceleteu'sis (*L.*) [*σκελετεύω*]. 1. Embalming. 2. Preparing a skeleton.

Sceletog'raphy [*σκελετόν, γράφω*]. A description of the skeleton.

Scel'eton (*L.*) [*σκελετόν*]. Skeleton.

Sceletopœ'ia (*L.*) [*ποιέω*]. Manufacture of a skeleton.

Scelocambo'sis (*L.*) [*σκέλος, κάμπτω*]. Curving of the legs.

Scelodes'mus (*L.*) [*δεσμός*]. Bandage for the knee.

Scelodid'ymus (*L.*) [*δίδυμος*]. *F.* scélodidyme. Ischiopagus.

Scelon'cus (*L.*) [*ὄγκος*]. Swelling of the leg.

Scelotyr'be (*L.*) [*τύρβη*]. *I.* scelotirbe. 1. Weakness and vacillation in walking. 2. Scurvy.

Scerebellazione (*I.*). Removal or destruction of the cerebellum.

Schabe (*G.*). Cockroach.

Schabeisen or **Schabeeisen** (*G.*). Raspatory, scraper.

Schabemesser (*G.*). Raspatory.

Schach'er's gan'glion. Ophthalmic ganglion.

Schachowa's tu'bule. Spiral tubule of Schachowa.

Schäbig (*G.*). Scabby, scabbed.

Schädel (*G.*). Skull; — **anomalien,** cranial abnormities; — **basis,** base of skull; — **basisbruch,** fracture of base of skull; — **basis-Länge,** basi-nasal length; — **beinmark,** diploë; — **bohrer,** trephine; — **bohrung,** trephining; — **bruch,** fracture of cranium; — **caries,** cranial caries; — **dach** or — **decke,** vault of the cranium; — **eindruck,** depressed fracture of cranium; — **erweichung,** craniotabes; — **form,** shape of the cranium; — **gesichtsindex,** cranio-facial index; — **gewölbe,**

vault of cranium. — grube, cranial fossa. — grund, base of cranium. — grundbein, basilar bone. — haube, epicranial aponeurosis. — haut, pericranium. — höhle, cranial cavity. — index, cranial index. — kenntniss, craniology. — knochen, bones of the skull. — lage, head presentation or position. — lehre, craniology. — messer, craniometer. — messkunst or — messung, craniometry. — muskel, epicranius. — nath, coronal suture. — öffnung, cranial aperture or foramen. — raum, cavity of the cranium. — schwund, craniotabes. — viereck, oberes, superior cranial quadrangle, figure formed by drawing lines connecting the two frontal protuberances and the two parietal protuberances [Welcker]. — wachsthum, cranial development. — wand, parietes of skull. — wirbel, cranial vertebra; — wölbung, cranial vault; — zermalmung, craniotomy.

Schädlich (*G.*). Noxious, injurious; — keit, harmfulness.

Schälblattern (*G.*). Pemphigus neonatorum.

Schalknötchen (*G.*). Strophulus.

Schändung (*G.*). Violation, rape.

Schafblattern (*G.*). Chicken pox.

Schafgarbe (*G.*). Yarrow.

Schafgift (*G.*). Pennywort.

Schafhaut or **Schafhäutchen** (*G.*). Amnion.

Schafhusten (*G.*). Dry cough.

Schafpocken (*G.*). Sheep-pox.

Schafwasser (*G.*). Amniotic fluid.

Schalenartig (*G.*). Scale like, lamellar.

Schall (*G.*). Sound; — leitungsapparat, sound-conducting apparatus.

Schalotte (*G.*). Shallot.

Schalstück (*G.*). Intercalary portion.

Schalt- (*G.*). In composition, intercalary, interposed as: — knochen, Wormian bones. — knorpel, sesamoid cartilages of the nose. — stuck, intercalary portion applied to that part of the tube of a gland immediately contiguous to the acinus. — stuck, Schweigger-Seidel'sches, second convoluted tubule of kidney.

Scham (*G.*). 1. Shame. 2. Private parts, pudenda. — bändchen, frenulum pudendi. — beere, berry of Venus. — blutader, pudic vein. — bogen, pubic arch. — bogenrast, ramus of pubis. — bogenscheitel, summit of pubic arch; — bruch, epi— bubonocele. — fuge, symphysis pubis. — fugenschnitt, symphysiotomy. — gang, vagina. — geflecht, pudendal plexus. — gefühlsverlust, loss of sense of shame. — gegend, pubic region. — glied, weibliches, pudenda of female. — glieder, genitals. — haare, pubes, hair of genital organs. — hügel, mons Veneris; — lendennerv, genito-crural nerve. — nerv, gemeinschaftlicher, pudic nerve. — nerv, unterer, perineal nerve. — pulsader, äussere, external pudic artery. — rinne, rima pudendi. — ritze, vulva; — ritzenentzündung, vulvitis; — schenkelnerv, genito-crural nerve. — schlagadern, pudic arteries. — schnürer, constrictor vaginæ. — spalte, rima pudendi; — theile, privates, pudenda. — winkel, subpubic arch. — zängelchen or — zünglein, clitoris.

Schambein (*G.*). Pubis; — arterie, pubic artery. — ast, ramus of pubis. — fuge, symphysis pubis; — fugenschnitt, symphysiotomy. — höcker, tuberculum pubicum. — kamm, crest of pubis; — muskel, pectineus; — pulsader or — schlagader, pubic artery; — trennung, symphysiotomy, separation of pubic symphysis.

Schamlefsen (*G.*). Labia pudendi; — bruch, hernia into labium; — entzündung, nymphitis. — naht, episiorrhaphy, — schnitt, nymphotomy; — verlängerung, hypertrophy of the nymphæ.

Schamlippen (*G.*). Nymphæ. S., grosse, labia majora. S., kleine, nymphæ. — scheidenbruch, labio-vaginal hernia.

Schanker (*G.*). Chancre.

Scharbock (*G.*). Scurvy.

Scharfsichtigkeit (*G.*). Acuteness of vision.

Scharlach (*G.*). Scarlet; scarlet fever; — ausschlag, scarlet rash. — diphtherie, diphtheritic inflammation of tonsils and soft palate in scarlet fever. — fell, pannus. — fieber, scarlet fever. — friesel, miliary eruption in scarlet fever; — nephritis, nephritis accompanying scarlet fever, characterized by changes in and around the glomeruli. — psychosen, insanity due to scarlet fever. — schnupfen, scarlatinal ozæna. — wassersucht, dropsy following scarlet fever. — zunge, the red tongue covered with small elevations = swollen papillæ seen in scarlet fever.

Scharniergelenk (*G.*). Hinge-joint.

Scha'sis (*L.*) [σχάζω]. Scarification.

Schattensehen (*G.*). Skiaskopy.

Schaudergeräusch (*G.*). Fremitus.

Schaudern (*G.*). To tremble, shiver.

Schauerfieber (*G.*). Ague.

Schaufelbein (*G.*). Os innominatum.

Schaufelförmiges Bein (*G.*). Sacrum.

Scheele's green. Copper arsenite obtained by precipitation; a poisonous pigment: see *Table of antidotes.*

Scheerflechte (*G.*). Herpes tonsurans.

Scheggia (*I.*). Sequestrum; splinter.

Scheibchen (*G.*). A small disc; troches.

Scheibe (*G.*). Disc. In composition **Scheiben**, as, — **artig**, discoid; — **binde**, circular bandage; — **mutterkranz**, orbicular pessary; — **säge**, a small circular surgical saw.

Scheide (*G.*). Sheath; vagina. In composition **Scheiden**, as, — **ähnlich**, elytroid; — **arterie**, vaginal artery; — **artig**, vaginal, sheath-like; — **ausspülung**, vaginal irrigation; — **band**, vaginal ligament; — **bandnaht**, colpodesmorrhaphy; — **beule**, vaginal abscess; — **blasenschnitt**, colpocystotomy; — **blutfluss** or — **blutung**, vaginal hæmorrhage; — **brand**, gangrene of vagina, colpocacë; — **bruch**, hernia into the vagina; — **croup**, membranous vaginitis; — **eingang**, orificium vaginæ; — **entzündung**, vaginitis; — **fäule**, gangrene of vagina; — **fläche**, vaginal surface; — **förmig**, vaginal or sheath-shaped; — **fortsatz**, vaginal process; — **geschwulst**, vaginal tumor; — **gewölbe** or — **grund**, fornix vaginæ; — **halter**, speculum; — **haut** or — **haut des Hodens**, tunica vaginalis; — **hautzotte**, ovarium masculinum; — **kaiserschnitt**, laparo-elytrotomy; — **klappe**, hymen; — **klappenwärzchen**, caruncuiæ myrtiformes; — **mangel**, absence of vagina; — **naht**, vaginal suture, elytrorrhaphy; — **pulsader**, vaginal artery; — **raum**, vaginal space; — **riss**, laceration of vagina; — **runzel**, vaginal fold; — **schleimfluss**, leucorrhœa; — **schmerz**, vaginal pain; — **schnitt**, elytrotomy; — **schnürer**, sphincter vaginæ; — **schwangerschaft**, vaginal pregnancy; — **spiegel**, vaginal speculum; — **spritze**, vaginal syringe; — **theil der Gebärmutter**, vaginal portion of cervix uteri; — **verengerung**, colpostenosis; — **verschliessung** or — **verschluss**, vaginal atresia; — **vorfall**, vaginal prolapse, elytroptosis; — **vorhof**, vestibule of vagina; — **wand**, vaginal wall; — **wülste**, columns of the vagina; — **zerreissung**, rupture of vagina.

Scheidebein (*G.*). Vomer.

Scheidewand (*G.*). Septum, septum lucidum; — **knorpel**, cartilage of septum; — **höhle**, ventricle of septum; — **lappen**, parietal segment.

Scheidewasser (*G.*). Nitric acid.

Scheinbild (*G.*). Phantom, illusion.

Schein'er's test. *G.* Scheiner'scher Versuch. When a diaphragm with two small holes in it closer together than the diameter of the pupil is held before the eye, if the eye is emmetropic a point of light or candle-flame appears single; if ametropic, double.

Scheinkrankheit (*G.*). Feigned disease.

Scheinreduction (*G.*). Apparent reduction of a hernia without relieving it from the sac.

Scheinschwangerschaft (*G.*). False pregnancy.

Scheintod (*G.*). Apparent death; suspended animation.

Scheinzwitter (*G.*). Hermaphroditism, spurious.

Scheitel (*G.*). Vertex cranii; — **ansicht**, norma verticalis; — **band**, urachal fold; — **beuge**, parietal bend; — **breite**, parietal diameter; — **furche**, intraparietal sulcus; — **geburt**, vertex presentation; — **gegend**, parietal region; — **höcker**, parietal eminence; — **höckerläppchen**, quadrate lobule of hemispheres of brain; — **krümmung**, flexure of mid-brain of embryo; — **läppchen, oberes**, parietal lobule, superior; — **läppchen, unteres**, parietal lobule, inferior; — **lappen**, parietal lobe; — **loch**, parietal foramen; — **naht**, sagittal suture; — **windung, innere, obere** [Bischoff], parietal lobule, superior; — **windung, untere**, parietal lobe, inferior; — **wirbel**, parietal vertebra.

Scheitelbein (*G.*). Parietal bone; — **höcker**, parietal eminence; — **läppchen** [Huschke] or — **lappenwindung, erste** [R. Wagner], parietal lobule, superior; — **loch**, parietal foramen; — **stellung**, presentation of parietal bone of fœtus during labor.

Scheitelbogen (*G.*). Parietal arch; **S., oberer** [Meynert], angular gyrus; **S., unterer** [Meynert], supramarginal gyrus; — **windung**, parietal arches; — **windung, erste** [Bischoff], supramarginal gy-

rus; — windung, mittlere [Bischoff], angular gyrus, — windung, vordere [Bischoff], supramarginal gyrus.

Scheläugig (*G.*). Squint-eyed.

Scheletrico (*I.*). Skeletal, relating to the skeleton.

Scheletro (*I.*). Skeleton.

Scheletropsa (*I.*). The art of preparing and mounting skeletons.

Schellack (*G.*). Shellac.

Sche'ma (*L.*) [σχῆμα]. *F.* schéma or schème. Plan, arrangement, diagram.

Schemat'ic eye. Reduced eye.

Schenkel (*G.*). Thigh, crus; — anzieher, adductor; — arterie, external iliac artery, — bein, femur; — blutader, femoral vein, — bogen, crural arch; — bruch, hernia, femoral; — canal, crural canal; — darmbruch, enteromerocele; — gegend, region of the thigh; — gelenk, hip-joint; — geschwulst, tumor of the thigh; — grube, eiförmige, saphenous opening; — hals, neck of the femur; — halsbruch, fracture of neck of femur; — harnblasenbruch, hernia, femoral, containing a part of the bladder; — hernie, hernia, femoral; — höcker, trochanter; — kanal, crural canal; S. des Kitzlers, crura of clitoris; — knochen, femur; — knorren, trochanter, — kopf, head of femur; — muskel, muscle of thigh, crureus; — muskel, viereckiger, quadratus femoris, — nerv, anterior crural nerve; — netzbruch, crural epiplocele, — pulsader, femoral artery; — ring, crural ring, S. der Ruthe, crura of penis, — schiene, thigh-splint, — schmerz, pain in the thigh, — sporn, spur of the femur; S. des Steigbügels, branches of the stapes; S. des Zwerchfells, crura of diaphragm.

Scherlie'vo or **Scherlje'vo.** Skerlievo, fideadina.

Schero'ma (*L.*) [σκίρωσις]. Dryness; xerophthalmia.

Scheurlen's bacil'lus. Bacillus alleged to be specially connected with cancer, but probably not peculiar to it.

Schiaccia (*I.*). Wooden leg.

Schiacciamento or **Schiacciatura** (*I.*). Contusion, flattening, crushing, erasement.

Schiacciatore (*I.*). Écraseur.

Schianza (*I.*). Crust, scab.

Schicht (*G.*). Stratum, layer; S. der grossen Pyramiden, pyramidal layer, large; S. der kleinen Pyramidenzellen, pyramidal layer, small; S. der Nervenaussätze [W. Müller], outer molecular layer of the retina; S. der Opticusfasern, layer of nerve-fibres; S. der Sehzellen, visual-cell layer; S. der Spindelzellen, spindle-cell layer; S. der Spongioblasten, layer of spongioblasts; S. der zerstreuten Rindenkörper, molecular layer of cortex.

Schichten (*G.*). To stratify, to form layers.

Schichtstaar (*G.*). Lamellar cataract.

Schichtung (*G.*). Stratification, lamination.

Schiebegelenk (*G.*). Arthrodial joint.

Schieber, or **Schiebezahn,** or **Schieferzahn** (*G.*). Milk-tooth.

Schieberpincette (*G.*). Torsion-forceps.

Schief (*G.*). Awry, oblique, inclined, crooked; — bein, bandy leg; — gliedrigkeit, loxarthrus; — hals, wry-neck; — halsigkeit, torticollis; — kopf, plagiocephalus; — lage, oblique position of fœtus, cross-birth; — sehen, squinting, strabismus; — zähner, prognathus.

Schiefrige Induration (*G.*). Slaty induration.

Schielen (*G.*). Strabismus.

Schielhäckchen or **Schielhaken** (*G.*). Strabismus-hook.

Schielmesser (*G.*). Strabismus knife.

Schieloperation (*G.*). Strabotomy.

Schielwinkel (*G.*). Angle contained between the visual axis of a strabismic eye and the normal line of regard.

Schiena (*I.*). Spine, backbone.

Schienanzia or **Schinanzia** (*I.*). Cynanche, angina.

Schienbein (*G.*). Tibia; — arterie, tibial artery; — drüse, tibial gland, anterior; — höcker, tubercle of tibia; — kante, crest of tibia; — knorren, condyles of tibia; — muskel, hinterer, tibialis postiens; — muskel, vorderer, tibialis antiens; — nerv, posterior tibial nerve, — pulsadern or — schlagadern, tibial arteries; — stachel, tubercle of tibia.

Schiene (*G.*). Splint.

Schierling (*G.*). Conium; — blätter or — kraut, conium leaves.

Schiffbein (*G.*). Scaphoid bone; — gelenk, naviculo cuboid articulation.

Schiffermuskel (*G.*). Tibialis posticus.

Schiffförmige Grube (*G.*). Fossa navicularis.

Schiffspech (*G.*). Black pitch.

Schiffwürfelbeinbänder (*G.*). Naviculo-cuboid ligaments.

Schiffwürfelbeingelenk (*G.*). Naviculo-cuboid articulation.

Schilddrüse (*G.*). Thyroid gland. In composition **Schilddrüsen**, as, — **arterie**, thyroid artery; — **blutader**, thyroid veins; — **brücke**, isthmus of thyroid gland; — **entzündung**, thyreoiditis; — **geschwulst**, thyrocele; — **horn, mittleres**, pyramid of thyroid; — **nackenarterie** or — **nackenstamm**, thyroid axis; — **pulsader** or — **schlagader**, thyroid artery.

Schild - Giessbecken - Kehldeckelmuskel (*G.*). Thyro-ary-epiglottieus.

Schild-Giessbeckenmuskel or **Schildgiesskannenmuskel** (*G.*). Thyro-arytenoid musele.

Schildhörner (*G.*). Cornua of thyroid cartilage.

Schild - Kehldeckelmuskel (*G.*). Thyro-epiglottieus.

Schildknorpel (*G.*). Thyroid eartilage; — **fläche**, surface of thyroid cartilage; — **giesskannenknorpelband**, thyro-arytenoid ligament, superior; — **kehldeckelband**, thyro-epiglottic ligament; — **rand**, border of thyroid cartilage; — **zungenbeinmuskel**, thyro-hyoid muscle.

Schildkrötengeschwulst (*G.*). Testudo.

Schild - Ringknorpelarterie (*G.*). Crico-thyroid artery.

Schildpulsader (*G.*). Thyroid artery.

Schildzungenbeinmuskel (*G.*). Thyrohyoid muscle.

Schilferig (*G.*). Exfoliating. **Schilferung**, exfoliation.

Schimmelmykose (*G.*). Disease due to growth, upon or in the tissues, of mycelium of a fungus, usually some species of *Aspergillus*.

Schimmelpilz (*G.*). Mould-fungus, hyphomycete.

Schindel (*G.*). Splint, splinter.

Schindyl'esis (*L.*) [*σχινδυλέω*]. *F.* schindylèse; *I.* schindilesi. Insertion of one bone into a slit of another, as of the vomer into the sphenoid.

Schinkenmilz (*G.*). Virchow's term for a spleen affected with amyloid degeneration; a ham-like spleen.

Schinoceph'alus (*L.*) [*σχῖνος, κεφαλή*]. Having a pointed or peaked head.

Schi'nus mol'le, L. A tropical American tree, Nat. Ord. *Anacardiàceæ*; the gum-resin is used to remove corneal opacities, the fruit as a digestive stimulant and diuretic, the leaves as an astringent masticatory [F. Mex.].

Schistocelia (*I.*). Schistosomus.

Schistoceph'alus (*L.*) [*σχιστός, κεφαλή*]. *F.* schizocéphale; *I.* schistocefalo. A monster having a fissure of the head.

Schistochiria (*I.*). Fissure of the hand from incomplete union.

Schistocœ'lia (*L.*) [*κοιλία*]. Abdominal fissure.

Schistocor'mus (*L.*) [*κορμός*]. *F.* schistocorme; *I.* schistocormo. Schistosomus.

Schistoglos'sia (*L.*) [*γλῶσσα*]. Fissure of the tongue.

Schistom'elus (*L.*) [*μέλος*]. A monster with fissure of an extremity.

Schistoproso'pia (*L.*) [*πρόσωπον*]. Fissure of the face.

Schistoproso'pus (*L.*). Monster with fissure of the face.

Schistorrachia (*I.*). Spina bifida.

Schistor'rhachis (*L.*) [*ῥάχις*]. Hydrorrhachis.

Schistoso'mus (*L.*) [*σχιστός, σῶμα*]. *F.* schistosome; *I.* schistosomo. A monster with extensive abdominal fissure and imperfect development of the lower extremities.

Schistosternia (*I.*). Fissure of the sternum.

Schistotho'rax [*θώραξ*]. *F.* schizothorax; *G.* Brustspalte; *I.* schistotorace. Congenital fissure of the chest, usually of the sternum.

Schistotrache'lus (*L.*) [*τράχηλος*]. Fissure of the neck.

Schiuma (*I.*). Foam, froth.

Schi'za (*L.*) [*σχίζα*]. Rima, cleft.

Schizatrich'ia (*L.*). Schizotrichia.

Schizocéphale (*F.*). *I.* schistocefalo. Schistocephalus.

Schiz'occele (*L.*). Split in blastodermic layers from which the pleuro-peritoneal cavity is developed.

Schizomyce'tes [*σχίζω, μυκής*]. *F.* schizomycète; *G.* Spaltpilze. A class of unicellular organisms allied to the algæ.

They multiply by transverse division, and also in some cases by the formation of spores. Includes micrococcus, bacillus, spirillum, etc., commonly known as bacteria.

Schizomyco'sis (*L.*). *G.* Schizomycose. Growth of schizomycetes in the body.

Schizotho'rax (*F.*). *I.* schistotorace. Schistothorax.

Schizotrich'ia (*L.*) [*σχίζω*] *F.* schizotriehie; *I.* schistotrichia. Condition of splitting of the ends of the hairs.

Schizzatoio (*I.*). Syringe.

Schläfefortsatz des Linsenkerns (*G.*). Temporal process of lenticular nucleus.

Schläfen (*G.*). Temples: — **bein**, temporal bone; — **beinnaht**, squamous suture; — **beinpyramide**, petrous bone; — **fascie**, temporal fascia; — **fläche**, temporal surface; — **flügel**, great wings of sphenoid; — **furchen**, temporal sulci; — **gegend**, temporal region; — **grube**, temporal fossa; — **horn**, inferior cornu of lateral ventricles of brain; — **knochenblutader**, deep temporal vein; — **lappen**, temporal lobe; — **lappenwindung**, temporal convolution; — **leisten**, temporal lines; — **muskel**, temporal muscle; — **nerv**, temporal nerve; — **pol**, anterior end of temporal lobe of brain; — **pulsader**, temporal artery; — **saugadern**, temporal lymphatics; — **schlagader**, temporal artery; — **schuppe**, squamous portion of temporal bone; squamous suture; — **strahlung des Fusses**, temporo-occipital tract of crusta; — **vene**, temporal veins; — **windungen**, temporal convolutions; — **zweig**, temporal branch.

Schläfrig (*G.*). Sleepy, somnolent, drowsy.

Schläfrigkeit (*G.*). Sleepiness, somnolence, drowsiness.

Schlämmkreide (*G.*). Prepared chalk.

Schlaf (*G.*). Sleep; — **arznei**, a narcotic; — **beförderend** or **bringend**, narcotic, soporific; — **fieber**, nelavan; — **gänger**, somnambulist; — **krank**, somnolent, lethargic; — **krankheit**, abnormal somnolency, narcolepsy, nelavan; — **lähmung**, paralysis of forearm and hand, usually of parts supplied by radial nerve, due to pressure on brachial nerves by the head during sleep; — **losigkeit**, sleeplessness; — **machend**, soporific; — **mittel**, hypnotic; — **sucht**, somnolency, narcolepsy; — **suchtmittel**, antihypnotic; — **trank**, soporiferous draught, narcotic; — **trunken**, somnolent; — **wandeln**, somnambulism.

Schlafader (*G.*). Temporal vein.

Schlafmuskel (*G.*). Temporal muscle.

Schlafnerv, oberflächlicher *G.*. Auriculo-temporal nerve.

Schlaffheit (*G.*). Flabbiness, flaccidity.

Schlag (*G.*). Blow, stroke, shock, paralysis; — **anfall**, attack of apoplexy; — **fluss**, apoplexy; — **wunde**, contused wound.

Schlagader (*G.*). 1. Artery. 2. The aorta; — **entzündung**, arteritis; — **eröffnung**, arteriotomy; — **erweiterung**, arteriectasy; — **gang**, arterial canal; — **geschwulst**, aneurism; — **haut**, arterial tunic; — **kranz**, coronary artery; — **verknöcherung**, ossification of an artery; — **verstopfung**, obstruction of an artery, arterio-stenosis.

Schlagen (*G.*). Pulsation, a beating.

Schlangenbiss (*G.*). Snake-bite.

Schlangengift (*G.*). Serpent venom.

Schlangenkraut (*G.*). Snakeroot.

Schlangenwurzel (*G.*). Serpentaria.

Schlanker Schenkelmuskel (*G.*). Gracilis.

Schlauch (*G.*). A pipe, a canula; — **drüse**, tubular gland; — **förmig**, tubular; — **förmige Drüsen**, crypts of Lieberkuhn; — **geschwulst** or — **knorpelgeschwulst**, cylindroma; — **krebs**, cylindrocarcinoma; — **sarcom**, cylindroma; — **werk**, tubular structure.

Schlehenblüthen (*G.*). Acacia-flowers.

Schleichfieber (*G.*). Slow, lingering fever.

Schleichgift (*G.*). Slow poison.

Schleienmaul (*G.*). Os uteri externum.

Schleife (*G.*). Lemniscus, loop; **S., Henle'sche**, loop of Henle. In composition **Schleifen**, as, — **bahn**, lemniscus tract; — **blatt** or — **feld**, lemniscus; — **förmiger Canal**, loop of Henle; — **kern**, nucleus lemnisci; — **kreuzung**, decussation of the pyramids, superior; — **schicht**, stratum lemnisci.

Schleifgelenk (*G.*). Arthrodia.

Schleim (*G.*). Mucus; — **absondernd**, muciparous; — **artig**, mucous, — **auswurf**, mucous expectoration; — **balg**, mucous cyst; — **band** or — **iges Band**, ligamentum mucosum; — **beutel**, bursa mucosa; — **beutelentzündung**, bur-

sitis; — **beutelgeschwulst**, hygroma; — **bildend**, muciparous; — **blatt**, mucous plate; — **blütig**, muco-sanguinolent; — **cancroid**, cylindroma; — **cyste**, mucous cyst; — **drüse**, mucous gland; — **entartung**, mucoid degeneration; — **fieber**, slight fever with intestinal disturbance, usually mild form of enteric fever; — **fluss**, blennorrhœa; — **geschwulst**, myxoma; — **gewächs**, polypus; — **gewebe**, mucous tissue; — **gewebegeschwulst**, myxoma; — **hämorrhoiden**, piles with catarrhal proctitis; — **haft**, mucous; — **harnen**, mucus in urine; vesical catarrh; — **höhle**, mucous cavity; — **körperchen**, mucous corpuscles; — **krankheit**, catarrh; — **krebs**, myxo-carcinoma; — **membran**, mucous membrane; — **netz**, rete mucosum; — **pfropf**, mucous plug; — **polyp**, mucoid polypus; — **rasseln**, mucous râle; — **röhre**, Sekretröhre; — **sack**, mucous sac; — **sarkom**, myxo-sarcoma; — **schicht**, rete mucosum; — **secretion**, secretion of mucus; — **speicheldrüse**, mucous salivary gland; — **stoff**, mucin; — **tuberkel**, mucous tubercle.

Schleimen (*G.*). To produce mucus.

Schleimharz (*G.*). Gum-resin.

Schleimhaut (*G.*). Mucous membrane; — **drüse**, mucous follicle; — **entzündung**, inflammation of mucous membrane; — **übertragung**, plastic operation of drawing mucous membrane over to fill a gap.

Schleimig (*G.*). Slimy; — **keit**, mucosity.

Schlemm's canal'. *L.* canalis Schlemmii; *G.* Schlemm'scher Kanal; *I.* canale di Schlemm. A small channel in the sclerotic near sclero-corneal junction, by some regarded as a lymph-space, by others as a venous channel.

Schlempemauke (*G.*). Eczematous disease of fetlock of cattle, due to use of potatoes as food.

Schleppbauch (*G.*). Pendulous belly.

Schleroderma. Scleroderma.

Schleuder (*G.*). A sling; a four-tailed bandage; — **band**, ligamentum fundiforme tarsi: see *Ligamentum cruciatum cruris*.

Schliergeschwulst (*G.*). Bubo.

Schliesser (*G.*). Sphincter, closer. **S. der weiblichen Scham**, sphincter vaginæ.

Schliessmuskel (*G.*). Sphincter. **S. der Augenlider**, orbicularis palpebrarum; **S. des Mundes**, orbicularis oris.

Schliessung (*G.*). Closing, constriction.

Schliessungszuckung (*G.*). Closure contraction—*i. e.* that produced by closing the electrical circuit.

Schlimm (*G.*). Bad, evil, sick.

Schlingcentrum (*G.*). Deglutition centre.

Schlinge (*G.*). Loop. **S. des Hirnschenkelfusses**, ansa tenicularis. In composition, **Schlingen**, as in, — **führer**, an instrument used to replace the prolapsed umbilical cord; — **naht**, loop stitch, or suture of Le Dran; — **schnürer** or **Schlingschnürer**, serre-nœud, knot-tightener.

Schlingen (*G.*). To swallow, deglutition; — **beschwerde**, dysphagia.

Schlippe's salt. $Na_3SbS_4 + 9H_2O$. Sodium thioantimonate, a crystalline salt obtained by dissolving antimony trisulphide, sulphur, and caustic soda in the requisite quantity of water, and allowing the salt to crystallize, and by other chemical processes.

Schlittenpessar (*G.*). Sleigh-runner pessary.

Schlitz (*G.*). Hiatus, fissure.

Schlitzbrille (*G.*). Stenopæic spectacles.

Schlitzbruch (*G.*). Fissured fracture.

Schlotterbauch (*G.*). Swag-belly, physconia.

Schlottergelenk (*G.*). The loose, freely movable joint found in paralyzed extremities in infantile paralysis.

Schlottern (*G.*). Dangling, shaking.

Schluchzen (*G.*). Sob, hiccough.

Schlucken (*G.*). To swallow, deglutition. In composition **Schluck**, as in, — **beschwerden**, dysphagia; — **krampf**, spasm in swallowing; — **kügelchen**, lozenges; — **pneumonie**, broncho-pneumonia produced by aspiration of particles of food, etc.; — **reflex**, the reflex influence producing deglutition on irritation of the tongue and palate.

Schlüpfrigmachen (*G.*). Lubrification.

Schlüssel (*G.*). A key, the "key of Garengeot."

Schlüsselbein (*G.*). Clavicle; — **arterie**, subclavian artery; — **ausschnitt**, clavicular notch; — **blutader**, subclavian vein; — **bruch**, fracture of clavicle; — — **muskel**, subclavian muscle; — **pulsader**, or — **schlagader**, subclavian artery.

Schlusselblume (*G.*) Primrose.

Schlüsselchen (*G.*) Fossa supraclavicularis major.

Schlüsselhaken (*G.*) Braun's decapitator.

Schlummer (*G.*) Slumber, sleep; — sucht, somnolency, sleep disease; — wirkend, somniferous, soporiferous.

Schlund (*G.*) Œsophagus, pharynx. — abscess, pharyngeal abscess; — blutfluss, pharyngeal hæmorrhage; — bogen, branchial arches; — bräune, pharyngitis; — bruch, pharyngocele; — drüsen, pharyngeal glands; — enge, isthmus of fauces; — entzündung, pharyngitis; — gaumenbogen, posterior pillar of the fauces; — gaumenmuskel, pharyngo-palatine muscle; — gefässbogen, aortic arches; — gewölbe, fornix pharyngis; — grube, guttural fossa; — höcker, pharyngeal tubercle; — höhle, pharyngeal cavity; — krampf, pharyngeal spasm; — lähmung, pharyngoplegia; — mandel, pharyngeal tonsil; — öffnung, pharyngotomy; — polyp, pharyngeal polypus; — ring, anastomosis of hypoglossal nerves of the two sides within the genio-hyoid or between it and the genio glossus; — röhre, Eustachian tube, œsophagus; — schnitt, pharyngotomy; — schnürer, constrictor of pharynx; — sonde, probang, pharyngeal catheter; — spalte, pharyngeal cleft; — spiegel, laryngoscope; — stosser, probang; — tasche, bursa pharyngea; — verengerung, constriction of the pharynx; — vorfall, pharyngocele; — zange, laryngeal forceps; — zungenmuskel, glossopharyngeal muscle.

Schlundkopf (*G.*) Pharynx; — blutader, pharyngeal vein; — bruch, pharyngocele; — eröffnung, pharyngotomy; — gaumenmuskel, pharyngopalatine muscle; — gaumenschlagader, palatine artery, ascending; — geflecht, pharyngeal plexus; — nerv, pharyngeal nerve; — operation, pharyngotomy; — pulsader, pharyngeal artery; — schnürer, constrictors of pharynx; — spiegel, pharyngoscope.

Schlung (*G.*) The act of swallowing.

Schlussplatte (*G.*) Lamina terminalis.

Schmackhaft (*G.*) Savory.

Schmalbrüstig (*G.*) Narrow-chested.

Schmalkopf (*G.*) Leptocephalus, microcephalus.

Schmalz (*G.*) Lard; — öl, lard oil.

Schmarotzer (*G.*) Parasitic fungus or mould; — pflanze, epiphyte.

Schmeckbecher (*G.*) Taste buds.

Schmecken (*G.*) Sense of taste; to taste.

Schmeckzellen (*G.*) Gustatory cells.

Schmeer (*G.*) Sebum; — balg, sebaceous follicle; — drüsen, sebaceous glands; — fluss, seborrhœa.

Schmeidel's gan'glion. Carotid ganglion, inferior.

Schmelz (*G.*) Enamel; — fasern, enamel-prisms; — haut, enamel-cuticle; — keim, enamel-germ; — nadel, enamel-prism; — oberhäutchen, enamel-cuticle; — organ, enamel-organ; — prisma, enamel-prism; — ring, cingulum; — überzug, enamel-cuticle.

Schmelzung (*G.*) Fusion.

Schmergel or **Schmirgel** (*G.*) Emery.

Schmerz, pl. **en** (*G.*) Pain; — anfall, attack of pain; — haft, painful; — haftigkeit, painfulness; — lich, painful; — los, painless; — losigkeit, painlessness; — puncte, points painful on slight pressure; are found in a part affected with neuralgia; — stillend, anodyne, antalgic; — stillende Mittel, anodynes; — voll, very painful.

Schmerzen (*G.*) To pain, to ache, to cause pain.

Schmidt (Emil), a contemporary German anthropologist. **S., horizon'tal plane of**, that tangent to superior roots of zygomatic arches and inferior border of orbits. **S.'s fac'ial mod'ulus**: see *Facial modulus*. **S.'s incis'ions**, oblique breaks in the continuity of a nerve-sheath, believed by some to indicate that the nerve is composed of imbricated segments; generally thought to be due to post mortem change. **S.'s mod'ulus**, for estimating volume of cranium. Obtained by multiplying together maximum length, metopic antero-posterior diameter, breadth, and height (vertical to length), and dividing by three. The following formula is said to give the approximate volume $\left(\frac{\text{Modulus} \times 11.996}{15.239}\right)$: 1089.

Schmiedegeräusch (*G.*) Blowing murmur.

Schmierarzt (*G.*) Ointment doctor, quack.

Schmiere (*G.*) Sebum. In composition Schmier, as in — höhle, sebaceous

follicle; — **kur**, inunction treatment; — **mittel**, unguent, liniment, ointment; — **seife**, soft soap.

Schmierig (*G.*). Unctuous.

Schminkmittel (*G.*). Cosmetic.

Schmirgel (*G.*). Emery.

Schmutzflechte or **Schmutzgrind** (*G.*). Rupia.

Schnabel (*G.*). Rostrum, beak.

Schnarchen (*G.*). To snore.

Schnarchend (*G.*). Stertorous.

Schnarren (*G.*). Rhotacismus.

Schnauben (*G.*). To snort, pant, wheeze.

Schnaufen (*G.*). To breathe hard, to snuff, to snort.

Schnecke (*G.*). Snail; cochlea. In composition **Schnecken**, as, — **fenster**, fenestra rotundum; — **förmig**, helicine; — **gang**, scala, cochlear canal; — **hörner**, canaliculi lachrymales; — **kanal**, cochlear canal; — **körper**, body of the cochlea; — **kopf**, verumontanum; — **loch**, helicotrema; — **nerv**, cochlear nerve; — **rohr**, cochlear passage, a scala; — **scheidewand**, septum of cochlea; — **wulst**, promontory.

Schneeblindheit (*G.*). Snow-blindness.

Schneerose (*G.*). Snow rose.

Schneiden (*G.*). To cut, cutting.

Schneide'rian mem'brane. *F.* membrane de Schneider; *G.* Schneider'sche Membran; *I.* membrana di Schneider. Pituitary membrane.

Schneidermuskel (*G.*). Sartorius.

Schneideschlinge (*G.*). A cutting loop; chain of écraseur.

Schneidezahn (*G.*). Incisor tooth; — **muskel**, accessorius orbicularis oris.

Schneidezange (*G.*). Cutting forceps.

Schnepfenknorpel (*G.*). Arytenoid cartilage.

Schnepfenkopf (*G.*). Crest of urethra.

Schnepper (*G.*). Spring lancet.

Schnitt (*G.*). Cut, incision, section; — **fläche**, cut surface; — **serie**, a consecutive series of sections made by the microtome; — **stichwunde**, incised and punctured wound; — **strecker**, a section-smoother; — **wunde**, incised wound.

Schnittlauch (*G.*). Chives.

Schnucken (*G.*). Hiccough.

Schnürfurche (*G.*). Groove due to compression.

Schnürleber (*G.*). Liver with a furrow on the anterior surface, caused by constriction of the waist.

Schnürmuskel (*G.*). Constrictor muscle.

Schnürpincette (*G.*). Twisting forceps.

Schnürringe (*G.*). Nodes of Ranvier.

Schnürstiefel (*G.*). A laced boot.

Schnürverband (*G.*). Laced bandage.

Schnuffeln (*G.*). To sniff, snuffles.

Schnupfen (*G.*). Coryza; — **artig**, catarrhal; — **fieber**, coryza in children.

Schnupfig (*G.*). Catarrhal.

Schnur (*G.*). Cord, umbilical cord.

Schnurrbart (*G.*). Moustache.

Schnurren (*G.*). Humming, whizzing, snoring.

Schöllkraut (*G.*). Chelidonium.

Schoenocau'lon officinale, A. Gray. A Mexican plant, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*, the source of cevadilla.

Schokolade (*G.*). Chocolate.

Schollenmuskel (*G.*). Soleus.

Schollige Degeneration (*G.*). Hyaline degeneration.

Schooley's Moun'tain Springs. A health-resort in Morris Co., New Jersey; waters chalybeate.

Schoosbein (*G.*). Pubis; — **fuge** or — **gelenk**, symphysis pubis; — **hügel**, mons veneris.

Schopflavendel (*G.*). *Lavandula stœchas.*

Schorf (*G.*). Crust, scab; — **artig**, scurfy; — **flechte**, scab-producing eczema in the horse; — **heilung**, healing by a scab; — **kopf**, tinea capitis.

Schorfig (*G.*). Scurfy, furfuraceous, impetigenous.

Schornsteinfegerkrebs (*G.*). Chimney-sweeps' cancer.

Schotendorn (*G.*). Acacia.

Schrägbruch (*G.*). Oblique fracture.

Schrägdisparates Punktpaar (*G.*). A pair of points lying upon disparate horizontals and disparate verticals.

Schrägschnitt (*G.*). Oblique section.

Schrägverengtes Becken (*G.*). Obliquely-contracted pelvis; Naegele's pelvis.

Schrammen (*G.*). To scratch, to scar.

Schrap'nell's mem'brane. Membrana flaccida.

Schraube (*G.*) Screw. In composition Schrauben, as in, — **binde**, tourniquet; — **gelenk**, cochlearthrosis; — **lithotritor**, screw lithotrite.

Schrecken (*G.*). Terror, fright, dread. In composition, Schreck, as in, — **lähmung**, paralysis from fright; — **neurose**, neurosis produced by fright.

Schreger's lines. An appearance of concentric undulations presented by the dentine when viewed by a low magnifying power; produced by the nearly parallel curvatures of the dentinal tubules.

Schreibekrampf or **Schreiberskrampf** (*G.*). Writers' cramp.

Schreibfeder (*G.*). Calamus scriptorius.

Schreibtrommel (*G.*). Drum of graphic apparatus.

Schroe'der's operation. 1. Trachelorrhaphy. 2. Myomectomy.

Schröpfeisen (*G.*). A scarificator.

Schröpfen (*G.*). Scarification.

Schröpfer (*G.*). A cupper.

Schröpfglas or **Schröpfkopf** (*G.*). Cupping-glass.

Schröpfschnäpper (*G.*). Spring scarificator.

Schröpfstiefel (*G.*). Junod's boot.

Schröpfung (*G.*). Cupping, scarification.

Schröpfzeug (*G.*). Cupping apparatus.

Schrotschuss (*G.*). Wound made by small shot.

Schrumpfblase (*G.*). A bladder with hypertrophy of its walls, without dilatation.

Schrumpfniere (*G.*). Contracted kidney.

Schrumpfung (*G.*). Shrinking, shriveling, retraction.

Schrumpfungsphthise (*G.*). Fibroid phthisis with subsequent contraction of the lung.

Schrunde (*G.*). Cleft, chap, fissure.

Schrundenmanke (*G.*). Eczematous form of malleoders.

Schüsselchen (*G.*). Fossa supraclavicularis major.

Schüttelkrampf (*G.*). Clonic spasm; spasmodic twitching.

Schüttellähmung (*G.*). Paralysis agitans.

Schütteln (*G.*). Succussion.

Schüttern (*G.*). To shiver, trembling.

Schulter (*G.*). Shoulder; — **bein**, scapula; — **brustarterie**, acromial thoracic artery; — **ecke**, acromion; — **gelenk**, shoulder-joint; — **gewölbe**, vault formed over shoulder-joint by coracoid and acromion processes, and coraco acromial ligament spanning over the intervening space; — **gräte** or — **grat**, spine of the scapula; — **gürtel**, pectoral arch, shoulder-girdle; — **haken**, coracoid process; — **hautnerv**, supra-acromial nerve; — **heber**, levator anguli scapulæ; — **höhe**, acromion process; — **höhenarterie**, acromial artery; — **kamm**, spine of scapula; — **lage**, shoulder presentation; — **schnabel**, coracoid process; — **verrenkung**, dislocation at shoulder-joint; — **zungenbeinmuskel**, omo-hyoid muscle.

Schulterblatt (*G.*). Scapula; — **gegend**, scapular region; — **heber**, levator anguli scapulæ; — **kamm**, spine of scapula; — **pulsader** or — **schlagader**, scapular artery; — **zungenbeinmuskel**, omo-hyoid.

Schultze's gran'ule mas'ses. Grayish, granular masses in the blood, ten to fifteen times the size of a red corpuscle, and made up of blood-plaques.

Schultze's phan'tom. A form of obstetric manikin.

Schultze'sche Falte (*G.*). Cleft of placenta in which the vessels are inserted.

Schultze'sche Schwingungen (*G.*). Schultze's method: see *Artificial respiration*.

Schund (*G.*). Refuse, offal, excrement; — **grube**, cess pool.

Schuppe (*G.*) Scale, supraoccipital bone. In composition **Schuppen**, as, — **artig**, scaly, squamous; — **aussatz**, leprosy; — **ausschlag**, squamous skin disease; — **bein**, squamous portion of temporal bone; — **bildung**, exfoliation; — **flechte**, psoriasis; — **förmig**, squamous; — **grind**, psoriasis nummularis; — **krankheit**, lepra; — **naht**, squamo parietal suture; — **rand**, margo-spheno-temporalis; — **theil**, squamous portion.

Schuppig (*G.*). Scaly, imbricated.

Schusskanal (*G.*) Track of a gunshot wound.

Schussverletzung (*G.*). Gunshot injury.

Schusswunde (*G.*) Gunshot wound.

Schusterkrampf (*G.*) Name applied to tetany in Germany under the mistaken notion that it is an occupation neurosis.

Schusterschleimbeutel (*G.*). Bursa suprapatellaris intramuscularis accidentalis.

Schusterschwiele (*G.*). Shoemakers' callus over the patella.

Schutzblattern (*G.*). Cow-pox.

Schutzbogen (*G.*). Areulus.

Schutzbrillen (*G.*). Protective spectacles.

Schutzimpfstoffe (*G.*). Attenuated virus.

Schutzimpfung (*G.*). Preventive inoculation or vaccination.

Schutzkraft (*G.*). Protective power.

Schutzmauke (*G.*). Horse-pox.

Schutzmittel (*G.*). A preventive, a prophylactic. **S. des Augapfels**, tutamina oculi.

Schutzpocken (*G.*). Cowpox; — **impfung**, vaccination; — **stoff**, vaccine.

Schutzscheide (*G.*). Protective sheath.

Schutztaffet (*G.*). Protective silk.

Schutzverband (*G.*). Protective dressing.

Schwach (*G.*). Weak, feeble, debilitated; — **nervig**, nervous, neurasthenic; — **schlagend**, formicating; — **sichtigkeit**, amblyopia; — **sinn**, feeble-mindedness.

Schwäche (*G.*). Debility; **Schwächend**, debilitating; **Schwächlich**, weakly, feeble, sickly.

Schwächungsmittel (*G.*). A depressant.

Schwämmchen (*G.*). Stomatitis aphthosa.

Schwängern (*G.*). To impregnate; **Schwängerung**, impregnation.

Schwären (*G.*). To ulcerate, fester.

Schwärzliche Grube (*G.*). Foramen cæcum anticum.

Schwalbenkraut (*G.*). Chelidonium.

Schwalbennest (*F.*). Nidus hirundinis.

Schwamm (*G.*). Sponge, fungus, mushroom, spongy growth; — **artig**, fungous, spougy; — **geschwulst**, fungous tumor; — **geschwür**, fungous ulcer; — **gewächs**, fungous growth; — **körper**, corpus spongiosum; — **körper der Ruthe**, corpora cavernosa penis; — **träger**, sponge-holder.

Schwammig, er, e, es (*G.*). Fungous, spongy; **S. Knochensubstanz** or **S. Substanz**, substantia spongiosa.

Schwanger (*G.*). Pregnant; — **bar**, capable of impregnation.

Schwangerschaft (*G.*). Pregnancy. In composition, **Schwangerschafts**, as, — **dauer**, duration of pregnancy; — **lehre**, doctrine of pregnancy; — **narbe**, white lines on abdomen after pregnancy; — **niere**, congested kidney in albuminuria of pregnancy; — **streifen**, abdominal striæ after pregnancy; — **unterbrechung**, interruption of pregnancy; — **wahn**, insanity during pregnancy, puerperal insanity; — **zeichen**, sign of pregnancy; — **zeit**, period of pregnancy.

Schwanken (*G.*). To be undetermined, to fluctuate.

Schwankende Rippen (*G.*). Floating ribs.

Schwann, sheath of. Neurilemma.

Schwann, white substance of. Medullary sheath of nerve-fibre.

Schwanz (*G.*). Tail, cauda; — **artige Anhänge**, caudate process; — **bein**, coccyx; — **darm**, prolongation of intestinal tract, extending into the tail of the embryo; — **falte**, caudal fold of amnion; — **fortsatz**, caudal appendix; — **kern**, caudate nucleus; **S. des Nebenhodens**, tail of epididymis; — **scheide**, portion of amnion covering caudal end of body of the embryo; — **theil**, caudal part; — **wirbelnerv**, coccygeal nerve.

Schwappelbauch (*G.*). Physconia.

Schwappen (*G.*). Fluctuation.

Schwarte (*G.*). Literally, rind, bark. It is usually applied to dense layers of newly-formed connective tissue on surfaces such as the pleura, etc.

Schwarz, er, e, es (*G.*). Black; **S. Andorn**, *Ballota nigra*, L.; **S. Blattern**, petechial smallpox; **S. Krankheit**, melæna; **S. Nieswurz**, black hellebore; **S. Pech**, black pitch; **S. Pfeffer**, black pepper; **S. Pocke** or **S. Pustel**, malignant pustule, anthrax; **S. Ruhr**, melæna; **S. Schlangenwurzel**, cimicifuga; **S. Senf**, black mustard; **S. Staar**, amaurosis; **S. Sucht**, black leprosy; **S. Wasser**, black mercurial lotion. In composition **Schwarz**, as in, — **erle**, *Rhamnus frangula*, L.; — **fleck**, melasma; — **sucht**, melanismus; — **wurz**, comfrey-root; — **wurzel**, viper's grass.

Schwebe (*G.*). Sling, suspensory; — **gurt**, abdominal bandage.

Schwefel (*G.*). Sulphur; — **äther**,

sulphuric ether. — **alkohol**, carbon bisulphide; — **antimon**, antimony sulphide; — **bacterien**, sulphobacteria. — **bad**, sulphur-bath. — **blüthe** or — **blumen**, sublimed sulphur; — **calcium**, calcium sulphide; — **eisen**, ferrous sulphide. — **kohlenstoff**, carbon bisulphide; — **leber**, sulphuretted potassa; — **metall**, sulphide. — **milch**, precipitated sulphur; **räucherung**, sulphur fumigation; — **säure**, sulphuric acid. — **salbe**, sulphur ointment; — **wasserstoff**, sulphuretted hydrogen; — **wasserstoffsäure**, hydrogen sulphide.

Schwefelsauer, saurer, saure, saures (*G.*). Sulphate. **S. Ammonium**, ammonium sulphate; **S. Atropin**, atropine sulphate; **S. Chinidin**, quinidine sulphate. **S. Chinin**, quinine sulphate; **S. Cinchonidin**, cinchonidin sulphate; **S. Cinchonin**, cinchonine sulphate; **S. Eisenoxyd-Ammonium**, ammonio-ferric sulphate. **S. Eisenoxydul**, ferrous sulphate; **S. Kali**, potassium sulphate; **S. Kalk**, calcium sulphate; **S. Kupfer**, copper sulphate. **S. Kupferoxyd-Ammoniak**, ammoniated copper; **S. Magnesium**, magnesium sulphate. **S. Manganoxydul**, manganous sulphate; **S. Morphin**, morphine sulphate. **S. Natron**, sodium sulphate; **S. Quecksilbersulfat**, mercuric sulphate; **S. Salz**, sulphate; **S. Strychnin**, sulphate of strychnine; **S. Thonerde**, aluminium sulphate; **S. Zinkoxyd**, zinc sulphate.

Schwefelspiessglanz (*G.*). Antimony sulphide.

Schweflige Säure (*G.*). Sulphurous acid.

Schwefligsaurer Kalk (*G.*). Calcium sulphite.

Schwefligsaures Kali (*G.*). Potassium sulphite.

Schwefligsaures Magnesium (*G.*). Magnesium sulphite.

Schwefligsaures Natron (*G.*). Sodium sulphite.

Schwefligsaures Salz (*G.*). Sulphite.

Schweifkern (*G.*). Caudate nucleus.

Schweinebrot (*G.*). Cyclamen.

Schweineschmalz (*G.*). Lard.

Schweineseuche (*G.*). Swine plague; rothlauf.

Schweineseuche-Bacillus (*G.*). Bacillus of swine plague.

Schwein'furth's green. Copper arsenite. *see Table of antidotes.*

Schweinsblatter (*G.*). Swine-pox, varicella.

Schweinspocken (*G.*). Chicken pox.

Schweiss (*G.*). Sweat. — **absonderung**, perspiration; — **bad**, sweat bath; — **beförderND**, diaphoretic; — **bläschen** or — **blätterchen**, sudamina; — **canal**, sweat-canal; — **centrum**, sweat-centre; — **drüsen**, sweat-glands; — **fieber**, sweating fever, miliary fever; — **fleck**, lichen tropicus, summer rash; — **friesel**, miliary fever; — **gang**, sweat-canal; — **geruch**, odor of perspiration. — **grübchen**, pore of sweat-gland; — **kanal**, sweat-canal; — **loch**, pore of sweat gland; — **mangel**, anidrosis; — **mittel**, a sudorific; — **porus**, orifice of sweat-canal. — **seuche**, sweating sickness; — **sucht**, hyperidrosis; — **trank**, a sudorific draught; — **treibend**, sudoriferous, sudorific.

Schwelle (*G.*). Limen, threshold.

Schwellenwerth (*G.*). Amount of stimulus required to produce a sensation.

Schwellgewebe (*G.*). Erectile tissue.

Schwellkörper (*G.*). Corpora cavernosa; **S. der Harnröhre**, corpus spongiosum urethræ; **S. des Vorhofs**, bulb of vestibule.

Schwellnetz (*G.*). Erectile reticulated tissue.

Schwellung (*G.*). Swelling.

Schwemmcanal or **Schwemmsiel** (*G.*). Sewer.

Schwemmsielsystem (*G.*). System of sewerage.

Schwer (*G.*). Heavy, difficult, clumsy; — **athmig**, dyspnœic; — **beweglichkeit**, dyskinesia; — **geburt**, difficult labor. — **gefühl**, heavy feeling, bearing down. — **harnen**, dysuria; — **hören** or — **hörigkeit**, dulness of hearing, baryecoia; — **leibigkeit**, corpulence. — **müthig**, sad, melancholy. — **muth**, melancholia; — **punkt**, centre of gravity; — **schlingen**, dysphagia; — **sinn**, melancholy; — **sinnig**, melancholic, hypochondriacal; — **verdaulichkeit**, dyspepsia; — **züngigkeit**, baryglossia; — **züngler**, stammerer.

Schwererde (*G.*). Baryta.

Schwertförmig, er, e, es (*G.*). Ensiform; **S. Bein**, sternum.

Schwertfortsatz or **Schwertknorpel** (*G.*). Ensiform process.

Schwertlilie (*G.*). Iris.

Schwiele (*G.*). Callosity induration.

Schwielenartig or **Schwielig** (*G.*). Callous.

Schwiemel (*G.*). Giddiness, dizziness.

Schwimmmuskel (*G.*). Tibialis posticus.

Schwimmprobe (*G.*). Test as to whether an organ will float or sink in water.

Schwindel (*G.*). Dizziness, giddiness; — **mittel**, remedy against dizziness; — **sucht**, vertigo.

Schwindelig (*G.*). Giddy; **Schwindeln**, to be dizzy.

Schwinden (*G.*). To disappear, dwindle, shrink. In composition **Schwind**, as in, — **fieber**, hectic fever; — **flechten**, papulo-vesicular eruption on the horse; — **sucht**, phthisis; — **süchtig**, consumptive; — **süchtigkeit**, tendency to phthisis.

Schwingungshärchen (*G.*). Vibratile cilia.

Schwitz (*G.*). Sweat; — **bad**, sweat-bath; — **blätterchen**, sudamina; — **centrum**, sweat-centre; — **fieber**, miliary fever; — **mittel**, a sudorific; — **trank**, a sudorific drink

Schwitzen (*G.*). To perspire freely.

Schwürig (*G.*). Ulcerated.

Sciage (*F.*). A variety of massage in which a sawing motion is employed.

Scialagogo or **Sialagogo** (*I.*). Sialagogue.

Scialappa (*I.*). Jalap.

Scialorrea or **Sialorrea** (*I.*). Sialorrhœa.

Sciarappa (*I.*). Jalap.

Sciarpa (*I.*). Sling.

Sciasco'pia (*L.*). Skiascopy.

Sciat'ic. *L.* ischiadicus; *F.* sciatique; *I.* sciatico. Contraction from ischiatic; relating to the ischium or its region. **S. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria glutea inferior; *F.* artère ischiatique; *G.* untere Gesässschlagader; *I.* arteria ischiatica. Large branch of internal iliac emerging by great sacro-sciatic foramen and supplying muscles on back of pelvis. **S. foram'ina.** *L.* foramina ischiadica. Those formed by sacro-sciatic ligaments stretching across sciatic notches of pelvis. The **superior** or **great s. f.** is bounded by **great sciatic notch** in front, **great sacro-sciatic ligament** behind, and **lesser sacro-sciatic ligament** below. It transmits the pyriformis muscle and the gluteal, sciatic, and pudic vessels and nerves. The **inferior** or **lesser s. f.** is bounded by the lesser sciatic notch in front, the great sciatic ligament behind and below, and the lesser ligament above. It transmits the obturator internus muscle and the pudic vessels and nerves. When the spina accessoria ossis ischii occurs, a band passes from it to the long ilio-sacral ligament, thus forming a middle sciatic foramen (foramen ischiadicum medium). **S. nerve, great.** *L.* nervus ischiadicus magnus; *G.* grosser Hüftnerv. Large trunk resulting from union of lumbo-sacral cord with first three sacral nerves. It passes down back of thigh, supplying muscles there, and divides into external and internal popliteal nerves. **S. nerve, small.** *L.* nervus ischiadicus minor. Branch of sacral plexus distributed to skin of back of thigh and leg, buttocks, and perineum. **S. notches.** *L.* incisuræ ischiadicæ; *F.* échancrures sciatiques; *I.* incisure ischiatiche. Two in number, on posterior border of hip-bone. The **great s. n.** is between spine of ischium and posterior inferior iliac spine; the **lesser s. n.** is between that spine and tuberosity of ischium. **S. plex'us.** *L.* plexus ischiadicus; *G.* Hüftgeflecht. Upper part of sacral plexus, composed of lumbo-sacral cord and anterior branches of first two sacral and part of third and fourth sacral nerves. **S. re'gion,** region of hip. **S. spine,** spine of ischium. **S. veins,** have the same general course and distribution as the sciatic arteries; discharge into internal iliac vein.

Sciat'ica (*L., I.*). *F.* sciatique; *G.* Ischias. Neuralgia of sciatic nerve.

Sciatico (*I.*). Sciatic.

Sciatique (*F.*). 1. Sciatic. 2. Sciatica.

Scibale (*I.*). Scybala.

Scie (*F.*). Saw. **S. à chaine,** chain-saw.

Sciero'pia (*L.*) [*σκιερός, ὤψ*]. *F.* sciéropie. Dim vision, as if everything were in shadow.

Scilinguagnolo (*I.*). Tongue-tied.

Scilinguato, a (*I.*). A stutterer.

Scil'la (*L.*). Squill. **S. marit'ima,** L., *Urginea Scilla*, Stein.

Scil'laïn. *F.* scillaïne. A glucoside obtained by Jarmersted (1876) from squill.

Scille (*F.*). Squill.

Scil'lin. *F.* scilline; *I.* scillina. A crystalline principle obtained by Merck (1876) from squill.

Scillipic'rin. *F.* scillipicrine. An amorphous, bitter, poisonous principle obtained by Merck (1879) from squill.

Scil'litin. *F.* scillitine. *I.* scillitina. The bitter principle of squill.

Scillitox'in. *F.* scillitoxine. An amorphous, poisonous principle found by Merck (1876) in squill.

Scilloceph'alus (*L.*) [σκίλλα, + κεφαλή]. *I.* scilloccfalo. One having a pointed head.

Scinde boil: see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Scintilla'tion. *L.* scintillatio; *G.* Funkeln; *I.* scintillazione. A sparkling.

Sciocco (*I.*). Fool.

Sciringa (*I.*). Syringe. **Syringatura,** syringing.

Sciroppo or **Siroppo** (*I.*). Syrup.

Scirrencan'this (*L.*) [σκιρρώδης, + κάνθος]. Hard tumor of lachrymal gland.

Scirrhös (*G.*). Scirrhous.

Scirrho'ma (*L.*) [σκιρρώδης]. Scirrhous tumor. **S. caminario'rum,** epithelioma of scrotum; chimney-sweepers' cancer.

Scirrhophthalmie (*F.*). Scirrhophthalmia.

Scirrhosar'ca (*L.*) [σάρξ]. Scleroderma.

Scirrhose (*F.*). Cirrhosis.

Scirrho'sis (*L.*). Hardening, cirrhosis.

Scir'rhous. *L.* scirrhosus; *F.* squirrheux, euse; *I.* scirroso. Indurated; affected with, or resembling, scirrhus.

Scir'rhus (*L.*) [σκιρρώδης]. *F.* squirrhe; *G.* Faserkrebs; *I.* scirro. A firm, hard tumor; generally a firm fibrous carcinoma.

Scirrosi (*I.*). Cirrhosis.

Scis'sion (*F.*). *I.* scissione. Division, cleavage.

Scissipare (*F.*). *I.* scissiparo. Reproducing by segmentation.

Scissu'ra (*L.*). Cleft, fissure. **S. auris,** incisura auris. **S. longitudina'lis,** valley of cerebellum. **S. perpendicula'ris** [Gratiolet], sulcus centralis. **S. tra'gohelici'na,** incisura tragohelicina.

Scissura (*I.*). Cleft, fissure. **S. glenoidale** or **S. di Glaser,** Glenoidal fissure. **S. grande epatica,** transverse fissure of liver. **S. perpendicolare** [Gratiolet]. 1. Parieto-occipital fissure. 2. Central sulcus [Gratiolet]. **S. di Rolando,** Central sulcus. **S. di Silvio,** Sylvian fissure.

Scissure (*F.*). Fissure. **S. calcarine,** Calcarine fissure. **S. festonnée,** Dentate marginal sulcus. **S. de Glaser** (or **S. glénoïdale,** Glaserian fissure. **S. grande du foie,** transverse fissure of liver. **S. grande médiane du cervelet,** valley of cerebellum. **S. (grande) oblique,** Sylvian fissure [Gratiolet]. **S. des hippocampes,** calcarine fissure. **S. occipitale,** parieto-occipital fissure. **S. parallèle,** superior temporo-sphenoidal sulcus. **S. perpendiculaire.** 1. Parieto-occipital fissure. 2. Central sulcus [Gratiolet]. **S. perpendiculaire externe,** transverse occipital sulcus. **S. du petit hippocampe,** calcarine fissure. **S. de Rolando,** central sulcus. **S. de Santorini,** fissure of Santorini. **S. sous-frontale,** calloso-marginal sulcus. **S. de Sylvius,** Sylvian fissure.

Sc. L. A., abbv. for **Scapula lævaanterior** (*L.*), left scapulo-anterior position.

Sclarea (*I.*). Salvia.

Scle'ra (*L.*) [σκληρός]. Sclerotic coat. **S. tes'tis,** tunica albuginea testis.

Scle'ral. Relating to the sclera or sclerotic coat. **S. extrac'tion:** see *Modified linear extraction.*

Scleralkranz (*G.*). Circulus arteriosus nervi optici.

Scleralrinne (*G.*). Sulcus sclerae internus.

Scleralstaphylom (*G.*). Staphyloma of sclerotic.

Scleralwulst (*G.*). A slight bulging inward of the sclera on inner wall of Schlemm's canal.

Sclerecta'sia (*L.*) [σκληρός, ἔκτασις]. *F.* sclérectasie; *I.* sclerectasia. Scleral staphyloma.

Sclerec'tomy [-τομή]. *L.* sclerectomia; *F.* sclerectomie; *I.* sclerectomia. An incision into the sclerotic.

Sclere'ma (*L.*) [σκλήρυμα]. *F.* sclereme; *I.* sclerema. Scleroderma. **S. neonato'rum.** *G.* Sclerem der Neugeborenen. Occurs a few days after birth, commencing usually on the lower extremities, and characterized by œdema, discoloration, hardness, and coldness of the skin.

Sclerencepha'lia (*L.*) [-γκέφαλος]. Cerebral sclerosis.

Sclerery'thrin [ἐρυθρός]. *F.* sclérérythrine. The red coloring matter of ergot.

Scleri'asis (*L.*) [σκλήρυσις]. *F.* sclériase; *I.* scleriasi. A hardening, scleroderma.

Scleri'tis. Sclerotitis.

Sclerocatarac'ta (*L.*) [καταράκτης]. Hard cataract.

Sclerochoroidi'tis. *F.* scléro-choroïdite; *I.* sclero-coroideite. Inflammation of the sclerotic and choroid.

Sclerocrys'tallin. *F.* sclérocristalline. A crystalline, medicinally inert principle isolated by Dragendorff from ergot.

Sclérodactylie (*F.*). Disease of the fingers and toes, characterized by coldness, discoloration, thickening, and rigidity of the skin.

Scleroder'ma (*L.*) [*σκληρός, δέρμα*]. *F.* sclérodermie; *G.* Hautsclerem. A chronic, non-inflammatory affection of the skin, characterized by diffuse or circumscribed, pigmented, rigid, hard and contracted condition of the integument. **S. circumscrip'tum,** morphœa. **S. neonato'rum,** sclerema neonatorum

Sclérodermie en plaques (*I.*). Morphœa.

Scleroftalmia (*I.*). Sclerophthalmia.

Scleroïri'tis [*σκληρός*, iris]. Inflammation of sclerotic and iris.

Sclero'ma (*L.*) [*σκληρόω*]. *F.* sclérome. Induration.

Sclerome'ninx (*L.*) [*μήνιγξ*]. Dura mater.

Scleromer (*G.*). That part of a metamere derived from a protovertebra.

Scleromu'cin. *F.* scléromucine. A tasteless, inodorous, gummy, nitrogenous substance found in ergot, said to possess ecbolic properties.

Scleronyx'is (*L.*). Scleroticonyxis.

Scleropath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. *F.* scléropathie; *I.* scleropatia. Scleroma.

Sclerophthal'mià (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. *F.* sclérophthalmie; *I.* sclerottalmia. Granular lids.

Sclerophthal'mus (*L.*). Scleral staphyloma.

Sclérose (*F.*). Sclerosis. **S. en plaques,** insular sclerosis. **S. latérale amyotrophique,** sclerosis of lateral columns of spinal cord, producing muscular atrophy.

Sclerosi (*I.*). 1. Sclerosis. 2. Ciliary blepharitis. **S. a placche,** insular sclerosis.

Sclero'sing. In process of sclerotic degeneration.

Sclerosirt (*G.*). Sclerosed.

Sclerosirung (*G.*). Hardening.

Sclero'sis (*L.*) [*σκληρός*]. *F.* sclérose; *G.* Sclerose; *I.* sclerosi. Induration of tissues by formation of connective tissue. When it affects the spinal cord, it may be confined to one tract or locality, as to the lateral columns, producing muscular atrophy, in which case it is called amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; or to posterior columns, as in locomotor ataxy; or it may be scattered in patches throughout the cord, when it is called insular or disseminated sclerosis.

Scle'ro-skel'eton. Bones developed in connection with tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses.

Sclerosteno'sis (*L.*) [*στένωσις*]. *F.* sclérosténose; *I.* sclerostenosi. Induration with contraction; scleroderma.

Sclerosto'ma syn'gamus, Dies. *Syngamus trachealis,* Siebold.

Sclerosto'mum duodena'le (*L.*). *Ankylostomum duodenale.*

Sclero'tal [*σκληρός*]. Owen's name for the element that forms the sclerotic coat of the eye, osseous or cartilaginous in some vertebrates.

Scler'othrix (*L.*) [*θρίξ*]. Metschnikoff's name for the tubercle bacillus.

Sclerot'ic [*σκληρός*]. *L.* scleroticus; *F.* sclérotical, ale; *G.* sklerotisch; *I.* sclerotico, a. Hard, tough; often used substantively for the following: **S. coat.** *L.* tunica albuginea oculi; *F.* sclérotique; *G.* Sklera; *I.* sclerotica. The outer tunic of the eye, a strong, white investment composed of interwoven bundles of connective tissue.

Sclerot'ic ac'id. Sclerotinic acid.

Sclerot'ica (*L., I.*). Sclerotic coat.

Sclerot'ico - choroidi'tis. *F.* sclérochoroïdite; *I.* sclero-coroideite. Conjoint inflammation of the sclerotic and choroid, generally at the posterior pole of the eye, **S.-c., poste'rior;** when near the anterior part of the eye, it is called **S.-c., ante'rior.**

Scleroticonyx'is (*L.*) [*σκληρός, νύσσω*]. *F.* scléroticonyxis; *I.* scleroticonissi. Puncture of the sclerotic, as in the operation for cataract by couching.

Sclerotin'ic ac'id. *F.* acide sclérotinique. An unerystallizable, weak acid principle, soluble in water, obtained by Dragendorff from ergot; used hypodermically as an ecbolic.

Sclérotique (*F.*). Sclerotic coat.

Sclerotisecto'mia (*L., I.*) [*ἐκτέμνω*]. *F.* scléroticectomie. Cutting out a piece of the sclerotic.

Scleroti'tis [*σκληρός*]. *F.* sclérotite; *I.* sclerotite or sclerotitide. Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Sclero'tium Cla'vus, DC. Ergot.

Scler'otome. 1. The skeletal portion of a somatome. 2. Knife used in making a sclerotomy.

Sclerot'omy [$\tau o\mu\eta$]. *F.* sclérotomie; *I.* sclerotomia. The operation of making a section of the sclerotic just behind the cornea, used principally against glaucoma.

Sclerotonyx'is (*L.*) [$\nu\upsilon\sigma\sigma\omega$]. Scleroticonyxis.

Sclérotrichie (*F.*). Dry, harsh condition of the hair.

Sclerottalmia (*I.*). Sclerophthalmia.

Scleroxan'thin. *F.* scleroxanthine. A crystalline, medicinally inert principle found by Dragendorff in ergot.

Sclerymeni'tis [$\upsilon\mu\eta\nu$]. Sclerotitis.

Sclerys'mus (*L.*). *F.* sclérisme. Sclerosis.

Scoiatura (*I.*). A scratch.

Scoke. Poke-root. *Phytolacca decandra*, L.

Scolagione, Scolamento, or **Scolazione** (*I.*). Gonorrhœa.

Scolatoio (*I.*). Sewer.

Sc. L. P., abbv. for **Scapula læva-posterior** (*L.*), left scapula-posterior position.

Scoleci'asis (*L.*) [$\sigma\kappa\omega\lambda\eta\xi$]. *F.* scoléciasis; *I.* scolecciasi. Helminthiasis.

Sco'lecoid [$\sigma\kappa\omega\lambda\eta\xi$, $\epsilon\iota\delta o\varsigma$]. Vermiform.

Sco'lex (*L.*), pl. **Scol'ices** [$\sigma\kappa\omega\lambda\eta\xi$]. *I.* scolice. The encysted embryo of a tænia, a hydatid; these formed the old class of cystic worms.

Scolio'ma (*L.*) [$\sigma\kappa o\lambda\iota\omega\mu a$]. Curvature of the spine.

Scoliose (*F.*). Scoliosis. **S. myopathique,** form supposed to be due to unequal action of spinal muscles. **S. ostéopathique,** form due to disease of the spine. **S. statique,** form due to inequality in length of legs.

Scoliosiom'etry [$\sigma\kappa o\lambda\iota\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho o\nu$]. Measurement of curvature, especially of curvature of the spine.

Scolio'sis (*L.*) [$\sigma\kappa o\lambda\iota\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$]. *F.* scoliose; *G.* Skoliosis; *I.* scoliosi. Curvature, especially lateral deviation of the vertebral column.

Scoliot'ic. *L.* scolioticus; *F.* scoliotique; *G.* skoliotisch. Pertaining or due to scoliosis. **S. pel'vis,** a pelvis in which the oblique diameter is diminished.

Scollamento (*I.*). Separation.

Scolo (*I.*). A flux; gonorrhœa. **S. cronico,** gleet. **S. mestruale,** menstruation.

Scolopen'drium officina'le, Smith. *F.* scolopendre; *I.* scolopendrio. Hart's-tongue, a fern indigenous in Europe and America; the leaves have been used as deobstruent, astringent, and demulcent.

Scolopomacherio (*I.*). Blunt-pointed bistoury.

Scolorazione or **Scoloramento** (*I.*). Decoloration, pallor.

Sconciatura (*I.*). Abortion, miscarriage.

Scoop [*Dutch*, schop]. *F.* curette; *I.* cucchiaio. A spoon-shaped instrument used for the extraction of foreign bodies or in the removal of cataract.

Scoparia (*L.*). Broom.

Scopa'rii cacu'mina (*L.*). Broom-tops.

Sco'parin. $C_{21}H_{22}O_{10}$. *F.* scoparine; *I.* scoparina. A crystallizable neutral principle obtained from broom-tops; supposed to be the diuretic principle.

Scopa'rius (*L.*). Broom.

Scopo'lia japon'ica, Max. Said to be the botanical source of Japanese belladonna.

Scop'oline. An alkaloid obtained from Japanese belladonna—*Scopolia japonica*; an energetic mydriatic.

Scorbut (*F.*). Scurvy. **S. des alpes** or **S. apennin,** pellagra. **S. de terre,** purpura hæmorrhagica.

Scorbut (*G.*). Scurvy; — **geschwür,** ulcer from scurvy.

Scorbu'tic. *L.* scorbuticus; *F.* scorbutique; *G.* skorbutisch; *I.* scorbutico. Pertaining or due to scurvy. **S. fe'ver,** scurvy.

Scorbu'tus (*L.*). *I.* scorbuto. Scurvy. **S. alpi'nus,** pellagra.

Scordine'ma or **Scordinis'mus** (*L.*) [$\sigma\kappa\omega\rho\delta\iota\sigma\mu a\iota\nu\omega$]. Pandiculation.

Scordion (*F.*). *Teucrium scordium*, L.

Scorodos'ma fœt'idum, Bunge. *Ferula Scorodosma*, Benth. and Hook.

Scorticatura (*I.*). Scratch, abrasion, slight cut, excoriation.

Scorza (*I.*). Bark; see *Corteccia*. **S. di melagrana,** pomegranate-rind.

Scorzonera (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* scorzonère. A genus of *Compositæ*. **S. hu'milis,** L., a European plant, the root of which is

thought to be stimulant and diaphoretic. **S. hispan'ica**, L., viper's grass; the roots are esculent.

Scossa (*I.*). A jar, a blow; succussion, shock.

Scotas'ma (*L.*) [*σκοτάζω*]. Scotoma.

Scotch pine. *Pinus sylvestris*, L.

Scotodin'ia (*L., I.*) [*σκότος, ὀδύνη*]. *F.* scotodinie. Scotosis.

Scoto'ma, pl. **ata** (*L.*) [*σκοτόω*]. *F.* scotome. A dark spot in the field of vision. **Ring s.**, when the scotoma is more or less in the shape of a ring, the centre being clear.

Scotomia (*I.*). Vertigo.

Scotoscopie (*F.*). Examination of the eye with reference to shadows or obscurations on the background.

Scoto'sis (*L.*) [*σκότος*]. Formation of scotoma.

Scottamento or **Scottatura** (*I.*). Burn.

Scour'ing rush. *Equisetum hyemale*, L.

Scoutetten's meth'od. Oval amputation.

Screpolatura (*I.*). Fissure, chap.

Screw-bean. Mesquite, *Prosopsis pubescens*, Benth.

Screw-driver teeth. A peculiar formation of the teeth seen in children suffering from hereditary syphilis.

Screw-joint. Cochlearthrosis.

Screziatura (*I.*). Spotting, tattooing.

Scriv'eners' cramp or **Scriv'eners' pal'sy.** *F.* crampe des écrivains; *G.* Schreibekrampf; *I.* crampo degli scrivani. Writers' cramp.

Scrobic'ulus cor'dis (*L.*). *F.* scrobicule du cœur; *I.* scrobicolo del cuore. Infrasternal depression; pit of the stomach.

Scrofola (*I.*). Scrofula. **S. mesenterica**, tabes mesenterica.

Scrof'ula (*L.*). *F.* scrofule; *G.* Scrofulose; *I.* scrofola. 1. A constitutional condition which favors the development of tuberculosis; usually inherited, but may be acquired. 2. Tuberculous glandular affections.

Scrof'ula-plant. Figwort.

Scrofulaire (*F.*). *I.* scrofularia. Figwort.

Scrof'ula-root. *Erythronium Americanum*, Smith.

Scrofule (*F.*). Scrofula.

Scrofuleux, euse (*F.*). Scrofulous.

Scrofulide bottonosa (*I.*). Strophulus.

Scrofulide érythémateuse (*F.*). Lupus erythematosus.

Scrofulide tubercolosa (*I.*). Lupus.

Scrofulide tuberculeuse (*F.*). Lupus.

Scrofulisme (*F.*). *I.* scrofolismo. Condition of being scrofulous.

Scrof'uloderm [scrofula, *δέρμα*]. Cutaneous affections with degenerative changes in the skin and lymphatic ganglia, and other evidences of bad nutrition. **S., large pus'tular**, an eruption of large roundish, flat pustules with deep red or violaceous areolæ; beneath the lesions are shallow scrofulous ulcers. **S., small pus'tular**, consists of yellowish pustules from the size of a pin-head to that of a split pea, having a firm base; generally seen on the hands and forearms; grayish-tinted crusts succeed, which, falling, leave punched-out scars. **S., ul'cerative**, mycosis fungoides.

Scrofuloder'ma (*L.*). Scrofuloderm. **S. gummo'sum**, gummy scrofuloderm. **S. papulo'sum**, papular scrofuloderm.

Scrofulome (*F.*). Scrofulous tumor.

Scrofulo'sis (*L.*). *F.* scrofulose; *G.* Scrofulose; *I.* scrofolosi. The production of scrofula.

Scrof'ulous. *L.* scrofulosus; *F.* scrofuleux, euse; *G.* scrophulös; *I.* scrofoloso. Affected with, or pertaining to, scrofula.

Scrophelkrankheit (*G.*). Scrofulous disease.

Scroph'ula molucca'na (*L.*). Yaws.

Scrophulaire (*F.*). Figwort.

Scrophula'ria marylan'dica, L. *Scrophularia nodosa*, L.

Scrophula'ria nodo'sa, L. Figwort, a European herb, naturalized in America; the root and flowering top are official in the Cod.

Scrophulelco'sis (*L.*) [*ἕλκωσις*]. Scrofulous ulceration.

Scrophuloder'ma (*L.*). Scrofuloderm.

Scrophulös (*G.*). Scrofulous.

Scrophulonych'ia (*L.*) [*ὄνυξ*]. A scrofulous affection of the finger-nail.

Scrophulophy'ma (*L.*) [*φῦμα*]. *F.* scrofule sous-cutanée; *G.* Zellgewebsscrophel. Scrofulous cutaneous tumors.

Scrophulo'sis (*L.*). Scrofulosis.

Scro'tal. *F.* scrotal, ale; *I.* scrotale. Pertaining to the scrotum. **S. ar'teries.**

L. arteriæ scrotales. Those supplying scrotum. **Anterior s. a-s.** are from inferior external pudic arteries, **posterior s. a-s.** from transverse perineal arteries. **S. her'nia.** *F.* hernie scrotale; *G.* Hodensackbruch; *I.* ernia scrotale. Inguinal hernia extending into the scrotum **S. nerve,** genital branch of genito-crural nerve.

Scroti'tis. Inflammation of the scrotum.

Scroto (*L.*). Scrotum.

Scro'tocele (*L.*) [scrotum, κήλη]. *F.* scrotocèle. Scrotal hernia.

Scro'tum (*L.*) *F.* bourses; *G.* Hodensack; *I.* scroto. Purse-like tegumentary envelope of the testes, situated below the hypogastric region of the abdomen, between the thighs.

Scru'ple. *L.* scrupulum; *F.* scrupule; *I.* scrupolo. Twenty grains troy, 1.295 gramme; represented by the sign ℈.

Sculte'tus, ban'dage of. A many-tailed bandage composed of overlapping strips.

Scuotimento (*I.*) Concussion, blow.

Scurf [A. S. scorfa]. Exfoliated epidermis in small scales.

Scurf'skin. Scarf skin.

Scurf'y. Producing scurf, furfuraceous.

Scur'vy. *L.* scorbutus; *F.*, *G.* Scorbut; *I.* scorbuto. A disease characterized by anæmia, general depression, hæmorrhage from mucous surfaces, a purpuric eruption, and inflammation of the gums with loosening of the teeth.

Scur'vy-grass. *L.* herba cochleariæ; *F.* cochlearia; *G.* Löffelkraut; *I.* coclearia. The herb *Cochlearia officinalis*, L.; stimulant, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

Scutella'ria (*L.*, *I.*) [*L.* scutella]. *F.* scutellaire; *G.* Helmkraut. 1. Skullcap, hoodwort, madweed; the tops of *Scutellaria lateriflora*, L.; sometimes used as a nervine. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*. **S. galericula'ta,** L. European skullcap. **S. lateriflo'ra,** L. mad dog skullcap; a common North American perennial herb; see *Scutellaria*.

Scutel'larine. *I.* scutellarina. Name given to the product obtained by mixing a concentrated tincture of scutellaria with water and precipitating by alum.

Scutic'ula digito'rum ma'nus (*L.*). Phalanges of fingers.

Scu'tiform. *L.* scutiformis; *F.*, *I.* scutiforme. Shield-shaped.

Scut'ter. Diarrhœa.

Scu'tum (*L.*) Shield, thyroid cartilage. **S. cor'dis,** sternum. **S. ge'nu,** patella. **S. pec'toris,** thorax. **S. thora'cis,** scapula. **S. tympan'icum,** tympanic scute.

Scyb'ala (*L.*) [σκύβαλον]. *F.* scybale; *I.* scibale. Dry, hard balls of excrement.

Scy'phus (*L.*) [σκύφος]. A depression in anterior part of convex surface of cerebral hemispheres, caused by secondary sulci radiating from the fronto-marginal sulcus [Huschke]. **S. Vieussen'ii.** *L.* infundibulum cochleæ. The funnel-shaped space formed artificially by breaking in the cupola of the cochlea and removing the lamina modioli.

Scyth'ian disease'. *L.* morbus feminarum; *F.* maladie des Scythes. Disease supposed to be not infrequent in the Caucasus, but found occasionally elsewhere, characterized by atrophy of the testicles and penis, with loss of virility, coming on in adult life, and followed by mental abnormity, leading to assumption of the dress and habits of women.

Scyti'tis [σκύτος]. Dermatitis.

Scytoblaste'ma (*L.*) [βλάστημα]. Rudimentary skin; first stage of skin formation.

Scytoblaste'sis (*L.*) [βλάστησις]. Development of the skin.

Scytomorpho'sis (*L.*) [μόρφωσις]. Abnormal formation of skin.

S. D. A., abbv. for **Sacro-dextra anterior** (*L.*), right sacro-anterior position of the fœtus in labor.

S. D. P., abbv. for **Sacro-dextra posterior** (*L.*), right sacro-posterior position of the fœtus in labor.

Sea-ash. Southern prickly ash, *Xanthoxylum caroliniannum*, Lam.

Sea-bur'dock. Clotbur. *Xanthium strumarium*, L.

Sea-girdles. *Laminaria digitata.*

Sea-grape. *Salsola kali*, L.

Sea-hol'ly. *Eryngium maritimum.*

Sea-lav'ender. *Statice Limonium*, L.

Sea-salt. *F.* sel marin. Sodium chloride.

Sea-sedge. *Acorus Calamus* L.

Sea-sickness. *L.* nausea marina; *F.* mal de mer, *G.* Seekrankheit; *I.* male di mare. A peculiar indisposition characterized by giddiness, nausea, vomiting, and depression; produced by the motion of a vessel on the waves.

Sea'side bal'sam. *Croton Balsamiferum*, L.

Seaside grape. *Coccoloba uvifera*, L.

Sea-tangle. *Laminaria digitata*, L.

Sea-wrack. *Fucus vesiculosus*, L.

Sear'cy Springs. Sulphuretted, chalybeate waters, Searcy, White Co., Arkansas.

Sea'soning fe'ver. The fever to which newcomers in tropical regions are liable, especially a mild form of yellow fever.

Seba'ceous. *L.* sebaceus; *F.* sébacé, ée; *G.* talgartig; *I.* sebaceo. Resembling or furnishing sebum. **S. glands.** *L.* glandulæ sebaceæ; *F.* glandes sébacées; *G.* Talgdrüsen; *I.* glandole sebacee. Small glands consisting of a number of small acini and a short duct, connected with the hair-follicles. **S. secre'tion,** the fatty matter (sebum) as excreted from the sebaceous glands, containing gland-cells, fat-granules, and crystals of cholesterin. **S. tu'mor,** lipoma.

Sébacine (*F.*). *I.* sebacina. 1. The fatty substance derived from the fruit of *Myristica sebifera*, L. 2. Sebum.

Sébacique (*F.*). Pertaining to, or derived from, sebum.

Sebif'erous glands. Sebaceous glands.

Sébifique (*F.*). Sebaceous.

Sebip'arous [sebum, parere]. Producing sebum. **S. glands,** sebaceous glands.

Sébolithe (*F.*). *I.* sebolito. A calcareous secretion in a sebaceous gland.

Seborrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. *F.* séborrhagie; *I.* seborragia. Seborrhœa.

Seborrhœ'a (*L.*) [sebum, *ῥέω*]. *F.* séborrhée; *G.* Schmeerfluss; *I.* seborrea. A functional disease of the sebaceous glands, with increase in amount and change in quality of the secretion, producing an oily coating or fatty scales on the skin. **S. cap'itis,** form generally seen in children, confined to the head; appears as dry scales which become crusts; frequently seen as a continuation of the vernix caseosa condition of infants. **S. congesti'va,** lupus erythematosus. **S. cor'poris,** form characterized by a superficial eruption of salmon-colored oval or roundish discs on the trunk, varying in size from that of a split pea upward, covered with furfuraceous scales, and occasionally forming ringed patches; accompanied by pruritus, and lasts from two weeks to two months. **S. furfura'cea,** pityriasis capitis. **S. genita'lium,** in the male is situated in the sulcus behind the corona glandis; in the female, about the clitoris and vestibule. **S. na'si,** affects end of nose and adjoining skin, forming yellowish or brownish crusts. **S. oleo'sa,** form characterized by an excessive oily secretion. **S. sic'ca,** the dry, scaly form. **S. squamo'sa,** *S. sicca.* **S. tabescen'tium,** characterized by very small scales, appearing over a large part of the body.

Se'bum (*L.*). *F.* sébum. Fat; sevum; the secretion of the sebaceous glands. **S. cuta'neum.** *G.* Hautschmiere. Fatty secretion of the sebaceous glands, consisting of fat mixed with desquamated epithelium. **S. caca'o,** oil of theobroma. **S. ovil'le** [P. G.], mutton-suet. **S. palpebra'le,** secretion of Meibomian glands. **S. preputia'le,** smegma.

Sebumpfropf (*G.*). Sebaceous plug.

Sec. art., abbv. for **Secun'dum ar'tem** (*L.*), according to art.

Sec, Sèche (*F.*). *I.* secco, a. Dry.

Seca'le (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ.* **S. cerea'le,** common rye; extensively cultivated for its nutritious grain and for the production of whiskey. **S. clava'tum** or **S. cornu'tum,** ergot.

Sec'aline. Trimethylamine.

Sécateur (*F.*). 1. A scissor-shaped instrument used in cutting bone; osteotome. 2. Carnassial tooth.

Secer'nent [*L.* secernere]. Secreting; having the power of secreting.

Secer'ning. Secreting.

Secerniren (*G.*). To separate, secrete.

Sechswochenfrau (*G.*). Nurse to a lying-in woman.

Sechswöchnerin (*G.*). A lying-in woman.

Seciren (*G.*). To dissect.

Secirsaal (*G.*). Dissecting-room.

Second adducteur superficiel (*F.*). Adductor longus [Cruveilhier].

Sec'ond inten'tion. *F.* seconde intention; *I.* seconda intenzione: see *First intention.*

Second radial externe (*F.*). Extensor carpi radialis brevior.

Seconda or **Secondina** (*I.*). Secundines.

Secondamento (*I.*). Delivery.

Sec'ondary. *L.* secundarius; *F.* secondaire; *G.* sekundär; *I.* secondario. Succeeding to the first, subordinate. **S. cat'aract,** opacity of the capsule remaining after extraction of the lens. **S. fe'ver,** a fever recurring after that which marked the onset of the disease has ceased. **S. hæm'orrhage,** hæmorrhage occurring several days after a wound or operation. **S. sub'stance of Rol'lett,** accessory disk: see *Disks of muscle-fibre*. **S. syph'ilis:** see *Syphilis*.

Seconde enfance (*F.*). From the seventh year to puberty.

Secondines (*F.*). Secundines.

Secondo adduttore (*I.*). Adductor brevis.

Secondo radiale (*I.*). Extensor carpi radialis brevior.

Secousse (*F.*). Jar, shake. **S. musculaire,** a single contraction of a muscle-fibre.

Sécrément (*F.*). That which is peculiar in and proper to each secretion.

Sécrémentitiel, elle (*F.*). Pertaining to a secretion.

Sécrémentition (*F.*). *I.* secrementizione. Formation of sécrement.

Sécrémento-excrémentitiel (*F.*). Secreted, and then excreted either wholly or in part.

Sécrémento-récrémentitiel (*F.*). Secreted, and then reabsorbed.

Secre'ta (*L.*). The products of secretion.

Sécréteur (*F.*). Secretory.

Secre'ting. *F.* sécréteur; *G.* absondernd; *I.* secretorio. Performing the act of secretion. **S. frin'ges,** synovial fringes.

Secre'tion. *L.* secretio; *F.* sécrétion; *G.* Absonderung; *I.* secrezione. 1. The separation of a special substance from the blood, and setting it free on the epithelial surface of the ducts or tubes of the secreting organ. 2. The substance thus separated.

Secreto-mo'tory. Term applied to nerves which excite secretion.

Secret'ory. *F.* secretoire; *I.* secretorio. Pertaining to or having the power of, secretion.

Secretpfropf (*G.*). A plug of secretion.

Secrezione (*I.*). Secretion.

Sec'tio (*L.*). A cutting, section. **S. al'ta,** suprapubic lithotomy. **S. cadav'eris,** autopsy. **S. cæsa'rea,** Cæsarean section. **S. latera'lis,** lateral perineal lithotomy. **S. perinæa'lis,** perineal section.

Sec'tion. *L.* sectio; *G.* Schnitt; *I.* sezione. 1. Act of cutting, division. 2. Part cut off, a slice. 3. Drawing of the surface of a slice: see *Cæsarean section, Ribbon sections*.

Section (*G.*). Autopsy. In composition **Sections,** as in, **—protocol,** report describing the conditions found on making an autopsy; **—tisch,** post-mortem table.

Sec'tion-cut'ter. Microtome.

Sec'tor cerebella'ris (*L.*). Cerebellar sector.

Sec'tor for ca'vum na'so-pharynge'um (*L.*). Area in median plane of skull between lines drawn from hormion to basion and to staphylion [Lissauer].

Sec'undines. *L.* secundinæ; *F.* secondines; *I.* secondina. After-birth, placenta, cord, and membranes, expelled from uterus after birth of a child.

Secun'dum ar'tem (*L.*). According to art, in the proper way.

Secun'dum par tuberculo'rum (*L.*). Optic thalami.

Sedano (*I.*). Celery.

Seda'tion [sedare]. *F.* sédation; *G.* Linderung; *I.* sedazione. Lessening action, the effect of a sedative.

Sed'ative. *F.* sédatif, ive. *G.* lindernd; *I.* sedativo. A remedy which reduces the sensibility and irritability of a part, and consequently its functional activity. **S. salt,** boracic acid.

Sede (*I.*). Seat, fundament, buttocks.

Sédentaire (*F.*). *I.* sedentario. The tuberosity of the ischium.

Sédillot's amputa'tion. Of middle or upper third of leg by lateral flaps, the outer flap being much the larger.

Sed'iment. *L.* sedimentum; *F.* sédiment; *G.* Satz; *I.* sedimento. That which falls to the bottom of a liquid.

Sed'litz or **Seidlitz.** Mineral springs in Bohemia, waters purgative, containing sulphates of soda and magnesia.

Sed'litz pow'der. Seidlitz powder.

Se'dum (*L.*). *F.* sedon. A genus of *Crassulaceæ*. **S. acre,** *L. I.* sedo bruciante. Stonecrop, a small, moss-like plant, native of Europe, cultivated in gardens; a

local irritant. **S. Tele'phium**, L. *I.* sedo telefio. Live-for-ever, garden orpine; European species naturalized in the U. S.; used as a vulnerary and as an astringent.

Seebad (*G.*). Sea-bath.

Seed. *L.* semen; *F.* semence; *G.* Samen; *I.* seme. In botany, the part of the fruit which contains the embryo or undeveloped plantlet, by means of which the higher plants are chiefly propagated: see also *Bauchee*, *Benne*, *Bonduc*, *Chia*, *Chaulmoogra*, *Colchicum*, *Croton*, etc. *seeds*.

Seed-lac. *F.* laque en grains; *G.* Körnerlack. The natural lac detached from the twigs on which it is found, and broken in small fragments.

Seekrankheit (*G.*). Sea-sickness.

Seele (*G.*). Soul, mind. In composition **Seelen**, as **—arzt**, alienist; **—blindheit**, soul-blindness; **—forscher**, psychologist; **—forschung**, psychology; **—heilkunde**, psychiatry; **—krankheit** or **—leiden**, psychopathy; **—lehre**, psychology; **—ruhe**, ataraxia; **—störungen**, psychoses; **—taubheit**, loss of intellectual perception of sound.

Seepferdefuss (*G.*). Hippocampus major.

Seerose (*G.*). Water-lily.

See'saw ecze'ma. Eczema alternating with some other disease.

Seescharbock (*G.*). Sea-scurvy.

Seescorbut (*G.*). Scurvy.

See'sel's pouch. A small evagination of the embryonic mouth-cavity, which appears close behind the evagination of the hypophysis.

Seetangmeissel (*G.*). Sea-tangle tent.

Sega (*I.*). Saw. **S. a catena**, chain-saw.

Segale (*I.*). Rye. **S. cornuta**, ergot.

Segel or **Segelventile** (*G.*). Segments of valves of heart.

Segelklappen (*G.*). Segments of the auriculo-ventricular valves.

Segeln (*G.*). Sturdy.

Seggiola (*I.*). Chair; gynæcological chair.

Seg'ment. *L.* segmentum; *I.* segmento. 1. A part cut out. A distinct portion; one of a series of homologous divisions. 2. A cell arising from the early division of the ovum. 3. One of the serial divisions of the mesoderm, a myotome. 4. Part of a limb between two joints: see also *Segments*.

Segment de Bandl (*F.*). Bandl's ring.

Segment de la trachée (*F.*). Cartilages of trachea.

Segmen'tal. *F.* segmentaire. Pertaining to segments or to segmentation. **S. ar'teries**, those distributed within the region where they originate. **S. duct**, the duct into which the segmental tubules empty; in sharks it divides during embryonic life into two canals, Müller's duct and the Wolffian duct; it is found only in anamniota; its homologies in amniota are unsettled. **S. or'gan**, an excretory epithelial tubule, with an internal opening into the body-cavity and an external opening on the surface of the body, or in vertebrates into a special longitudinal duct with an exterior orifice: typically, there are two tubules for each segment, the internal opening being in the segment in front of that in which the external opening is situated. Segmental organs are believed to be the primitive form of excretory apparatus from which the kidneys have been evolved. **S. tube**, segmental organ.

Segmenta'tion. *L.* segmentatio; *G.* Segmentirung, Furchungsprozess; *I.* segmentazione. Division into, or process of forming, segments. **S. cav'ity**, the space between the ectoderm and entoderm, formed during segmentation of the ovum, and subsequently filled by mesoderm. **S. nu'cleus.** *G.* Furchungskern. The nucleus formed by union of pronuclei in the ovum.

Segmentation complète (*F.*). Total segmentation.

Segmentation incomplète (*F.*). Partial segmentation.

Seg'ments. *L.* cuspides: *G.* Zipfel, Segel. The separate portions of the valves of the heart.

Sego or **Sevo** (*I.*). Suet.

Segocefalotomo (*I.*). Saw-forceps, an instrument for cephalotomy.

Segond, an'gles of. Those made by drawing lines from basion to principal points on median circumference of the skull; basilar angles.

Seg'regate [segrego]. To separate, to set apart, to disassociate.

Sehen (*G.*). Vision, to see. In composition **Seh**, as, **—act**, act of vision; **—apparat**, visual apparatus; **—axe**, visual axis, line of sight; **—becher**, the eyeball; **—centrum** [Munk], visual centre, psychooptic centre, region of the cerebral cortex

that appreciates visual stimuli, the outer convex part of the occipital lobe of the dog's brain. Ferrier includes also the angular gyrus. —ding, a visual object in contradistinction to an actual object. That which fills or limits a portion of visual space (Schraum), but not necessarily exactly like an actual object. It is a product of visual sensation; —fähigkeit, capability of seeing; —feld, field of vision; —hügel, optic thalamus. —hügelstiel, peduncle of optic thalamus. —hügelstrahlung, radiatiothalami optici. —kraft, power of vision. —kraftmesser, optometer. —loch, pupil, optic foramen; —lochhaut, pupillary membrane. —mal, object of vision, point of fixation; —messer, optometer; —organ, organ of vision. —proben, vision-tests; —prüfung, testing of vision; —punkt, point of fixation, visual point; —purpur, retinal purple. —richtungen or —richtungslinien: see *Lines of direction*; —roth, retinal purple, rhodopsin; —schärfe, acuteness of vision; —sphäre, scheentrum; —stiel, pedicle of optic vesicle; —störung, disturbance of vision; —stoff, visual purple; —strahl, line of sight; —strahlungen, optic radiations. —streifen, optic tracts; —substanz, hypothetical substance to which color perception is due. —vermögen, faculty of seeing, sight. —weite, size of field of vision; —weitmesser, optometer; —werkzeug, apparatus of vision; —winkel, visual angle. —zellen [W. Müller], the neuroepithelial layer of the retina, vision cells.

Sehne (*G.*) Tendon. In composition **Sehnen**, as, in —artig, tendinous; —balg, ganglion; —bein or —beinchen, sesamoid bone. —binde, fascia; —bogen, tendinous arch; —durchschneidung, tenotomy. —fäden, chordæ tendineæ. —fäule, sloughing of tendons; —flecken, macula albi (def. 2). —haube, epicranial aponeurosis. —haut, aponeurosis. —haut des Auges, sclerotic coat; —hüpfen, subsultus tendinum. —lehre, discourse on tendons. —messer, tenotome. —naht, suture of tendon. —phänomen, tendon reflex. —plastik, plastic operation on tendons. —raum, visual space. —raumaxe, axis of visual space; —reflex, tendon reflex. —ring, annulus fibrosus. —rollen, thickenings of capsule of metacarpophalangeal joints where the extensor tendons pass over them. —runzeln, crepitation of tendons. —scheide, synovial sheath of tendons; —scheidenentzündung, tenosynovitis. —schmiere, synovia. —schnitt, tenotomy; —spiegel, glistening appearance of an investing aponeurosis; —springen, twitching of tendons; —steifigkeit, stiffness of tendons. —streif, tendinous band. —verdickung, thickening of tendons.

Sehnerv (*G.*). Optic nerve. In composition **Sehnerven**, as, —hügel, papilla of optic nerve. —kern, optic thalamus; —kreuzung, optic commissure.

Sehnig (*G.*). Tendinous.

Seiche (*F.*). Cuttle-fish.

Seiche (*G.*). Urine. **Seichen**, to urinate.

Seidelbastrinde (*G.*). Mezereon.

Seid'litz pow'der. *F.* poudre de Sedlitz; *G.* Seidlitzpulver; *I.* polvere di Sedlitz. Compound effervescing powder.

Seife (*G.*). Soap. In composition **Seifen**, as, —artig, saponaceous; —balsam, opodeldoc; —baum, soap-tree; —cyst, cyst of the mamma containing saponified fat; —geschwulst, lipoma; —kraut, soap-wort; —pflaster, soap plaster; —rinde, bark of *Quillaja saponaria*; —spiritus, tincture of soap; —wurzel, soap-root; —zäpfchen, soap suppository.

Seigle (*F.*). Rye. S. ergoté, ergot.

Seigler Springs. Chalybeate waters, near Adam's Springs, Lake Co., California.

Seignette's salt. *G.* Seignettesalz. Potassium sodium tartrate.

Seiher (*G.*). Filter.

Seime (*F.*). Sand-crack.

Sein (*F.*). 1. Breast, mammary region. 2. The gravid uterus.

Seiri'asis (*L.*) [σειρίασις]. Siriasis.

Seis'mus (*L.*) [σεισμός]. A shaking, concussion.

Seite (*G.*). Side, flank. In composition **Seiten**, as, —ansicht, norma lateralis. —arme, 1. Brachia corporum quadrigeminum. 2. Superior peduncles: see *Peduncles of cerebellum*; —ast, lateral branch. —band, lateral ligament; —bauchlage, lateral abdominal position, Sims' position. —beckenknochen, hipbone; —bein, parietal bone. —bruch, hernia of the lung. —fortsatz, transverse process. —hebel, perineal depressor; —horn, lateral horn: see *Horns of spinal cord*, *Reticular process of spinal cord*, *Greater cornua of hyoid bone*; —kammern, lateral ventricles; —knorpel, lateral car-

tilages of nose; — **kopfweh**, hemicrania; — **krampf**, pleurodynia; — **lähmung**, hemiplegia; — **lage**, lateral position of the fœtus during labor; — **massen**, lateral masses; — **platte**, lateral plates of the mesoderm; — **rumpfmuskeln**, dorso-lateral mass; — **säulen**, lateral columns of spinal cord; — **schmerz**, pain in the side, pleurodynia; — **schnitt**, lateral incision for lithotomy; — **starrkrampf**, pleurothotonus; — **stechen**, stitch in the side, pleurodynia; — **steinschnitt**, lateral operation for lithotomy; — **stich**, pleuritis; — **tetanus**, pleurothotonus; — **theil**, lateral portion; — **theil des Hinterhauptbeines**, exoccipital bones; — **trapez** [Welcker], lateral trapezium, figure formed by lines drawn on side of skull connecting the frontal and parietal protuberances, orbital end of fronto-malar suture, and the apex of the mastoid process; — **ventrikel**, lateral ventricle; — **wand**, lateral wall; — **wandbein**, parietal bone; — **wandknorpel**, lateral cartilages of nose; — **wendungswinkel**, angle of lateral displacement; — **zungenpulsader**, ranine artery.

Seitenstrang (*G.*). Lateral column of medulla or spinal cord; — **kern**, nucleus funiculi lateralis; — **reste**, fibres of lateral column of spinal cord remaining after decussating crossed pyramidal tract and lateral cerebellar tract; — **sclerose**, lateral sclerosis; — **zone, vordere, gemischte**, name given by Flechsig to a portion of the anterior root-zone which becomes medullated later than the rest.

Seitliche Auslaüfer (*G.*). Recessus laterales.

Seitliche Erhabenheit (*G.*). Eminentia collateralis.

Seitliche Nasenarterie (*G.*). Lateral nasal artery.

Seitliches Feld (*G.*). Lateral area.

Seitwärtsverkrümmung (*G.*). Scoliosis; lateral curvature.

Sekret or **Sekretstoff** (*G.*). Secretion.

Sekretion (*G.*). Secretion. In composition **Sekretions**, as, — **gefäss**, secretory vessel; — **organ**, secretory organ; — **röhrchen**, secretory tube.

Sekretröhre (*G.*). That part of the tube of a compound gland believed to have a secretory function. It is lined with columnar epithelium, and separated from the acinus by an intercalary portion [Schaltstück].

Sektion (*G.*). Section. In composition **Sektions**, as, — **bericht**, report of autopsy; — **saal**, dissecting-room; — **tisch**, dissecting-table.

Sekundär (*G.*). Secondary; — **knötchen**, alveoli of cortical portion of lymphatic gland.

Sel (*F.*). Salt. **S. ammoniac**, ammonium chloride. **S. commun**, sodium chloride. **S. de cuisine**, table salt, sodium chloride. **S. digestif**, potassium chloride. **S. digestif de Vichy**, sodium bicarbonate. **S. d'Epsom**, magnesium sulphate. **S. d'Epsom de Lorraine**, crude sodium sulphate. **S. essentiel de lait**, sugar of milk. **S. de Glauber**, sodium sulphate. **S. de lait**, sugar of milk. **S. de nitre**, potassium nitrate. **S. d'oseille**, salt of sorrel. **S. de phosphore**, microcosmic salt. **S. de Saturne**, lead acetate. **S. secret de Glauber**, ammonium sulphate. **S. de Sedlitz**, magnesium sulphate. **S. de Seignette**, potassium sodium tartrate. **S. de soude**, sal soda. **S. de tartre**, salt of tartar. **S. végétal**, potassium tartrate. **S. volatil d'Angleterre**, ammonium carbonate. **S. volatil concret**, ammonium carbonate.

Selbstbefleckung (*G.*). Masturbation.

Selbstberäucherungsmanie (*G.*). Egotistical mania.

Selbstbeschändung (*G.*). Self-pollution; masturbation.

Selbstbewegung (*G.*). Automatism.

Selbstbewusstsein (*G.*). Self-consciousness.

Selbstentwicklung (*G.*). Evolution, spontaneous.

Selbsterzeugend (*G.*). Spontaneous.

Selbsterzeugung (*G.*). Spontaneous generation.

Selbstinfection (*G.*). Auto-infection.

Selbstmörder (*G.*). One who commits suicide.

Selbstmord (*G.*). Act of committing suicide.

Selbstschänder (*G.*). Masturbator.

Selbstschändung (*G.*). Masturbation.

Selbststeuerung des Herzens (*G.*). Automatic regulation of the heart.

Selbstverdauung (*G.*). Self-digestion, autopepsia.

Selbstverstümmelung (*G.*). Self-mutilation.

Selbstwendung (*G.*) Spontaneous evolution or version.

Sele'ne *L.* [σελήνη] *F.* selines. White spots on the nails.

Seleni'asis or **Selenias'mus** (*L.*) [σελήνη]. Moon disease, lunacy.

Selenoplex'ia (*L.*) [σελήνη]. So-called moon stroke.

Self-abuse'. Masturbation.

Self-heal. *Brunella vulgaris*, L.

Self-infec'tion. Infection of the entire body by absorption of a virus whose action had previously been local.

Self-lim'ited. Said of a disease which has a definite course and period of termination.

Seli'num (*L.*) *F.* séline. A genus of *Umbelliferæ*. **S. palus'tre**, L., marsh parsley, a European plant with a very acrid juice; the root has been used as a remedy for epilepsy.

Sel'la (*L.*). A saddle. **S. equi'na** or **S. sphenoida'lis**, sella turcica. **S. tur'cica**. *F.* selle turcique; *G.* Türkensattel. Pituitary fossa with bony processes surrounding it.

Selle *F.* Fæcal dejection; stool.

Selle turcique (*F.*). Sella turcica.

Sellerie (*G.*). Celery.

Selt'zer Min'eral Springs (formerly **Pea'body Springs**). Springdale, Boulder Co., Colorado.

Sem., abbr. for **Semen** (*L.*), seed.

Seme (*F.*). 1. Seed. 2. Semen. **S. di colchico**, colchicum-seed. **S. di cotogna**, quince seed, cydonium. **S. di giusquiamo**, hyoscyamus-seed. **S. di lino**, flaxseed. **S. di popone**, pumpkin-seed. **S. santo**, santonica. **S. di stramonio**, stramonium-seed.

Semecar'pus Anacar'dium, L. fil. Marking nut tree. Nat. Ord. *Anacardiaceæ*, native of India; yields the Oriental cashew-nut.

Semeiog'raphy [σημειογραφία] *L.* semeiographia. A treatise on symptoms.

Semeiol'ogy [σημειολογία] *L.*, *F.* semiologia; *F.* semiologie; *G.* Krankheitszeichenlehre. Doctrine of the signs and symptoms of diseases.

Semeio'sis (*L.*) [σημείωσις]. Observation of the signs of disease.

Semeiot'ic. Pertaining to, or giving a sign or symptom of, disease.

Semeiot'ics. *L.* semeiotica; *F.* sémiotique; *I.* semiotica. Doctrine of signs or symptoms.

Semelin'cident. Occurring but once.

Semelle (*F.*). A small thin wooden splint.

Se'men (*L.*). *F.* sperme; *G.* Samen; *I.* sperma. The composite product of the testes, Cowper's glands, the prostate gland, spermatic passages, and seminal vesicles; a viscid white fluid of peculiar odor containing spermatozoa; the active agent by which the ova of the female are impregnated.

Se'men (*L.*). Seed. **S. abelmos'chi**, musk-seed. **S. a'bri**, jequirity. **S. alexandri'num**, santonica. **S. amo'nii**, pimenta. **S. ani'si stella'ti**, star-anise-seed. **S. ani'si vulg'aris**, aniseed. **S. are'cæ**, areca-nut. **S. badia'ni**, illicium. **S. caca'o**, cacao. **S. cal'abar**, physostigma. **S. calcitrip'pæ**, larkspur-seed. **S. cardamo'mi mino'ris**, cardamom. **S. catapu'tiæ mino'ris**, the seeds of *Euphorbia lathyris*, L. **S. ci'næ** or **S. ci'næ Halepen'se**, santonica. **S. co'læ**, cola-nut. **S. col'chici** [P. G.], colchicum-seed. **S. consol'idæ**, larkspur-seed. **S. cydo'niæ**: see *Cydonium*. **S. eru'cæ**, white mustard. **S. fœnugræ'ci**, fenugreek. **S. Igna'tiæ**, ignatia. **S. lycopo'dii**, lycopodium. **S. myris'ticæ**, nutmeg. **S. nu'cis vom'icæ**, nux vomica. **S. papav'eris** [P. G.], poppy-seed. **S. pedicula'ris**, staphisagria. **S. quer'cus**, the acorns of *Quercus robur*. **S. quer'cus tos'tum**, acorn coffee. **S. rici'ni majo'ris**, purging nut. **S. sabadil'læ** [P. Dan.], cevadilla. **S. sanc'tum**, santonica. **S. sina'pis** [P. G.], black mustard. **S. sina'pis al'bæ** [P. Helv.], white mustard. **S. sina'pis ni'græ** [P. Belg.], black mustard. **S. stramo'nii** [P. Dan.], stramonium-seed. **S. strych'ni**, nux vomica. **S. theobroma'tis**, cacao. **S. tig'lii**, croton-seeds.

Semence (*F.*). 1. Seed. 2. Semen. **S. de coing**: see *Cydonium*. **S. de colchique**, colchicum-seed. **S. de croton**, croton seeds. **S. de jusquiame noire**, hyoscyamus seed. **S. de lin**, flaxseed. **S. de potiron**, pumpkin-seed. **S. de stramoine**, stramonium seed.

Semences chaudes majeures (*F.*). Anise, fennel, cumin and caraway fruits.

Semences chaudes mineures (*F.*). Celery, parsley, ammi and carrot fruits.

Semences froides majeures (*F.*). Cucumber, melon, pumpkin, and gourd seeds.

Semences froides mineures (*F.*). Lettuce, purslane, endive, and wild chicory seeds.

Sémencine or **Semen-contra** (*F.*). Santonica.

Semenza (*I.*), pl. **Semenze**. Seed.

Semibul'bus cor'poris spongio'sum (*L.*). Bulbus vestibuli.

Semi-canalic'ulus (*L.*). Sulcus.

Semicana'lis (*L.*). Deep and broad furrow, particularly in a bone. **S. hu'meri**, bicipital groove. **S. ner'vi vidia'ni**, groove which continues forward from the hiatus Fallopii on anterior surface of petrous portion of the temporal bone. **S. tenso'ris tym'pani**, canalis tensoris tympani. **S. tu'bæ Eusta'chii**, lower portion of canalis musculo-tubarius, transmitting Eustachian tube. **S. tympan'icus**, sulcus Jacobsonii.

Semicir'cular canals'. *F.* canaux semicirculaires; *I.* canali semicircolari. Three curved tubular passages forming posterior part of labyrinth, internal ear. They are distinguished as superior, posterior, and external, and are so arranged that each is perpendicular to the other two, the superior and posterior being vertical; the external, horizontal. Each has a dilated extremity (ampulla), and contains a passage (membranous semicircular canal, *q. v.*).

Semicircula'ris nervo'sus ante'rior car'diæ (*L.*). Union between twigs from left vagus, œsophageal plexus, gastric plexus, splanchnic nerves, and left semilunar ganglion, sometimes observed.

Semicir'culi os'sei (*L.*). Semicircular canals.

Semicir'culus exsculp'tus (*L.*). Aortic foramen.

Semicris'ta incisi'va (*L.*). Nasal crest of superior maxillary bone.

Semicupio (*I.*). Sitz-bath.

Semidecussa'tion. *I.* semidecussazione. Partial decussation.

Semifibula'ris (*L.*). Peroneus brevis.

Semi-hor., abbv. for **Semi-hora** (*L.*), half an hour.

Semi-interos'seus in'dicis (*L.*). Abductor indicis muscle.

Semi-interos'seus pol'licis (*L.*). Opponens pollicis muscle.

Semiloculaire (*F.*). Partially divided; subseptate.

Semilogisch (*G.*). Semeiological.

Semilu'nar. *L.* semilunaris; *F.* semilunaire; *G.* halbmondförmig; *I.* semilunare. Crescentic, crescent-shaped. **S. body**: see *Gianuzzi's crescents*. **S. bone.** *L.* lunatum; *F.* semilunaire; *G.* Mondbein; *I.* semilunare. Second bone in proximal row of wrist; crescentic in shape; articulates with radius above, os magnum and unciform below, scaphoid and cuneiform on either side; represents the intermedium of primitive carpus. **S. car'tilages.** *L.* cartilagines semilunares. Two sickle-shaped fibro-cartilaginous plates which deepen the articulating surfaces on the head of tibia; distinguished as internal and external. **S. fas'cia**, bicipital fascia. **S. fold of Douglas**: see *Douglas's fold*. **S. fold of eye.** *L.* plica semilunaris; *F.* pli semilunaire. Vestige of membrana nictitans of quadrupeds and birds; found as a small fold of conjunctiva at inner angle of eye. **S. folds of peritone'um**, recto-uterine folds. **S. gan'glia.** *L.* ganglia semilunaria; *G.* halbmondförmige Ganglien. Principal ganglionic masses of solar plexuses of sympathetic, near suprarenal bodies, at side of cœliac and superior mesenteric arteries. **S. lobes.** *L.* lobi semilunares. Divisions of posterior lobe of cerebellum; that above great horizontal fissure being **superior**, that below **inferior**. **S. notch of il'ium.** *L.* incisura semilunaris ilii. 1. That on anterior border of ilium, between superior and inferior spines. 2. Also that on posterior border, between superior and inferior spines. **S. notch of ster'num**, suprasternal notch. **S. sur'face.** *L.* superficies lunata. Smooth cartilage-covered portion of acetabulum surrounding acetabular fossa. **S. tract**, tract of fibres in the outer portion of hemispheres of the cerebellum. **S. valves.** *L.* valvulæ semilunares; *F.* valvules sigmoïdes; *G.* Semilunarklappen; *I.* valvoli semilunari. Crescentic flaps found at entrance to aorta and pulmonary artery. There are three at each orifice, constituting aortic and pulmonary valves.

Semilunare (*I.*). Semilunar bone.

Semilunarklappen (*G.*). Semilunar valves.

Semilu'nula un'guium (*L.*). Lunula.

Semimembrano'sus (*L.*). *F.* demi-membraneux; *G.* halbhäutiger Muskel; *I.* semi-membranoso. Long flat muscle of posterior femoral region, arising from tuberosity of ischium by a tendon with a membranous expansion and inserted into

inner tuberosity of tibia. Its tendon expands over posterior part of capsule of knee-joint (ligamentum popliteum obliquum).

Sem'ina, pl. of **Se'men** (*L.*). Seeds. **S. amyg'dali ama'ra** [P. Ross.], bitter almonds. **S. amyg'dali dul'cia**, sweet almonds. **S. bucera'tis** [P. Port.], fenugreek. **S. caca'o**: see *Cacao*. **S. cardamo'mi** [P. Svec.], cardamom. **S. col'chici** [P. Ross.], colchicum seed. **S. croto'nis**, croton seeds. **S. gossyp'ii**, cotton-seed. **S. hippocas'tani** [P. Port.], horse-chestnut seed. **S. hyoscy'ami**, hyoscyamus-seed. **S. li'ni** [P. Svec.], flaxseed. **S. papa'veris** [P. Ross.], poppy-seed. **S. pepo'nis** [P. Port.], the seeds of *Cucumis Melo*, L. **S. stramo'nii**, stramonium seed. **S. theobro'mæ** [P. Port.], cacao.

Sem'inal. *L.* seminalis; *F.* séminal, adj., *I.* seminale. Pertaining to seed or semen. **S. animal'cule**. *G.* Samenthierchen. Spermatozoon. **S. cells**. *G.* Samenkugeln. Amœboid cells devoid of an envelope and connected by processes, found in the seminal tubules. They seem to secrete the fluid part of the semen. **S. cyst**, cystic tumor of the testicle or spermatic cord, containing spermatozoa. **S. ducts**, ejaculatory ducts. **S. fil'aments**, spermatozoa. **S. flu'id**, semen. **S. gran'ules**. *G.* Samenkornchen. Epithelial cells from the seminal passages, found in the semen. **S. losses**. *F.* pertes séminales; *I.* perdite seminali. Spermatorrhœa. **S. tu'bules**, seminiferous tubules. **S. ves'icles**. *L.* vesiculæ seminales; *F.* vesicules seminales; *G.* Samenblaschen; *I.* vesichette seminali. Two irregularly lobulated sacs for inclusion of semen, situated one on each side at base of bladder. They are convoluted tubular diverticula of the vas deferens, and discharge in common with it through the ejaculatory duct.

Semina'le mem'brum (*L.*). Penis.

Seminervo'sus. *L.* Semitendinosus.

Seminif'erous tu'bules. *L.* tubuli seminiferi; *F.* conduits séminifères; *G.* Samenröhrchen; *I.* condotti seminiferi. Glandular elements of testis, consisting of a large number of closely convoluted small tubes, which lie within the lobules and discharge their secretion into the straight tubules.

Semiog'raphy. Semeiography.

Semiol'ogy. *L.*, *I.* semeiologia; *F.* sémiologie. Semeiology.

Semiot'ic. Semeiotic.

Semisidera'tio (*L.*). Hemiplegia.

Semispina'les [Cones] (*L.*). Semispinalis dorsi et colli.

Semispina'lis (*L.*). *G.* Halbdornmuskeln. Superficial portion of transverso-spinalis system of muscles of back. The **S. dorsi** arises from transverse processes of 6th to 10th dorsal vertebræ, and is inserted into spines of last two cervical and six upper vertebræ. The **S. col'li** arises from transverse processes of upper six dorsal vertebræ, and is inserted into spines of 2d to 5th cervical vertebræ. The **S. cap'itis** is the complexus, *q. v.* **S. col'li**: see *Semispinalis*. **S. dor'si**: see *Semispinalis*. **S. exter'nus**, semispinalis dorsi: see *Semispinalis*. **S. inter'nus** or **S. spina'tus**, longissimus dorsi.

Semispina'tus (*L.*). Semispinalis.

Semisul'cus longitudina'lis (*L.*). Groove on the parietal bone which, when united with that of opposite side, forms furrow lodging longitudinal sinus.

Semisul'cus petro'sus infe'rior (*L.*). Groove for inferior petrosal sinus on lateral edges of basilar portion of occipital bone and at base of petrous bone.

Semisul'cus sagitta'lis (*L.*). Semisulcus longitudinalis.

Semitendino'sus (*L.*). *F.* demi-tendineux; *G.* halbsehniger Muskel; *I.* semitendinoso. Long muscle of posterior femoral region, arising, in common with long head of the biceps, from tuberosity of the ischium and inserted into inner surface of shaft of tibia.

Semiter'tian fe'ver. *F.* fièvre semitierce; *I.* febbre semiterziana. Malarial fever with daily paroxysms more severe every other day.

Sempervi'vum tecto'rum, L. *I.* sempervivo. Houseleek, an Alpine plant. Nat. Ord. *Crassulaceæ*, common on roofs and old walls in Europe.

Senape (*I.*). Mustard. **S. bianca**, white mustard. **S. nera**, black mustard.

Senapina (*I.*). Sinapin.

Senapismo (*I.*). Sinapism.

Senê (*F.*). Senna. **S. américaine** or **S. d'Amérique**, American senna.

Sen'eca oil. Crude petroleum.

Sene'cio (*L.*). A genus of *Compositæ*; groundsel. **S. au'reus**, L., golden ragweed, squaw-weed, life-root, wild valerian, indigenous to North America, said to be diuretic, diaphoretic, and nervine. **S.**

Jacobæ'a, L., St. James's wort, ragwort; a European species; said to be emollient, resolvent, and vulnerary. **S. vulga'ris**, L., common groundsel, a common European weed; leaves official in the Cod.; said to be antispasmodic, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

Senecione (*I.*). *Senecio vulgaris*, L.

Séneçon (*F.*). *Senecio vulgaris*, L.

Senec'tus (*L.*). Old age.

Sen'ega. *L.* senega; *F.* sénéga polygala de Virginie; *G.* Senegawurzel; *I.* poligala Virginiana. The root of *Polygala Senega*, L.; a stimulating expectorant. **S. snake'root**, senega.

Sen'egæ ra'dix [B. P.]. Senega.

Senegasyrup (*G.*). Syrup of senega.

Senegawurzel (*G.*). Senega.

Sen'egin. *F.* sénégine; *I.* senegina. A glucoside, the active principle of senega; nearly if not absolutely identical with saponin; called also polygalic acid.

Sene'ka. Senega. **S.-root**, senega.

Senes'cence [senex]. State or condition of growing old.

Senf (*G.*). Mustard. — **mehl**, ground mustard; — **papier**, mustard paper; — **öl**, oil of mustard; — **pflaster**, sinapism; — **samen**, mustard-seed; — **spiritus**, spirit of mustard; — **teig**, mustard-poultice.

Sen'green. *Sempervivum tectorum.*

Seni (*I.*), pl. of **Seno.** Sinuses. **S. dell' aorta** or **S. aortici**, sinuses of aorta. **S. del cuore**, auricles of heart. **S. frontali**, frontal sinuses. **S. del laringe**, ventricles of larynx. **S. mascellari**, maxillary sinuses. **S. di Morgagni**, sinuses of Valsalva. **S. mucosi**, Morgagni, lacunæ of. **S. placentari**, placental sinuses. **S. rachidiani** intravertebral veins. **S. sagittali**, longitudinal sinuses. **S. sfenoidali**, sphenoidal sinuses. **S. uterini**, sinus uteri. **S. vertebrali**, intravertebral veins.

Se'nile. *L.* senilis; *F.* sénile; *I.* senile. Pertaining to old age. **S. chore'a**, paralysis agitans. **S. gan'grene**, form of dry gangrene of extremities, due to obstruction of blood-supply.

Senil'ity. *F.* sénilité; *G.* Senilität. The state or condition of diminished acuteness of the senses, activity of function, and of mental and physical power, usual in extreme old age.

Senke (*G.*). Probe.

Senkgrube (*G.*). Cesspool.

Senknadel (*G.*). Exploring-needle.

Senkrechte Platte (*G.*). Perpendicular plate.

Senkrechtes Occipitalbündel (*G.*). Fasciculus occipitalis perpendicularis.

Senkungsabscess (*G.*). An abscess the pus of which is formed elsewhere, and has descended by gravity; cold abscess.

Senkungshyperämie (*G.*). Hypostatic hyperæmia.

Sen'na. *F.* séné; *G.* Sennesblätter; *I.* senna. 1. The leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia*, Del. (Alexandria senna), and of *Cassia elongata*, Lem.-Lis. (India senna); purgative. 2. A genus of *Leguminosæ*, now included by botanists in the genus *Cassia*: see *Alexandrian*, *American*, *Bladder*, *Bombay*, *East Indian*, *India*, *Tinnevelly*, *Tripoli*, and *Wild senna*. **S. acutifo'lia**, Batka, *Cassia acutifolia*, Delisle. **S. Alexandri'na** [B. P.], Alexandrian senna. **S. angustifo'lia**, Bat., *Cassia elongata*, Lém. **S. exhaus'ted by al'cohol.** *L.* folia sennæ spiritu extracta; *F.* feuilles de séné épuisées par l'alcool; *G.* mit Spiritus ausgezogene Sennesblätter. Senna-leaves macerated for two days in alcohol, expressed, and dried [P. G., 1872]. Alcohol removes the odor and taste of senna, and affects but slightly its purgative property. **S. in'dica** [B. P.], Tinnevelly senna. **S. obova'ta**, Batk., *Cassia obovata*, Coll. **S. officina'lis**, Roxb., *Cassia elongata*, Lém.

Sennaar' gum. A commercial variety of gum acacia, named from a town on the Red Sea, whence exported.

Sennablätter (*G.*). Senna.

Sen'nacrol. An acrid principle, soluble in ether, extracted by Ludwig (1864) from senna.

Sennalatwerge (*G.*). Confection of senna.

Sennapic'rin. *F.* sennapicrine; *I.* sennapicrina. A bitter principle, insoluble in ether, separated by Ludwig (1864) from an alcoholic extract of senna.

Sennasyrup (*G.*). Syrup of senna.

Seno (*I.*), pl. **Seni.** 1. Sinus. 2. Breast. 3. The gravid uterus. **S. cavernoso**, sinus cavernosus. **S. circolare del forame occipitale**, sinus circularis foraminis occipitalis. **S. circolare inferiore**, inferior intercavernous sinus. **S. circolare di Ridley**, circular sinus. **S. coroideo**, straight sinus. **S. coronario del cuore**, coronary sinus of heart. **S. falciforme inferiore**, inferior longitudinal sinus. **S.**

falciforme superiore, superior longitudinal sinus. S. laterale, lateral sinus. S. longitudinale inferiore, inferior longitudinal sinus. S. longitudinale superiore, superior longitudinal sinus. S-i. mastoidei, mastoid cells. S. occipitale posteriore, occipital sinus. S. occipitale trasverso, transverse sinus. S. oftalmico, sinus ophthalmicus. S. perpendicolare, straight sinus. S. petroso inferiore, petrosal sinus, inferior. S. petroso superiore, petrosal sinus, superior. S. retto, straight sinus. S. romboidale, sinus rhomboidalis. S. sfeno-parietale, sphenoparietal sinus. S. terminale, sinus terminalis. S-i. torcolari, sinuses emptying into torcular Herophili. S. della vena cava, slight dilatation in vena cava at its junction with right auricle. S. della vena porta, sinus of portal vein. S. venoso, sinus venosus.

Sens (*F.*). Sense. S. génital, the venereal sense. S. interne, perception.

Sensa'tion. *L.* sensatio; *G.* Empfindung; *I.* sensazione. Simplest state of consciousness of change, usually due to stimulus of peripheral sense-organs.

Sense. *L.* sensus; *F.* sens; *G.* Sinn; *I.* senso. 1. Cognition of external objects or of mental states. 2. An apparatus for sensation consisting of a peripheral and a corresponding central sense organ, with their connecting nerve. Of these it is common to reckon five, called the external senses, which give rise to sensations of touch, sight, sound, taste, and smell; but the sense of touch probably includes several distinct sets of sense-organs, and there are forms of sensation, such as the muscle sense, orgasm, hunger, etc., which must be distinguished from the above. S. cap'sule, elements believed to be interposed between the primitive segments of the skull for protecting or affording distribution to the nerves of special sense, *e.g.* ethmo-turbinal bone, petrous bones. S.-or'gans. *G.* Sinneswerkzeuge. Those whose stimulation gives rise to sensation. Periph'eral s.-o. are peculiar structures connected with distal terminations of sensory nerves, and as a rule are alone subject to external stimuli; they include the retina, the organ of Corti, the touch corpuscles, etc. Central s.-o. are central groups of cells which first receive the impulses coming from the peripheral sense, and as a result produce reflex action or conscious sensation or both.

Sensibilita (*I.*). Sensibility.

Sensibilitätslähmung (*G.*). Paralysis of sensation.

Sensibilitätsstörungen (*G.*). Disorders of perception.

Sensibil'ity. *L.* sensibilitas; *F.* sensibilité; *G.* Sensibilität, Empfindungsvermogen; *I.* sensibilità. 1. Capacity for being acted on by external impressions or stimuli. 2. Capacity for sensation, consciousness.

Sensible Pyramidenkreuzung (*G.*). Interolivary layer.

Sen'sitive. *L.* sensitivus; *F.* sensitif, ive; *G.* empfindlich; *I.* sensitivo. 1. Having the faculty of sensation. 2. Easily hurt. S. pea, *Cassia Chamaechrista*, L.

Sensitivité (*F.*). *I.* sensitività. Functional activity of sensory nerve-fibres.

Sensitivo-moteur, trice (*F.*). *I.* sensitivo-motore. Term applied to nerve-centres connected with both movement and sensation.

Senso (*I.*). Sense.

Senso'rial. *F.* sensoriel, elle; *I.* sensoriale. Pertaining to the organs of sense.

Senso'rium (*L.*). *G.* Empfindungssitz; *I.* sensorio. The common centre of sensations; the brain. S. commu'ne, hypothetical central seat of all sensibility.

Sen'sory. Relating to, or connected with, sensation. S. cells, rod-shaped ciliated cells serving as end-organs of nerves. S. cross'way, carrefour sensitif. S. gan'glia. *G.* Empfindungsganglien. Those at base of brain connected with sensory nerves, as the optic thalami, corpora quadrigemina, etc. S. nerves. *G.* Empfindungsnerven. Those conveying impulses centripetally, producing sensation. S. root, a nerve-root exciting sensation only.

Senteur (*F.*). Peculiar odor.

Sen'tient [sentire]. Capable of sensation.

Sentiment (*F.*). *I.* sentimento. Sensation.

Senti'na (*L.*). Pituitary gland.

Sep'arate sys'tem: see *Separate*.

Sep'arator. Instrument of metal used to correct malposition of teeth by constant pressure.

Sepet'onous [σήπω]. Putrid, full of putridity.

Se'pia *L.* 1. A genus of cephalopod mollusks. 2. The dried secretions of the ink-sac of *Sepia officinalis*. S. officina'lis, L., the common cuttlefish; used as an arti-

cle of food, and yields cuttlefish-bone and sepia.

Sepimento (*I.*). Septum.

Seppelimento (*I.*). Burial.

Sepsicol'ytin. Antiseptic obtained from tapioccawurzel.

Sep'sin [*σῆψις*]. *F.* sepsine or septine; *I.* sepsina or septina. Alkaloidal extractive obtained by Panum and Bergmann from putrefying animal matter; supposed to be the cause of certain violent forms of septicæmia.

Sep'sis [*σῆψις*]. *F.* sepsie. 1. Putrefaction. 2. Septic poisoning, infection.

Sep'ta (*L.*), pl. of **Septum**, *q. v.* **S. Berti'ni,** columns of Bertin.

Septæ'mia (*L.*). Septicæmia.

Sep'tal. Belonging to a septum. **S. seg'ment,** posterior segment of tricuspid valve of heart.

Sep'tan fe'ver. *F.* fièvre septane; *G.* siebentägiges Fieber; *I.* febbre settana. Malarial fever with paroxysms every seventh day.

Sep'tate. Having one or more partitions. **S. u'terus,** a uterus divided by a partition into two chambers.

Sept'foil. *Potentilla Tormentilla*, Schr.

Sep'tic [*σηπτικός*]. *L.* septicus; *F.* septique; *G.* septisch; *I.* settico. Pertaining, or due, to putrefaction. **S. poi'soning,** that resulting from absorption of the products of putrefaction; sepsis.

Septicæ'mia (*L.*) [*σήπω, αἷμα*]. *F.* septicémie; *G.* Septicämie; *I.* setticemia. A febrile affection due to absorption of putrid substances or products of pus-formation; emboli of micrococci are found after death.

Septicopyämie (*G.*). Pyæmia from sepsis.

Septième paire (*F.*). Seventh pair of nerves.

Septimes'tris (*L.*). Seven months. term applied to pregnancy terminating in labor at that time.

Septina (*I.*). Sepsin.

Septine (*F.*). Sepsin.

Septique (*F.*). Septic.

Septisch (*G.*). Septic.

Septom'eter [septum, *μέτρον*]. An instrument for measuring the thickness of the nasal septum at different points.

Sep'tula fibro'sa (*L.*). Trabeculæ passing from fibrous sheath of penis into corpus cavernosum.

Sep'tula interalveola'ria (*L.*). Walls between alveoli of lungs.

Sep'tula medul'læ spina'lis (*L.*). System of connective-tissue partitions separating bundles of nerve-fibres of spinal cord.

Sep'tula re'num (*L.*). Columns of Bertin.

Sep'tula tes'tis (*L.*). Imperfect partitions of connective tissue given off from the front and sides of the mediastinum testis, and passing to the tunica albuginea.

Sep'tum (*L.*). *G.* Scheidewand; *I.* setto. A partition or separating wall. **S. an'nuli crura'lis,** septum crurale. **S. aor'ticum,** aortic segment. **S. atrio'rum cor'dis,** or **S. a'trium,** or **S. auricula'rum,** auricular septum. **S. bul'bi ure'thræ,** median septum of connective tissue in bulb of urethra. **S. bursa'rium omenta'le,** gastro-pancreatic ligament. **S. cartilagin'eum,** cartilage of the septum. **S. cerebel'li,** falx cerebelli. **S. cer'ebri,** falx cerebri. **S. cervica'le,** septum posticum. **S. coch'leæ audito'riæ,** spiral lamina. **S. cor'dis,** interventricular septum. **S. crura'le,** crural septum. **S. enceph'ali,** tentorium. **S. fem'oris,** thick lamina of compact tissue strengthening the femur internally, where the neck unites with the shaft. **S. glan'dis,** median septum of glans penis. **S. inguina'le exter'num,** portion of superficial fascia of abdomen attached to internal pillar of external abdominal ring [Petréquin]. **S. lin'guæ.** *G.* Tollwurm. Fibrous median lamina dividing the tongue into two symmetrical halves. **S. longitudina'le,** longitudinal septum. **S. longitudina'le poste'rius,** posterior median fissure: see *Fissures of spinal cord*. **S. lu'cidum.** *F.* cloison transparente; *G.* durchsichtige Scheidewand; *I.* setto lucido. A thin vertical partition of gray and white matter separating lateral ventricles of brain on median line, limited above and in front by corpus callosum, behind by anterior pillars of fornix. It is double, enclosing between its two layers the fifth ventricle. **S. mea'tus acus'tici** or **S. mea'tus audito'rii,** lamina cribrosa **S. me'dian, of medul'la:** see *Raphé*. **S. media'num dorsa'le,** posterior median fissure of spinal cord. **S. me'dium:** see *Raphé*. **S. me'dium cer'ebri,** septum lucidum. **S. me'dium cor'dis,** interventricular septum of heart.

S. medulla're triangula're, septum lucidum. **S. membrana'ceum**, columna nasi. **S. membrana'ceum au'ris**, membrana tympani. **S. mo'bile**, columna nasi. **S. na'rium** or **S. na'si**, nasal septum. **S. ner'veum**, crista acustica. **S. os'sis ethmoi'dei**, bony partition separating ethmoidal cells. **S. paramedia'num dorsa'le**, paramedian fissure, posterior. **S. parieta'le**, posterior segment of the mitral valve. **S. par'vum occipita'le**, falx cerebelli. **S. pectinifor'me**, incomplete median septum, separating corpora cavernosa of penis. **S. pellu'cidum**, septum lucidum. **S. of pons Varolii**, *L.* septum pontis. Raphe formed in the middle line by decussating antero-posterior fibres. **S. posti'cum**, septum arachnoideum. **S. recto-vagina'le**, wall separating rectum from vagina. **S. sca'læ**, spiral lamina. **S. scro'ti**, median wall separating the two pouches of the scrotum. **S. sin'uum sphenoida'lium**, sphenoidal septum. **S. sphenoida'le**, partition between the sphenoidal sinuses. **S. subarachnoi'deum**, imperfect longitudinal membranous partition extending from the arachnoid to the pia mater, opposite the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord. **S. ten'ue**, septum lucidum. **S. thora'cis**, mediastinum (def. 2). **S. transver'sum**, 1. Diaphragm. 2. Crista acustica. 3. Term applied by His to the primitive dissepiment between the pericardial and abdominal cavities of the embryo. **S. tu'bæ**, a thin scroll of bone dividing the canalis musculo-tubarius into two portions, separating tensor tympani muscle from Eustachian tube. **S. ure'thræ vagina'le**, anterior wall of vagina. **S. vagi'næ vaso'rum crura'lium**, that between femoral artery and vein. **S. valvula're Lieutaudii**, parietal segment. **S. ventriculo'rum**, interventricular septum. **S. vestib'uli nervo'so-membrana'ceum**, macula acustica.

Septum (*F.*). Septum. **S. médian**, septum lucidum [Chaussier]. **S. médian du cervelet**, falx cerebelli. **S. staphylin**, soft palate. **S. transverse**, tentorium.

Seque'la, pl. æ (*L.*). That which follows or succeeds; result.

Sequester (*G.*). Sequestrum. — **zange**, sequestrum-forceps.

Sequestration (*G.*). Necrosis and sloughing as a mass.

Sequestre (*F.*). Sequestrum.

Sequestro (*I.*). Sequestrum.

Sequestrot'omy. *F.* séquestrosection. Operation for removal of a sequestrum.

Seques'trum (*L.*). *F.* séquestre; *G.* Sequester; *I.* sequestro. A dead fragment of bone, the result of necrosis.

Seralbu'min. Albumin of blood-serum.

Seraphinenküsser (*G.*). Cunnilinguist.

Serbatoio (*I.*). Reservoir. **S. della bile**, gall-bladder. **S. delle lagrime**, lachrymal sac. **S. di Pecquet**, receptaculum chyli. **S. del seme**, seminal vesicles.

Séreuse (*F.*). Serous membrane.

Séreux, euse (*F.*). Serous.

Se'rial sec'tions. *G.* Serienschnitte. Sections in consecutive order, as cut from an embryo or specimen.

Ser'iceps [σηρός, forceps]. *F.* sériceps. A contrivance for delivery of the fœtal head, consisting of a piece of cloth 9½ inches long. Four ribbons inserted along the inferior border of this cloth and united together in pairs to make two loops; the transverse band is placed around the fœtal head and the borders are laced together. Traction is made by the loops.

Ser'icum adhæsi'vum [P. Ross] or **Ser'icum an'glicum** [Cod.]. Isinglass plaster.

Serienschnitte (*G.*). Serial sections.

Se'rine [serum]. *F.* sérine. Serum albumin.

Seringue (*F.*). Syringe. **S. priapique**, Ricord's syringe of hard rubber for vaginal injections.

Sériscission (*F.*). Serscission.

Sermollino (*I.*). *Thymus serpyllum*, L.

Serocys'tic tu'mor [serum, κύστις]. Adeno-cysto-sarcoma of the mamma.

Serös (*G.*). Serous. **—eiterig**, seropurulent.

Seröse Häute (*G.*). Serous membranes.

Sérofibrine (*F.*). Plasmin.

Se'rolin. *F.* seroline; *I.* serolina. A crystalline substance extracted from the blood by treating it with strong alcohol.

Seropneumothorax (*L.*). Hydropneumothorax.

Sero'sa (*L.*). 1. The membrane of the bird embryo corresponding to the mammalian chorion. 2. Serous membrane.

Seros'ity. *F.* sérosité; *G.* Serosität; *I.* sierosità. Serum.

Se'rous [*L.* serum]. *F.* sereux, euse;

G. serös; *I.* sieroso. Pertaining to or resembling serum. **S. ap'oplexy,** name given as cause of death in cases resembling apoplexy in symptoms, but in which the only cerebral lesion found is increase of serum in the ventricles of the brain. **S. glands,** racemose glands, secreting a clear serous fluid, as the parotid gland and some glands of the tongue. **S. mem'branes.** *L.* tunica serosa; *F.* membranes séreuses; *G.* seröse Häute; *I.* membrane sierose. Name applied to certain endothelial structures, moistened with serous fluid, lining the so-called closed cavities of the body: the peritoneum, pleura, inner layer of pericardium, and tunica vaginalis testis are examples.

Serpe'do (*L.*). Psoriasis.

Ser'pent ul'cer. A form of ulcer of the cornea characterized by its tendency to spread in a sinuous form.

Serpenta'ria (*L.*) [*L.* serpens]. *F.* serpentaire de Virginie; *G.* virginische Schlangenwurzel; *I.* serpentaria virginiana. Virginia snakeroot; the rhizome and rootlets of *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, L., and of *A. reticulata*, Nutt. [U. S. P.]; a stimulant tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic. **S. virginia'na,** serpentaria.

Serpenta'riæ ra'dix [B. P.]. Serpentaria.

Ser'pentary-root. Serpentaria.

Ser'pes (*L.*). Herpes.

Serpig'inous. *F.* serpigineux, euse; *G.* serpiginös; *I.* serpiginoso. Extending gradually in a sinuous or wavy form, like a serpent.

Serpi'go (*L.*). Herpes circinata. **S. facie'i,** herpes facialis.

Serpillo (*I.*). *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.

Serpolet (*F.*). Wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.

Ser'ra versat'ilis (*L.*). Hey's saw

Serranodi (*I.*). Serre-nœud.

Ser'rate su'ture. *L.* sutura serrata. Bone suture, in which the interlocked edges are saw-like.

Ser'rated. *L.* serratus. Notched or toothed like a saw.

Serra'ti inter'ni (*L.*). Infracostal muscles.

Serra'tus (*L.*). Serrated. **S. anti'cus,** serratus magnus. **S. anti'cus ma'jor,** serratus magnus. **S. anti'cus mi'nor,** pectoralis minor. **S. inter'nus,** the set of subcostal muscles, taken together. **S. mag'nus.** *F.* grand dentelé; *G.* grosser Sägemuskel; *I.* gran' dentato. A thin, broad, radiate muscle which covers the supero-lateral portion of the thorax between the ribs and the scapula, arising by digitations from the first eight or nine ribs, and inserted upon the ventral border of the scapula; draws the scapula forward, or when the shoulder girdle is fixed raises the ribs. **S. ma'jor,** serratus magnus. **S. posti'cus infe'rior.** *F.* petit dentelé inférieur; *G.* unterer hinterer Sägemuskel; *I.* dentato posteriore inferiore. Thin muscle of the back arising by a sheet of fascia from spine of vertebra from dorsal XI. to lumbar II. or III., and inserted into last four ribs. **S. posti'cus supe'rior.** *F.* petit dentelé supérieur; *G.* oberer hinterer Sägemuskel; *I.* dentato posteriore superiore. Thin muscle of the back arising from ligamentum nuchæ and spines of the VII. cervical to II. dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into second to fifth ribs near their angles.

Serre-fine (*F.*). Small, toothed, spring-wire forceps, to hold together divided tissue.

Serre-nœud (*F.*). Knot-tier or twister.

Serre-pédicule (*F.*). Instrument used in ovariotomy to compress the pedicle.

Serres, an'gle of. Metafacial angle.

Serres' den'tal glands. Small white bodies formed by prominences of outer epithelial layer of enamel-organ of the teeth.

Serscission (*F.*). The division of soft tissues by means of a silk thread or cord moved rapidly backward and forward.

Sertoli's col'umns. Nucleated columns carrying bundles of spermatozoa or spermatoblasts in the testis; the mammalian blastophore.

Ser'tula [P. Port.]. Melilot.

Se'rum (*L.*). *F.* sérum; *G.* Blutwasser, Milchwasser; *I.* siero. The watery portion of animal fluids. **S. albu'min,** proteid remaining in serum after precipitation of serum-globulin. **S. of the blood.** *F.* sérum du sang; *G.* Blutwasser. A greenish-yellow, viscid, slightly coagulable fluid which separates from the blood when coagulated. **S.-cas'ein,** serum-globulin. **S. cerebro-spina'le,** liquor cerebro-spinalis. **S. fibrin'ogen,** name proposed by Dr. Wooldridge for a proteid found in small quantity in blood-serum, which promotes coagulation of the blood. **S.-glob'ulin,** paraglobulin. **S. lac'tis.** *F.* sérum du lait; *G.* Milchwasser; *I.* siero del latte.

The liquid which remains after the butter and casein have been extracted from milk; whey. **S. lac'tis ac'idum**: see *Acid whey*. **S. lac'tis alumina'tum**, alum whey. **S. lac'tis docto'ris Weiss** [Cod.], Doctor Weiss' whey. **S. lac'tis dul'ce**, whey, the free acid of which has been neutralized by magnesium or calcium carbonate. **S. san'guinis**, serum of the blood.

Sĕrum (*F.*). **S. du lait**, serum lactis. **S. du sang**, serum of the blood.

Ser'umal cal'culus. A deposit of calculus or tartar on the teeth from serum effused from diseased gums.

Ser'vice-berry. June berry, *Amelanchier canadensis*, Torr. and Gray.

Servigiale (*L.*). Hospital steward; ward orderly.

Serviziale (*L.*). Enema.

Sesambein or **Sesambeinchen** (*G.*). Sesamoid bone.

Ses'ame. *Sesamum Indicum*. **S.-leaves**, sesamum [U. S. P., 1870]; the leaves of *Sesamum Indicum*, L., contain mucilage; demulcent. **S. oil.** *G.* Sesamöl. Oil of sesamum: see also *German sesame oil*.

Sesamknorpel (*G.*). Sesamoid cartilages of the nose.

Sesamo (*I.*). Sesame.

Ses'amoid [σήσαμον, εἶδος]. *L.* sesamoides; *F.* sesamoïde; *I.* sesamoideo. Having form of a grain of sesame. **S. bod'ies**, digital fibro-cartilages. **S. bones.** *G.* Sesambeine. Small bones developed within tendons where they are reflected over angular projections, as near joints; the patella is the largest. **S. car'tilages**, small oval cartilaginous formations developed under same conditions as sesamoid bones. **S. car'tilages of nose.** *L.* cartilagines sesamoideæ nasi; *G.* Sesamknorpel. Two small oval plates between triangular and alar cartilages of nose, one on either side of median line. **S. car'tilages of lar'ynx**, small cartilaginous nodules found in anterior end of true vocal cords (**anterior s. c-s.**), and on outer side of union of arytenoid cartilages with cornicula laryngis (**posterior s. c-s.**). **S. plates, metatar'so-phalan'geal articula'tion**, digital fibro-cartilages.

Ses'amum *L.* A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Pedaliaceæ*. **S. In'dicum**, L., an annual herb native of the East Indies, cultivated for the seeds which furnish a bland fixed oil. **S. orienta'le**, L., *S. Indicum*, L.

Sesba'nia grandiflo'ra, Pers. *Agati grandiflora*, Desr., a leguminous tree common in India; the bark is very astringent and exudes a gum resembling kino.

Sesh. Sudamina.

Sesqui (*L.*). Prefix meaning one and a half.

Sesquicarbo'nas ammon'icus [P. Neer.]. Ammonium carbonate.

Sesquicarbo'nas ammon'icus pyro-anima'lis [P. Neer.]. Pyro-oleous ammonium carbonate.

Sesquichlorure de carbone (*F.*). Carbon trichloride.

Ses'sile. *L.* sessilis; *G.* ungestielt. Without a pedicle.

Sesso (*I.*). Sex. **Sessuale**, sexual.

Seta (*L.*). Silk. **S. fenicata**, silk, carbolized.

Seta'ceum (*L.*). Seton.

Se'tæ sil'iquæ hirsu'tæ (*L.*). Cowhage.

Sete (*I.*). Thirst.

Seth'ia acumina'ta, Arn. A tree growing in India and Ceylon, Nat. Ord. *Linea*; the leaves are recommended as a vermifuge for children, not being disagreeable to the taste.

Setole (*I.*). 1. Rhagades, fissures, chaps. 2. Sand-crack.

Se'ton. *L.* setaceum; *F.* séton; *G.* Haarseil; *I.* setone. Strands of silk, hair, or other material drawn through a fold of skin, and left there to produce continuous counter-irritation; now very rarely used.

Setschenow's cen'tres. Supposed special reflex inhibition centres in the spinal cord and basal cerebral ganglia.

Setticemia (*I.*). Septicæmia. **Settico**, septic.

Setto (*L.*). Septum.

Setzzapfen (*G.*). Suppository.

Seuche (*G.*). Sickness, pestilence, epidemic. In composition **Seuchen**, as, — **haft**, epidemic; — **stoff**, contagium.

Seufzen (*G.*). Sighing, groaning.

Seuil (*F.*). see *Threshold*.

Seutin's band'age. Starch bandage.

Sevadil'la. Sabadilla.

Sève (*F.*). Sap.

Seven barks. *Hydrangea arborescens*, L.

Seven-day fe'ver. Relapsing fever.

Seven Springs. Chalybeate, etc. waters, Seven Springs, Wayne Co., North Carolina.

Sevenkraut (*G.*). Savine.

Seventeen-day fe'ver. Relapsing fever.

Seville or'ange. Bitter orange.

Sevo (*I.*). Suet.

Sevrage (*F.*). Weaning.

Se'vum (*L.*). Suet. **S. bovi'num,** ox-tallow. **S. ovil'lum,** mutton tallow. **S. præpara'tum** [B. P.]: see *Suet.*

Sew'age. Water containing refuse matter from human habitations, stables, etc., or from manufacturing establishments, especially that containing excreta. **S. farm'ing,** disposal of sewage by distributing it over the surface of ground prepared for the purpose, for the double purpose of purification of the foul water and of stimulating the growth of plants. **S. fun'gus,** *Beggiatoa alba.*

Sew'er [*F.* suivre]. *L.* cloaca; *F.* égout; *G.* Siel, Kanal; *I.* fogna. A canal or tube, usually subterranean, devoted to the carrying off of fouled water.

Sew'erage. 1. System of channels, gutters, or sewers, with outlets, for disposal of the sewage of a community. 2. The construction of such a system. A separate system of sewerage is one excluding the greater part, or all, of the rainfall. The Liernur system is a separate system in which the sewage is drawn through iron pipes to receptacles by creating a partial vacuum in the pipes. The Waring system is a separate system in which earthen pipes are used with automatic flush-tanks at the head of each branch. The outlets may discharge directly into a stream or body of water, or may be connected with arrangements for chemical precipitation, for filtration, or for sewage farming or irrigation.

Sew'er-gas. The mixture of gases and particles suspended therein contained in sewers and soil-pipes. It varies greatly in composition, odor, and dangerous properties.

Sex. *L.* sexus; *F.* sexe; *G.* Geschlecht; *I.* sesso. The characteristic physical difference between male and female in animals or plants.

Sexdigitisme (*F.*). *I.* sexdigitismo. The condition of having six digits.

Sex'tan fever. *F.* fièvre sextane. Malarial fever, with paroxysms every sixth day.

Sex'ual. *L.* sexualis; *F.* sexuel, elle; *G.* geschlechtlich; *I.* sessuale. Pertaining to sex. **S. act,** coitus. **S. diseases,** diseases of the genital organs. **S. func'tions,** functions of the generative organs. **S. in'stinct, inver'sion of.** *G.* conträre Sexualempfindung. Morbid sexual desire of man for man or woman for woman, leading to sodomy or tribadism. **S. in'tercourse,** coitus.

Sexual (*G.*). Sexual; — **empfindung,** sexual desire or instinct; — **leiden,** diseases of the genital organs; — **stränge,** cellular cords found in the embryonic ovary and testis, and derived from the Wolffian body; — **trieb,** sexual instinct.

Sexuel, elle (*F.*). Sexual.

Sexval'ent. Term applied to an element which requires six atoms of hydrogen for its saturation.

Sezione (*I.*). Section.

S. F., abbv. for **Sehfeld** (*G.*), visual field.

Sfacelato (*I.*). Sphacelated. **Sfacelo,** sphacelus.

Sfalerotocia (*I.*). Sphalerotocia.

Sfenencefalo or **Sfenocefalo** (*I.*). Sphenocephalus.

Sfeno-basilare (*I.*). Spheno-basilaris.

Sfenoidale or **Sfenoideo** (*I.*). Sphenoidal. **Sfenoide,** sphenoid.

Sfeno-mascellare (*I.*). Spheno-maxillaris.

Sfeno-orbitale (*I.*). Spheno-orbitalis.

Sfeno-palatino (*I.*). Spheno-palatinus.

Sfeno-parietale (*I.*). Spheno-parietalis.

Sfeno-pterigo-palatino (*I.*). Peristaphylinus externus.

Sfeno-spinoso (*I.*). Spheno-spinosus.

Sfeno-temporale (*I.*). Spheno-temporal.

Sfenotribo (*I.*). Form of cephalotribe.

Sferobatterii (*I.*). Micrococci.

Sfigmico (*I.*). Sphygmic. **Sfigmografo,** sphygmograph. **Sfigmometro,** sphygmometer. **Sfigmoscopio,** sphygmoscope.

Sfintere (*I.*). Sphincter.

Sforzo (*I.*). 1. Effort, strain. 2. Sprain. 3. Hernia.

Sfregamento (*I.*). Friction, rubbing.

Sfregio (*I.*). Cut, slight wound, and resulting scar.

Sgorbea or **Sgorbia** (*L.*) Gouge.

Shad-bush. June-berry, service berry, *Amelanchier canadensis*, Torr. and Gray; fruit edible.

Shad'dock. The large, round, subacid fruit of *Citrus decumana*; when of large size known in the English market as pompoleons; the smallest are called forbidden fruit.

Shad'ow-test. Skiascopy.

Sha'dy Grove Springs. Chalybeate and sulphuretted waters, Jefferson Co., Tennessee.

Shaft of hair. *L.* scapus pili; *F.* tige du poil; *G.* Haarschaft; *I.* corpo del pelo. The free portion projecting beyond the skin.

Shag-bark: see *Shell-bark*.

Shag'gy cho'rion. Chorion covered with villi.

Shakes. Popular term for *ague*.

Sha'king pal'sy. Paralysis agitans.

Shal'lot. *F.* echalote; *G.* Schallotte; *I.* cipollina. The bulb of *Allium Ascalonicum*, L., properties resembling garlic.

Sham'ming A'braham. Feigning sickness or disability.

Sham'my [*F.* chamois]. Chamois skin.

Shampoo'ing [*Hindoo*, champna, to press]. Rubbing and pressing, a form of massage.

Sham'rock. 1. Wood sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*, L. 2. White clover, *Trifolium repens*, L.

Shank [*A. S.* sceanca]. *L.* crus; *F.* jambe; *G.* Unterschenkel; *I.* gamba. That division of pelvic limb between knee and ankle.

Shan'nondale Springs. Saline, chalybeate waters, Jefferson Co., West Virginia.

Shark oil. *L.* oleum squali; *F.* huile de squale; *G.* Haifischthran. A fixed oil obtained from the liver of the shark, *Squalus Carcharias*, L., and other species of *Squalus*; sometimes used instead of cod liver oil.

Sha'ron Springs. Mild saline sulphur springs in Schoharie Co., New York; also, chalybeate waters, Sharon Springs, in Bland Co., Virginia.

Shar'pey's fi'bres. *F.* fibres de Sharpey; *G.* Knochenfasern. Fibres of connective tissue that penetrate radially from the periosteum or outer lamellæ of a bone, toward the deeper layers.

Shave-grass. *Equisetum hyemale*, L.

Shaw's Hot Springs (formerly Swift's Saline), thermal waters, 120° F., 2 miles northeast of Carson City, Ormsby Co., Nevada.

Shea but'ter. Galam butter.

Sheath [*A. S.* sceth] *L.* vagina; *F.* gaine; *G.* Scheide; *I.* guaina. A case or covering for a long and slender object. **S. of flex'or ten'dons.** *L.* vagina fibrosa. Sheath formed by ligamentous bands confining flexor tendons as they pass over the phalanges. **S-s. of op'tic nerve,** continuations of membranes of brain, and therefore distinguished as the dural, arachnoidal, and pial. The two first blend with the sclerotic; the latter passes with the nerve as far as the choroid. **S. of rec'tus.** *L.* vagina rectorum; *G.* Rectusscheide. Division of aponeurotic tendon of internal oblique muscle of abdomen, to enclose the rectus abdominis. Below the fold of Douglas the posterior layer of the sheath is wanting. **S. of Schwann,** neurilemma.

Sheep laurel. *Kalmia angustifolia*, L.

Sheep'-berry. *Viburnum Lentago*, L.

Sheep'-poison. *Kalmia angustifolia*, L.

Sheep-pox. *L.* variola ovina; *F.* clavelée; *G.* Schafpocke; *I.* fuoco di San Antonio. A contagious eruptive disease of sheep resembling cowpox.

Sheep'weed. Soaproot, *Saponaria officinalis*, L.

Sheldon Spring. Alkaline, saline water, Sheldon, Franklin Co., Vermont.

Shel'lac. *F.* laque en écailles or en tablettes; *G.* Schellack. Seed lac boiled with water to remove coloring matter, and then melted, strained, and congealed upon a smooth surface in thin layers.

Shell'-bark or **Shag'-bark.** Hickory, the fruit of *Carya alba*, Nutt.

Shell'flower. Balmony.

Shells. 1. *F.* coquilles. Concavo-convex spectacles not refracting, usually tinted, used to protect the eyes from glare or dust. 2. The husks which surround the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*, cacao seeds; used in infusion as an agreeable beverage.

Shenando'ah Al'um Springs. Alum, chalybeate, and arsenic waters, Shenandoah Co., Virginia.

Shep'herd's club. Common mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*, L.

Shep'herd's purse. *F.* bourse à pas

teur; *G.* Hirtentäschlein. *Capsella Bursa pastoris*, Moench; a mild astringent.

Shield, anti-ther'mic. A contrivance to prevent heat of cautery from burning the surrounding tissue.

Shield-fern. Plant of the genus *Aspidium*, Nat. Ord. *Filices*.

Shikimi. *Illicium religiosum*.

Shima-mushi. Japanese name of a disease peculiar to certain districts of that country, and supposed to be caused by the bite or sting of an insect. The symptoms resemble somewhat those of syphilis, with severe fever.

Shin. Term applied to that part of the leg where the tibia is immediately subcutaneous.

Shin'-bone. Tibia.

Shin'gles. Herpes zoster.

Shin'-leaf. Plant of the genus *Pyrola*, Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ*.

Ship fe'ver. *F.* fièvre des vaisseaux; *I.* febbre navale. Typhus fever.

Shirt'-stud ab'scess. *F.* abcès en bouton de chemise. Abscess with two cavities, one superficial, the other deeper, connected by a sinus.

Shoc'co Springs. Saline sulphur springs, in Warren Co., North Carolina.

Shock [*Dut.* schokken]. *F.* choc traumatique; *G.* Shok; *I.* scossa. The nervous exhaustion and depression of the heart's action caused by a wound or injury.

Shod'dy fe'ver. Febrile disturbance, attended with headache, nausea, dryness of the throat, and difficulty of breathing, occurring in shoddy-grinders.

Shok (*G.*). Shock.

Shoote. A form of epidemic colic in calves.

Shore'weed. *Aralia spinosa*, L.

Short car'damoms. Lesser cardamoms; a shortly ovoid or nearly globular variety of the official cardamom.

Short com'missure: see *Commissure*.

Short proc'ess of in'cus. L. processus brevis. Conical projection from incus attached to wall of tympanum.

Short-sight'edness. Myopia.

Shot'-bush. *Aralia nudicaulis*, L.

Shot-gun prescrip'tion. One containing a number of drugs having very different powers and properties.

Shot-gun quar'antine. Term applied in the southern U. S. to the forcible prevention, by persons not duly authorized by law, of intercourse with places suspected of being infected with yellow fever.

Shoul'der [*A. S.* sculder]. *F.* épaule; *G.* Schulter; *I.* spalla. Projecting part of trunk contiguous to attachment of pectoral limb; comprises all from walls of thorax to where circumference of limb is free. **S.-blade**, scapula. **S.-bone**, humerus. **S.-gir'dle**, pectoral arch. **S.-joint.** *L.* articulatio humeri; *F.* articulation de l'épaule; *G.* Schultergelenk; *I.* articolazione della spalla. Articulation between shoulder-girdle and humerus. In animals that possess a coracoid bone, that forms a part of the articulation. In man the embryonic coracoid fuses with the scapula, so that bone alone is recognized as forming the distal member. The joint is a very free enarthrosis.

Show. The first sanguineous discharge in labor.

Shrub'by tre'foil. *Ptelea trifoliata*, L.

Siagantri'tis [*σιαγών*, *ἄντρον*]. Inflammation of the antrum of Highmore.

Siagona'gra (*L.*, *I.*) [*σιαγών*, *ἄγρα*]. *F.* siagonagre. Gout in the jaw.

Sialadeni'tis [*σίαλον*, *ἀδήν*]. *F.* sialadénite; *I.* sialadenite. Inflammation of a salivary gland.

Sial'agogue [*σίαλον*, *ἄγω*]. *G.* speicheltreibend; *I.* sialagogo. 1. Tending to increase the secretion of saliva. 2. An agent having such power.

Si'aline. Ptyalin.

Sialis'mus (*L.*). *F.* sialisme; *I.* sialismo. Salivation.

Si'aloid [*σίαλον*]. *L.* sialoides; *F.* sialoïde; *G.* speichelähnlich. Resembling saliva.

Sial'olith [*σίαλον*, *λίθος*]. *F.* sialolithe; *G.* Speichelstein; *I.* sialolito. Salivary calculus.

Sialolithi'asis (*L.*). Formation of salivary calculus.

Si'alon [*σίαλον*]. Saliva.

Sialorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. *F.* sialorrhée; *G.* Speichelfluss; *I.* sialorrea. Continuous flow of saliva, ptyalism.

Si'alos. Saliva.

Sialos'chesis (*L.*) [*σχέσις*]. Retention or suppression of saliva.

Sialoze'mia (*L.*) [*ζημία*]. Ptyalism.

Sib'bens. A name given to a severe

form of syphilis, with skin eruptions resembling yaws, endemic in Scotland in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Sibe'rian plague. Anthrax.

Sib'ilant. *L.* sibilans; *F.* sibilant, ante; *G.* pfeifend, *I.* sibilante. Hissing or whistling in sound.

Sibilo (*L.*). Whistling sound.

Sibirische Blatter (*G.*). Anthrax.

Sic'cant. *L.* siccans. Siccative.

Sic'cative [siccare]. *F.* siccatif, ive; *I.* siccativo. Tending to make dry, drying.

Siccité (*F.*). Dryness.

Sichel (*G.*). 1. Sickle, crescent; falx. 2. A transverse crescent, which marks the posterior extremity of the primitive streak of the germinal area of reptiles; — **bein**, interparietal bone; — **blutleiter**, longitudinal sinuses; — **förmig**, falciform; — **för'miges Band**, falciform ligament; — **fortsatz**, falciform process; — **lappen**, falciform lobe; — **rand des Grosshirns**, mesial edge of either hemisphere of cerebrum; — **rinne**, the groove on the sichel.

Sicherheitsnadel (*G.*). Safety-pin.

Sicherheitsröhre (*G.*). Upper part of lumen of cartilaginous portion of Eustachian tube, which remains open normally [Rudinger].

Sicht (*G.*). Sight, vision. **Sichtbar**, visible.

Sick [*A. S.* seoc]. 1. Diseased, ill. 2. Nauseated (English use only).

Sick head'ache. Migraine.

Sic'kle-weed. Smartweed. *Polygonum hydropiper*, L.

Sic'klewort. Heal all, self heal, *Brunella vulgaris*, L. A plant astringent.

Sick'ness [*A. S.* seoc]. 1. Disease. 2. Nausea.

Sicomoro (*I.*). Sycamore.

Sicosi (*I.*). Sycosis. **S. ciliare**, ciliary blepharitis. **S. pilare**, tinea capitis.

Si'da. Genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*. **S. Abu'tilon**, L. *Abutilon asiaticum*, Garin. **S. spino'sa**, L. Naturalized in the U. S. from the tropics; demulcent and emollient.

Siddhi. Bunion.

Side'-bone. Hoof.

Sidera'tio (*I.*). *F.* sideration, *L.* sidrazione. A sudden striking or attack, as of apoplexy.

Sidera tion. Lightning-stroke.

Sidero'sis (*L.*) [σίδηρος]. *F.* siderose, *I.* siderosi. Formation of deposits of iron or other metallic dusts in various organs of the body, especially in the lungs.

Side'-saddle plant. *Sarracenia purpurea*, L.

Sidro (*I.*). Cider. **S. di pera**, perry.

Siebartig (*G.*). Cribriform.

Siebbein (*G.*). Ethmoid bone; — **arterien**, ethmoidal arteries; — **naht**, ethmoidal suture; — **platte**, cribriform plate; — **schlagader**, ethmoidal artery; — **winkel**, ethmoidal angle; — **zellen**, ethmoidal cells.

Siebenmonatskind (*G.*). Seven-months' child.

Siebflecke (*G.*). Maculæ cribrosæ.

Siebförmig (*G.*). Sieve-like, cribriform.

Siebförmiges Bein (*G.*). Ethmoid bone.

Siebplatte (*G.*). Cribriform plate.

Siechbett (*G.*). Sick bed.

Siechenhaus (*G.*). Infirmary.

Siechheit, or Siechsein, or Siechthum (*G.*). Sickliness, debility.

Siège (*F.*). Inferior portion of trunk; buttocks, nates, fundament.

Siegesbeck'ia orienta'lis, L. A composite herb growing in warm climates, said to be alterative and sudorific, applied externally to ulcers.

Siegle's o'toscope. *G.* pneumatischer Ohrtrichter. An apparatus for exhausting the air in the external meatus, and at the same time observing the movements of the membrana tympani caused thereby.

Siele (*G.*). Sewer.

Sielis'mus (*L.*) [σίελον]. Ptyalism.

Si'elon [σίελον]. Saliva.

Sierina (*I.*). Serine.

Siero (*I.*). Serum. **S. del latte**, whey.

Siero-fibrina (*I.*). Plasmin.

Sierosa (*I.*). Serous membrane.

Siero-sanguigno (*I.*). Blood-serum.

Sierosità (*I.*). Serosity. **Sieroso**, serous.

Sier'ra Leo'ne fe'ver. Form of remittent fever.

Sifflage (*F.*). Roaring, wheezing.

Sifflement (*F.*). Hissing sound, whistling.

Siffleur (*F.*). Horse affected with cornage.

Sifilicomio (*I.*). Hospital for the treatment of syphilis.

Sifilide (*I.*). Syphilis. **S. dei solipedi,** mal du coït, *q. v.*

Sifiligrafia or **Sifilografia** (*I.*). Syphilography. **Sifiligrafo** or **Sifilografo,** syphilographer. **Sifilitico,** syphilitic. **Sifilizzazione,** syphilization. **Sifiloderma,** syphiloderm. **Sifilofobia,** syphilophobia.

Sifiloide (*I.*). 1. Bastard pox. 2. Syphiloid, resembling syphilis.

Sifiloma (*I.*). Syphiloma.

Sifone (*I.*). Siphon.

Sig., abbv. for **Signetur** (*L.*), let it be labelled.

Sigaul'tian opera'tion. Symphysiotomy.

Sigh'ing [*Sax.* sican]. Involuntary prolonged inspiration.

Sight [*A. S.* gesiht]. *F.* vue; *G.* Gesicht; *I.* vista. Vision.

Sight'less. Without vision.

Sigilla'tion. *I.* siggillazione. The act of sealing or marking; formation of a sear.

Sigmatis'mus (*L.*). Difficult or defective pronunciation of the letter *s*.

Sig'moid [Σ εἶδος]. *F.* sigmoïde; *I.* sigmoidale or sigmoideo. Curvilinear, resembling the letter C or S. **S. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria sigmoidea; *F.* artère colique gauche moyenne; *G.* unterste Grimmdarmschlagader. Branch from inferior mesenterie artery to sigmoid flexure of colon. **S. cath'eter,** *S*-shaped catheter, designed for introduction into the female bladder. **S. cav'ity.** *L.* cavitas sigmoidea; *F.* cavité sigmoïde; *I.* cavità sigmoidea. Name given to articular surfaces at upper part of ulna and lower part of radius. The greater s. c. of ulna is included between olecranon and coronoid processes, and receives trochlear surface of humerus; the lesser s. c. is on outer side of coronoid process, and receives head of radius. The s. c. of the radius is on inner side of lower extremity, and receives head of ulna. **S. flex'ure.** *L.* flexura sigmoidea; *F.* S iliaque du côlon; *G.* Hüftkrümmung; *I.* S or sigma del colon. That part of colon which lies in left iliac fossa, making there a double *s*-shaped curve. It is continuous with the rectum, at left sacro-iliac articulation: see *Colon.* **S. folds.** *L.* plicæ sigmoideæ. Those made by the circular muscular fibres and mucous membrane between sacculi of colon. **S. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa sigmoidea. Impression made by lateral sinus on inner surface of mastoid portion of temporal bone. **S. notch.** *L.* incisura sigmoidea; *F.* échancrure sigmoïde; *I.* incisura sigmoidea. That on upper border of ramus of jaw, between coracoid and condyloid processes. **S. si'nus.** *L.* sinus sigmoideus. That part of lateral sinus of dura mater extending from tentorium to jugular vein. **S. valves.** *F.* valvules sigmoïdes; *I.* valvole sigmoidee. Semilunar valves.

Sigmoidale or **Sigmoideo** (*I.*). Sigmoid.

Sig'natures: see *Doctrine of signatures.*

Signe. Mark, nævus.

Signe (*F.*). Sign, indication. **S. de Bacelli,** Bacelli's sign. **S. du cordeau,** displacement of xiphoid appendix from the median line, as shown by a cord stretched from middle of symphysis pubis to middle of top of the sternum; seen in pleuritic effusion.

Siker'anine. Name proposed by Buchheim for the alkaloid hyoscine.

Sik'imine. Name given by Eykman (1881) to the poisonous principle in the fruit of *Illicium religiosum.*

Silbenstecherei (*G.*). Morbid attention to sounds of words and syllables; attempts at rhyme, alliteration, etc.

Silbenstolpern (*G.*). Difficult enunciation of syllables.

Silber (*G.*). Silver; —**chlorid,** silver chloride; —**cyanid,** silver cyanide; —**färbung,** silver staining; —**infarct,** deposit of silver in the tissues, as in argyria; —**jodid,** silver iodide; —**nitrat,** silver nitrate; —**oxyd,** silver oxide; —**salpeter,** silver nitrate.

Silberkraut (*G.*). *Potentilla anserina,* L.

Sile'ne (*L.*). *F.* silène. A genus of *Caryophylleæ.* **S. virgin'ica,** L., catchfly, fire pink; the wild pink of Virginia, Nat. Ord. *Caryophylleæ;* the root is said to be anthelmintic.

Silfio (*I.*). Silphium.

Sil'ica. SiO_2. *F.*, *I.* silice. Silicon dioxide; occurs abundantly and nearly pure in quartz, flint, agate, etc., and is a constituent of nearly all rocks; used in the form of powder in certain pharmaceutical operations, and as a dentifrice.

Sil'icas (*L.*). Silicate. **S. potas'sicus**

[P. Port.], potassium silicate. **S. sod'icus,** [F. Mex.], sodium silicate.

Sil'icate. *L.* silicas; *G.* kieselsaures Salz; *I.* silicato. A salt of silicic acid (H_2SiO_3).

Silicate (*F.*). Silicate. **S. de soude,** sodium silicate. **S. de soude liquide,** solution of silicate of sodium.

Silicato (*I.*). Silicate. **S. di potassa,** silicate of potash, liquid glass.

Silice (*F., I.*). Silica.

Silic'ic ac'id. H_2SO_3. *F.* acide silicique; *I.* acido silicico. An acid substance known only in solution or in combination in the silicates. The term is incorrectly used as a synonym for silicic anhydride or silica.

Silicio (*I.*). Silicon.

Sili'cium (*L.*). Silicon.

Sil'icon. Si. *L.*, *F.* silicium; *G.* Kiesel; *I.* silicio. A tetratomic elementary substance, not found in the free state, but existing widely diffused in nature in combination with oxygen in the form of silica and the silicates. **S. diox'ide,** silica.

Sil'iqua (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* silique. Husk. **S. dul'cis,** Saint John's bread. **S. oli'væ,** an arrangement of fibres occasionally seen about the olive, by which it appears as if encapsuled. **S. vanil'læ,** vanilla.

Silk-grass. *Yucca filamentosa*, L.; root alterative, detergent.

Silk'weed. *Asclepias cornuti*, Decaisne.

Sil'ky cor'nel. *Cornus sericea*, L.; bark tonic, diaphoretic, febrifuge.

Sillon (*F.*). Furrow, sulcus. **S. (grand) circonférentiel:** see *Fissure, great horizontal.* **S. collatéral antérieur,** antero-lateral groove of spinal cord. **S. collatéral postérieur,** postero-lateral groove of spinal cord. **S. droit,** olfactory sulcus. **S. du corps calleux,** calloso-marginal sulcus. **S. (grand) du lobe fronto-pariétal,** calloso-marginal sulcus. **S. interpariétal,** intraparietal sulcus. **S. occipital.** 1. Parieto-occipital fissure. 2. Occipital furrow of fœtal head. **S. occipital transverse,** transverse occipital sulcus. **S. orbito-palpébral supérieur,** furrow formed by junction of upper eyelid with the orbit. **S. perpendiculaire,** parieto-occipital fissure. **S. postrolandique,** post-central sulcus. **S. primitif,** primitive groove. **S. prérolandique,** præcentral sulcus. **S. de segmentation,** furrow on surface of the vitellus due to segmentation.

Sillonnée, ée (*F.*). Furrowed.

Sillonnement (*F.*). Furrowing, the first stage of segmentation.

Sillons frontaux (*F.*). Frontal sulci.

Sillons temporaux (*F.*). Temporal sulci.

Siloam Springs. Alkaline, saline waters, Siloam Springs, Howell Co., Missouri.

Sil'phium (*L.*). *F.* silphie; *I.* silfio. A genus of *Compositæ*. **S. lancini'atum,** L., rosin weed, compass-plant; grows on the prairies of the western U. S.; is rich in resin, and is used as a tonic, diaphoretic, and emetic. **S. perfolia'tum,** L., cup-plant, western and southern U. S.; resinous exudation said to be stimulant and antispasmodic. **S. terebinthina'tum,** L., prairie burdock; habitat and properties similar to *S. laciniatum*.

Silpholog'ic. Larval.

Silu'rian Spring. Alkaline diuretic water, situated fifty feet above Fox River, in Waukesha Co., Wisconsin.

Sil'ver [A. S. seolfer]. Ag. *L.* argentum; *F.* argent; *G.* Silber; *I.* argento. A brilliant, white, very ductile, malleable metal, of all metals the best conductor of heat and electricity; spec. grav. 10.17, fusing at about 1000° C.; found native in the metallic state and in various combinations; medicinally inert, used for surgical instruments and in the preparation of the medicinal silver compounds: see also *German silver.* **S. chlo'ride.** AgCl. *L.* argenti chloridum, *F.* chlorure d'argent; *G.* Silberchlorid; *I.* cloruro d'argento. A salt of silver, obtained by precipitating a solution of silver nitrate with sodium chloride, or by other processes. At first white, it is soon discolored by exposure to light. Has been used internally in syphilis, epilepsy, chronic dysentery, and diarrhœa. **S. cy'anide.** AgCN. *L.* argenti cyanidum; *F.* cyanure d'argent; *G.* Silbercyanid; *I.* cianuro d'argento. A white, odorless, tasteless, amorphous powder, gradually turning brown on exposure to light, insoluble in water or alcohol; obtained by passing hydrocyanic acid into a solution of silver nitrate; used in the preparation of diluted hydrocyanic acid. **S. i'odide.** AgI. *L.* argenti iodidum; *F.* iodure d'argent; *G.* Silberjodid; *I.* ioduro d'argento. A heavy, odorless, tasteless, amorphous, light-yellow powder, unaltered by light if pure, insoluble in water, alcohol, or dilute acids; obtained by double decomposition of silver

nitrate with potassium iodide. **S. lines,** cement substance of epithelium, stained by silver nitrate. **S. ni'trate.** $AgNO_3$. *L.* argenti nitras; *F.* azotate d'argent; *G.* Silbernitrat; *I.* nitrato d'argento. A colorless, transparent, odorless, crystalline salt, having a bitter, caustic and metallic taste and a neutral reaction, soluble in 0.8 parts of water and in 26 parts of alcohol at 15° C., fusing at about 200° C.; obtained by dissolving silver in nitric acid, evaporating and crystallizing; tonic, antispasmodic, escharotic; see also *Moulded nitrate of silver.* **S. ox'ide.** Ag_2O. *L.* argenti oxidum; *F.* oxyde d'argent; *G.* Silberoxyd; *I.* ossido d'argento. A heavy, dark brownish-black powder, odorless, having a metallic taste, very slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; liable to reduction by exposure to light or by trituration with oxidizable or combustible substances; a product of the action of lime-water upon solution of silver nitrate; proposed for internal use instead of silver nitrate. **S. stain,** argyria.

Silver fir. *Abies pectinata*, DC.

Silver leaf. *Stillingia sylvatica*, L.

Sil'ver wat'tle. *Acacia dealbata*, Link., an Australian tree; one of the sources of Australian gum.

Sil'ver-weed. *F.* argentine; *G.* Silberkraut; *I.* argentina. *Potentilla anserina*, L.; the whole plant is astringent.

Silves'ter's meth'od: see *Artificial respiration.*

Sil'ybum maria'num, Gærtn. Milk-thistle, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*, native of Europe; the seeds are official [P. Ross.].

Sima'ba (*L.*). A genus of *Simarubeæ*. **S. ce'dron,** Planch, a small tree, native of Colombia; the seeds are used as a tonic, febrifuge, and antidote to the venom of poisonous animals. **S. ferrugin'ea,** St. Hil., a Brazilian species, with similar properties to the above.

Simaru'ba (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* simarouba; *G.* Ruhrrinde. 1. The bark of the root of *Simaruba officinalis*, DC., and of *S. medicinalis*, Endl.: a simple bitter resembling quassia. 2. A genus of *Simarubeæ*. **S. ama'ra,** Aubl., *Simaruba officinalis*, DC. **S. ama'ra,** Hayne, *S. medicinalis*, Endl. **S. excel'sa,** DC., *Picræna excelsa*, Lindl. **S. glau'ca,** DC., *S. medicinalis*, Endl. **S. guianen'sis,** Rich., *Simaruba officinalis*, DC. **S. medicina'lis,** Endl., mountain-damson, grows in the West Indies, Florida, and Central America. **S. officina'lis,** DC., a tall tree, native of tropical South America.

Simbioto (*I.*). Symbiotic.

Simblefaro (*I.*). Symblepharon.

Simelo (*I.*). Sympus.

Simo'nea folliculo'rum (*L.*). *Demodex folliculorum.*

Simonisirung (*G.*). Forcible dilatation of female urethra.

Si'mon's opera'tion. For complete rupture of the perineum. The rectal mucous membrane is first sutured, the sutures being tied in the rectum and cut short; the rest of the lacerated tissues are then brought together in the usual way.

Simpatico (*I.*). Sympathetic.

Sim'ple. *L.* simplex; *G.* einfach; *I.* semplice. Uncomplicated, not complex; composed of but two substances. **S. ce'rate,** cerate [U. S. P.]. **S. chol'era,** sporadic cholera. **S. contin'ued fe'ver.** *L.* febris continua simplex; *F.* fièvre continue simple; *G.* Fieber von unbestimmtem Character; *I.* febbre continua semplice. Continued fever having no obvious distinguishing characters. **S. elix'ir,** elixir of orange. **S. oint'ment:** see *Ointment*, 2. **S. syr'up.** *L.* syrupus simplex [syrupus, U. S. P.]; *F.* sirop de sucre; *G.* weisser Syrup. A solution of sugar in water, in the proportion of about 65 to 35 [U. S. P.]; 60 to 30 [B. P.]; 51 to 30 [Cod.]; 60 to 40 [P. G.]; used as a vehicle for other medicines. **S. tis'sues,** those which consist of one kind of cell.

Sim'ples. Uncompounded drugs, especially herbs, roots, etc.

Simplocarpo (*I.*). *Symplocarpus fœtidus*, Salisb.

Simp'son's opera'tion. Bilateral division of the cervix uteri.

Simp'son's trac'tor. *F.* tracteur de Simpson. An India-rubber cupping apparatus, with pump attached, to assist in delivery by fastening to the fœtal head.

Simptosi (*I.*). Symptosis.

Sims' depres'sor. A stout looped wire, used to depress the anterior vaginal wall in vaginal examinations.

Sims' feed'er. A long-shanked, shallow-forked instrument designed to aid the passage of a suture when introduced in such a direction that it would cut into the tissue if traction were made at a sharp angle to its course.

Sims' posi'tion. Latero-abdominal position.

Sims' shield. An instrument with a semicircular open band at the end, used for steadying sutures and to act as a guide to the proper point at which the wires should be twisted.

Sims' spec'ulum. Form of vaginal speculum, consisting of two blades, at right angles to either end a rigid stem, so that one blade serves as a handle while the other lifts the vaginal wall. Each blade is curved from side to side, and has its end shaped like a duck's bill, whence it is sometimes called a duckbill speculum.

Simulateur (*F.*). Malingerer.

Simula'tion. *L.* simulatio; *I.* simulazione. 1. Feigning, pretending to have a disease. 2. Counterfeiting, a resembling.

Simulatore (*I.*). Simulator, malingerer.

Simulazione (*I.*). Simulation.

Simuliren (*G.*). To simulate, to feign.

Sim'ulo. *Capparis coriacea.*

Simultancontrast (*G.*). Contrast, simultaneous.

Sinadelfo (*I.*). Thoracopagus.

Sinal'bin. $C_{30}H_{44}N_2S_2O_{16}$. A crystallizable principle found in the seeds of white mustard, *Sinapis alba*; by the action of the proteid myrosin it is converted into the acrid compound upon which the irritant properties of white mustard depend.

Sinanche or Sinancia (*I.*). Cynanche pharyngea.

Sin'apin. *F.* sinapine; *I.* senapina. Sinalbin.

Sina'pis [σιναπι]. 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ*. 2. Mustard. 3. Black mustard seeds and white mustard-seeds powdered and mixed [B. P.]. S. al'ba, L., white mustard; a species of *Sinapis* having white seeds, a native of Europe, cultivated. S. al'bæ sem'ina [B. P.], white mustard. S. arvensis, L. *Brassica Sinapistrum*, Boiss. S. in'dica [P. Ind.], Indian mustard. S. jun'cea, L., grown in India and southern Russia. The seeds are known as sarepta or Russian mustard. S. ni'gra, L., black mustard; a species of *Sinapis* having black seeds; native of Europe, cultivated. S. ni'græ semina [B. P.], black mustard.

Sin'apism [σιναπισμος]. *L.* sinapismus; *F.* sinapisme; *G.* Senfpflaster; *I.* senapismo. A cataplasm composed wholly or in part of mustard flour.

Sinapismes en feuilles (*F.*). Mustard paper.

Sinapis'mus (*L.*). Mustard poultice.

Sincefalo (*I.*). Syncephalus.

Sinchesi (*I.*). Synchesis.

Sincinèsie (*F.*). Associated reflex movement.

Sincip'ital. *L.* sincipitalis; *I.* sincipitale. Pertaining to the sinciput. **S. an'gle.** *F.* angle sincipital. In craniometry, angle formed by intersection of facial line of Camper (see *Facial angle*) with a line drawn from root of nose to suture between sphenoid and occipital bones. **S. font'anelle,** frontal fontanelle: see *Fontanelle*.

Sin'ciput (*L.*) [semi, caput]. *G.* Vorderhaupt; *I.* sincipite. The portion of the head lying in front of the bregma; by some used in the sense of vertex of cranium [summum caput].

Sinclono (*I.*). Synclonus.

Sincondrosi (*I.*). Synchondrosis.

Sincondrotomia (*I.*). Synchondrotomy.

Sincopale (*I.*). Syncopal. **Sincope,** syncope.

Sincraniano (*I.*). Syncranial.

Sincrisi (*I.*). Synerisis.

Sincronismo (*I.*). Synchronism. **Sincrono,** synchronous.

Sind boil: see *Ulcers, endemic*.

Sindattilia (*I.*). Syndactylia.

Sindesmite (*I.*). Syndesmitis.

Sindesmografia (*I.*). Syndesmography. **Sindesmologia,** syndesmology. **Sindesmosi,** syndesmosis. **Sindesmotomia,** syndesmotomy.

Sindrome (*I.*). Syndrome.

Sine galvanom'eter. *G.* Sinusgalvanometer. A tangent galvanometer, so constructed that the surrounding copper coil can be turned about a vertical axis. When the needle has been deflected by a current, the coil is turned so that the plane of its circle is parallel to axis of the needle; the strength of the current is proportional to the sine of the angle through which the coil has been turned.

Sinechia (*I.*). Synechia.

Sinencefaliano (*I.*). Syncephalus.

Sinergia (*I.*). Synergy.

Sin'ew [A. S. sinu]. *F.* nerf. *G.* Sehne, Nerv. A tendon.

Sinfisi (*I.*). Symphysis. **S. sacro-iliaca,** sacro-iliac articulation.

Sinfisitomia (*L.*). Symphyseotomy.

Singhiozzo (*I.*). Hiccough, sob. **Singhiozzoso, a, or Singhiozzante,** sighing (said of respiration).

Singul'tus (*L.*). *I.* singulto. Hiccough.

Sini'grin. $C_{10}H_{18}NS_2KO_{10}$. A principle analogous to sinalbin, found in black mustard-seeds; chemically a myronate of potassium. By the action of myrosin it is decomposed, with the formation of iso-sulphocyanate of allyl, the acrid principle of oil of mustard.

Sin'istrad [sinister]. Toward sinistral aspect [Barclay].

Sin'istrin. $C_6H_{10}O_5$. *F.* sinistrine. A gummy matter isolated by Schmiedeberg (1879) from squill.

Sinizesi (*L.*). Synizesis.

Sinn (*G.*). Sense, feeling. In composition **Sinnes,** as. **— apparat,** sensory apparatus; **— blatt,** sensory layer; **— delirien,** hallucinations and illusions; **— epithel,** nerve epithelium; **— kapsel** or **— knochen,** sense-capsule; **— nerv,** sensory nerve; **— organe,** organs of special sense; **— reiz,** a stimulus producing, or tending to produce, sensation; **— täuschung,** hallucination; **— thätigkeit,** sensibility; **— wahrnehmung,** sensory perception; **— werkzeug,** organ of sense; **— zelle,** sensory cell.

Sinneurosi (*I.*). Syndesmosis.

Sinngrün (*G.*). Periwinkle.

Sinnlich (*G.*). Belonging to the senses.

Sinnpflanze (*G.*). Sensitive plant.

Sino coronario del cuore (*I.*). Coronary sinus of heart.

Sinoca (*I.*). Synochus.

Sinosteografia (*I.*). Synosteography. **Sinosteologia,** synosteology. **Sinosteotomia,** synosteotomy. **Sinostosi,** synostosis.

Sinoto (*I.*). Synotus.

Sinovia (*I.*). Synovia. **Sinoviale,** synovial. **Sinovite** or **Sinovitide,** synovitis.

Sintesi (*I.*). Synthesis.

Sin'uous. *L.* sinuosus; *F.* sinueux, euse; *G.* schlangenförmig; *I.* sinuoso. Wavy, winding, alternately bent or curved.

Si'nus (*L.*). *G.* Höhle; *I.* seno. 1. A cavity of considerable size, having a comparatively small opening. 2. A venous canal formed between two layers of the dura mater of the brain. 3. A narrow opening leading to diseased structure. **S. acus'ticus,** auditory canal, internal. **S. a'læ par'væ,** spheno-parietal sinus. **S. anterio'res,** lateral ventricles. **S. arachnoida'lis,** subarachnoid confluent. **S. Arl'tii,** recessus sacci lachrymalis. **S. arterio'sus,** pulmonary sinus. **S. atlan'tis,** intervertebral notch, upper surface of atlas. **S. basila'ris,** transverse sinus. **S. basila'ris poste'rior,** occipital sinus. **S. of the bulb.** *F.* ampoule bulbaire. Enlargement of urethra opposite bulb. **S. bulbi ure'thræ.** *L.* fossa bulbi urethræ. The somewhat dilated portion of urethra contained within bulb of corpus spongiosum. **S. cana'lis vertebra'lis,** spinal veins. **S. carot'icus** or **S. carot'icus veno'sus,** continuation of cavernous sinus into carotid canal. **S. caverno'sus,** cavernous sinus. **S. ca'vi cra'nii,** sinus of dura mater. **S. cervica'lis.** *G.* Halsbucht. Deep hollow formed in the embryo of the fourth week by unequal development of lower branchial arches. **S. circula'ris,** circular sinus. **S. circula'ris foram'inis mag'ni** or **S. circula'ris foram'ini occipita'lis,** union of the two marginal sinuses to form a channel partially encircling the foramen magnum. **S. circula'ris infe'rior,** the inferior intercavernous sinus. **S. circula'ris ir'idis,** Schlemm's canal. **S. circula'ris Rid'leyi,** circular sinus. **S. coch'leæ,** vein from cochlea emptying into internal jugular through aquæductus cochleæ. **S. colum'næ vertebra'lis,** anterior longitudinal spinal veins. **S. commu'nis,** utricle. **S. commu'nis vena'rum cardi'acarum,** coronary sinus of heart. **S. condylo'rum ante'rior,** patellar fossa. **S. corona'rius,** coronary sinus of heart. **S. coronoi'deus,** circular sinus. **S. costa'les,** impressions for costal cartilages on lateral border of sternum. **S. costa'rius,** the bevelled lateral portion of the under surface of a cervical vertebra which articulates with the eminentia costaria of the vertebra below. **S. cox'æ,** acetabulum. **S. duc'tuum lactifero'rum,** ampullæ of lactiferous ducts. **S. du'ræ ma'tris,** sinuses of dura mater. **S. ellip'ticus,** circular sinus. **S. epididym'idis,** fissure between epididymis and testis. **S. falcifor'mes,** longitudinal sinuses. **S. fos'sæ basila'ris,** transverse sinus. **S. fronta'les,** frontal sinuses. **S. ge'næ pituita'rius,** antrum of Highmore. **S. genita'lis,** cavity formed in the embryo by the fusion of the Müllerian and Wolffian ducts; develops in the female into uterus and

vagina, in the male into prostatic vesicle. **S. intercaverno'si**, circular sinus. **S. jugula'ris spu'rius**, a venous channel sometimes found following the petroso-squamous suture, usually penetrating upper edge of petrous bone, and emptying into the sigmoid sinus; vestige of fœtal condition, when blood was discharged through the foramen jugulare spurium. **S. lac'tei** or **S. lactif'eri**, ampullæ of lactiferous ducts. **S. lactif'eri secunda'rii**, secondary ampullæ found in lactiferous ducts beyond the areola. **S. laryn'gis**, ventricles of larynx. **S. latera'lis**, lateral sinus. **S. latera'lis si'nus superio'ris**, lacunæ in the dura mater around the Pacchionian bodies. **S. longitudina'lis cer'ebri**, superior longitudinal sinus. **S. longitudina'lis colum'næ vertebra'lis**, meningo-rachidian veins. **S. longitudina'lis infe'rior** or **mi'nor**, inferior longitudinal sinus. **S. longitudina'lis supe'rior**, superior longitudinal sinus. **S. luna'tus**, lesser sigmoid cavity of ulna. **S. luna'tus ra'dii**, sigmoid cavity of the radius. **S. Maieri**, Maier's sinus. **S. margina'lis**, marginal sinus. **S. maxilla'ris**, antrum of Highmore. **S. max'imus**, olecranon fossa. **S. max'imus aor'tæ**, great sinus of the aorta. **S. media'nus**, utricle. **S. medias'tino-costa'lis**, that portion of pleural sac where the costal and mediastinal portions of the pleura join. **S. medias'tino-phren'icus**, that portion of pleural sac where the pericardiac and phrenic portions of the pleura join. **S. Morga'gni**, sinuses of Valsalva. **S. muco'si ure'thræ**, Morgagni, lacunæ of. **S. mulie'bris**, vagina. **S. obli'quus**, straight sinus. **S. occipita'les**. 1. Occipital sinuses. 2. Continuation of sphenoidal sinuses into the body of the occipital bone. **S. occipita'lis ante'rior**, transverse sinus. **S. occipita'lis poste'rior**, occipital sinus. **S. occipita'lis transver'sus**, transverse sinus. **S. ophthal'micus**, common trunk formed by union of superior and inferior ophthalmic veins. **S. ophthalmo-petro'sus**, aberrant communication between superior petrosal sinus and ophthalmic vein. **S. pericardiaco-costa'lis**, the left sinus mediastino-costalis. **S. perpendicula'ris**, straight sinus. **S. pe'tro-occipita'lis infe'rior** [Trolard], a venous channel outside the cranium running along the petro-occipital suture from the inferior petrosal to the cavernous sinus. **S. pe'tro-occipita'lis supe'rior**, petrosal sinus, inferior. **S. petro'so-squamo'sus**, furrow occasionally found running along petro-squamosal suture on interior of skull. **S. petro'sus infe'rior**, petrosal sinus, inferior. **S. petro'sus me'dius**, passage between the superior and inferior petrosal sinuses sometimes found. **S. petro'sus profun'dus**, petrosal sinus, inferior. **S. petro'sus superficia'lis** or **supe'rior**, petrosal sinus, superior. **S. phren'ico-costa'lis**, that part of pleural sac between diaphragm and wall of thorax below lung. **S. phreni'co-mediastina'lis**, angle of pleural sac where phrenic and mediastinal portions meet. **S. pleur'æ**: see *S. mediastino-costalis*, *S. mediastino-phrenicus*, *S. pericardiaco-costalis*, and *S. phrenico-costalis*. **S. pocula'ris**, prostatic vesicle. **S. of por'tal vein**. *L.* sinus venæ portæ. Enlargement of vessel in transverse fissure just before it divides. **S. præcervica'lis**. 1. Pouch formed by invagination of posterior branchial arches in the amniote embryo; according to W. His, the thymus gland is developed from the walls of this pouch. 2. *S.* cervicalis. **S. prostat'icus**, prostatic vesicle. **S. pulmona'lis** or **S. pulmona'lium**, left auricle of heart. **S. pyrifor'mis**, depression of mucous membrane at entrance to larynx, between edge of aryteno-epiglottic fold and side of pharynx. **S. quar'tus**, straight sinus. **S. quar'tus aor'tæ**, great sinus of aorta. **S. rec'tus**, straight sinus. **S. rena'lis**, a considerable notch sometimes found on medial border of kidney in the situation of the hilus. **S. reu'niens**, the large cavity into which the veins all unite in the embryo just before emptying into the heart. **S. rhomboida'lis**. 1. Cavity of the embryonic medulla oblongata. 2. Fourth ventricle; also the terminal ventricle of the spinal cord. **S. Rid'leyi**, circular sinus. **S. sagitta'les**, longitudinal sinuses. **S. sep'ti lu'cidi**, fifth ventricle. **S. sigmoi'deus**, lateral sinus. **S. sphenoida'les**, sphenoidal sinuses. **S. spheno-parieta'lis**, sphenoparietal sinus. **S. squamo'so-petro'sus**, sinus petrosquamosus. **S. subarachnoidea'les**, subarachnoid confluents. **S. sulcifor'mis**, fossula sulciformis. **S. sulcifor'mis Morgag'ni**, cerebral opening of aqueductus vestibuli. **S. supe'rior**, crus commune. **S. tar'si**. *L.* excavation calcanéo astragalienne. The interval between the calcaneum and the astragalus on the side of the foot, at the entrance to the tarsal canal. **S. tento'rii**, straight sinus. **S. tento'rii latera'lis**, superior petrosal si-

nus. **S. tento'rii me'dius**, straight sinus. **S. tento'rii poste'rior**, sigmoid sinus. **S. termina'lis**, the blood-vessel around edge of area vasculosa of ovum. **S. transver'sus**, lateral sinus. **S. transver'sus ma'jor**, that one of the two lateral sinuses of the dura mater which receives the blood from the superior longitudinal sinus, the other being known as the **sinus transversus minor** [Rüdinger]. **S. transver'sus pericar'dii** [Henle], a passage within the pericardium between the tubular sheath of it, which surrounds the united pulmonary artery and aorta, and the part which covers the auricle. **S. triangula'ris**, superior longitudinal sinus. **S. tym'pani**, a depression on the medial wall of the tympanum between the pyramid and the promontory, separated from the foramen ovale by the ponticulus promontorii, from the foramen rotundum by the subiculum promontorii. **S. un'guis**, nail-fold. **S. of ure'thra**, bulbous portion of urethra. **S. u'teri**, large veins in body of uterus, which become enlarged during pregnancy. **S. utricula'ris sac'culi**, the upper end of the saccule which is closely adherent to the utricle. **S. Valsal'væ**, sinuses of Valsalva. **S. ve'næ corona'riæ**, coronary sinus of heart. **S. ve'næ jugula'ris**, bulb of the jugular vein. **S. ve'næ por'tæ**, sinus of portal vein. **S. vena'rum cava'rum**, right auricle of heart. **S. vena'rum pulmona'rium**, left auricle of heart. **S. veno'sus (cordis)**, main part of either auricle of heart into which veins empty. **S. veno'sus ir'idis**, Schlemm's canal. **S. ves'icæ urina'riæ**, lateral enlargements sometimes seen in the bladder.

Sinus (*F.*). Sinus. **S. de l'aorte** or **aortiques**, sinuses of aorta. **S. basilaire**, transverse sinus. **S. carotidien** [Trolard], continuation of the cavernous sinus around the internal carotid artery. **S. caverneux**, cavernous sinus. **S. choroïdien**, straight sinus. **S. circulaire**, circular sinus. **S. circulaire inférieur**, inferior intercavernous sinus. **S. circulaire de Ridley**, circular sinus. **S. circulaire du trou occipital**, sinus circularis foraminis occipitalis. **S. du cœur**, auricles of heart. **S. condylien**, vein in the anterior condyloid foramen. **S. coronaire du cœur**, coronary sinus of heart. **S. du corps calleux**, calloso-marginal fissure. **S. crânieus**, sinuses of dura mater. **S. droit**, straight sinus. **S. falciforme inférieur**, inferior longitudinal sinus. **S. falciforme supérieur**, superior longitudinal sinus. **S. frontaux**, frontal sinuses. **S. d'Highmore**, antrum of Highmore. **S. laiteux**, ampulla lactifera. **S. du larynx**, ventricles of larynx. **S. latéral**, transverse sinus. **S. longitudinal inférieur**, inferior longitudinal sinus. **S. longitudinal supérieur**, superior longitudinal sinus. **S. mastoïdiens**, mastoid cells. **S. maxillaire**, antrum of Highmore. **S. de Morgagni**, sinuses of Valsalva. **S. occipital antérieur**, transverse sinus. **S. occipital postérieur**, occipital sinus. **S. occipital transverse**, transverse sinus. **S. ophthalmique**, sinus ophthalmicus. **S. perpendiculaire**, straight sinus. **S. pétreux inférieur**, petrosal sinus, inferior. **S. pétreux supérieur**, petrosal sinus, superior. **S. placentaires**, placental sinuses. **S. rhomboidal**, sinus rhomboidalis. **S. sagittal**, superior longitudinal sinus. **S. sphéno-pariétal**, spheno-parietal sinus. **S. sphénoïdaux**, sphenoidal sinuses. **S. terminal**, sinus terminalis. **S. torculariens**, sinuses of the dura mater discharging into the torcular Herophili. **S. transverse**, lateral sinus. **S. utérins**, sinus uteri. **S. de la veine cave inférieure**, slight dilatation in vena cava at its junction with right auricle. **S. de la veine coronaire**, coronary sinus of heart. **S. de la veine porte**, sinus of portal vein. **S. vertébraux**, intravertebral veins.

Si'nuses, pl. of **Sinus**. **S. of aor'ta**. *L.* sinus aortæ; *F.* sinus de l'aorte; *I.* seni dell' aorta. Dilatations which occur in the ascending portion of the arch: see *Sinuses of Valsalva*. The **great sinus** is above these, along the right side of the vessel, and appears to result from impulsion of the blood. **S. of du'ra ma'ter**. *L.* sinus duræ matris; *F.* sinus de la dure mère; *G.* Blutleiter der harten Hirnhaut; *I.* seni della dura madre. Various channels within that membrane having an endothelial lining: see *Cavernous*, *Circular*, *Lateral*, *Longitudinal*, *Marginal*, *Occipital*, *Petrosal*, *Sigmoid*, *Spheno-parietal*, *Straight*, and *Transverse sinus*. **S. of lar'ynx**, ventricles of the larynx. **S. of u'tricle**. *L.* sinus utriculi. Enlargements connected with mouths of semicircular canals—the **inferior** or **posterior s.** with the ampullary end of the posterior canal, while the **superior s.** is the crus commune. **S. of Valsal'va**. *L.* sinus Valsalvæ; *I.* seni del Valsalva. Pocket-like expansions of wall of aorta and pulmonary artery behind semilunar valves.

Sinusgalvanometer (*G.*) Sine galvanometer.

Sinusphlebitis (*G.*) Phlebitis beginning in a sinus.

Sinustheil (*G.*) That part of ampulla of a semicircular canal that lies between the crista acustica and the utricle.

Sinusthrombose (*G.*) Thrombosis of a sinus.

Si op. sit, abbr. for **Si opus sit** (*L.*), if required.

Si'phon (also written **Syphon**) [*σίφων*] *F.* siphon; *G.* Heber; *I.* sifone. A bent tube, with branches of unequal length, used to transfer liquids from a higher to a lower level over an intervening obstacle higher than either.

Siphono'ma (*L.*), *G.* Rohrengeschwulst. Henle's term for a form of fibrous endothelioma springing from the peritoneum, in which the cellular elements appeared to be in tubes; sometimes called Henle's tubular tumor, now known as cylindroma.

Sipiri. Bebeeru.

Sip'irine, an alkaloid associated with bebeerine in bebeeru-bark.

Si'ren [*σείρην*]. *F.* sirène; *G.* Sirene; *I.* sirena. Sympus apus.

Sirenenbildung (*G.*). Sympus apus.

Sirenom'elus (*L.*) [*σείρην, μέλος*]. *F.* sirénomèle; *I.* sirenomelo. Sympus apus.

Siriase (*F.*). Insolation.

Siri'asis (*L.*) [*σείριος*]. *F.* siriase; *I.* siriasi. Sunstroke.

Sirigmo (*I.*). Syrigmus.

Sirigmofonia (*I.*). Syrigmophonia.

Siringa (*I.*). Syringe.

Siringite (*I.*). Syringitis.

Siringotomia (*I.*). Syringotomy. **Siringotomo,** syringotome.

Sirop (*F.*). Syrup. **S. d'acide citrique,** syrup of citric acid. **S. d'amandes,** syrup of almond. **S. antiscorbutique de Portal,** Portal's antiscorbutic syrup. **S. balsamique,** syrup of tolu. **S. de baume de tolu,** syrup of tolu. **S. de belladone,** syrup of belladonna. **S. de cachou,** black catechu 1, syrupus 39 parts, mix [Cod.]. **S. de cannelle,** syrup of cinnamon. **S. de chicorée composé:** see *Sirop de rhubarbe composé*. **S. de chloral,** syrup of chloral. **S. de chlorohydrophosphate de chaux.** *L.* syrupus cum chlorohydrophosphate calcico [Cod.]. Neutral calcium phosphate 13.50, water 340, hydrochloric acid q. s. to dissolve, sugar 630, tincture of fresh lemon-peel 10 parts [Cod.]. **S. de codéine,** syrup of codeine. **S. de cuisinier** or **S. dépuratif,** compound syrup of sarsaparilla. **S. de digitale** [Cod.], tincture of digitalis 1, simple syrup 39, mix [Cod.]. **S. d'écorce d'orange,** syrup of orange. **S. d'éther.** *L.* syrupus cum æthere. Syrup 700, alcohol 50, distilled water 250, ether 20 parts, mix [Cod.]. **S. de fleurs d'oranger,** syrup of orange-flowers. **S. de framboises,** syrup of raspberry. **S. de gomme,** syrup of acacia. **S. de goudron,** syrup of tar. **S. de guimauve,** syrup of althea. **S. d'hypophosphite de chaux,** syrup of hypophosphite of calcium. **S. d'iodure de fer,** syrup of ferrous iodide. **S. d'ipécacuanha,** syrup of ipecac. **S. de jaborandi,** syrup of jaborandi. **S. de karabé,** a mixture of 2 parts of syrup of opium with 50 parts of tincture of amber [Cod.]. **S. de lactophosphate de chaux,** syrup of lactophosphate of calcium. **S. de lactucarium opiacé** [Cod.], a syrup of which 20 grams contain 0.01 gm. of extract of lactucarium and 0.005 gm. of extract of opium. **S. de limon,** syrup of lemon. **S. de menthe poivrée,** syrup of peppermint. **S. de miel,** clarified honey. **S. de mûres,** syrup of mulberries. **S. de nerprun,** syrup of buckthorn. **S. d'opium,** syrup of opium. **S. d'orgeat,** syrup of almond. **S. de polygala,** syrup of senega. **S. de rhubarbe composé.** *L.* syrupus de rheo compositus. A syrup prepared from rhubarb, chicory-root and herb, scolopendrium, fumaria, alkekengi, cinnamon, santalum album, sugar, and water [Cod.]. **S. de roses,** syrup of rose. **S. de saccharate de fer,** syrup of saccharated iron. **S. de salsepareille,** syrup of sarsaparilla. **S. de salsepareille composé,** compound syrup of sarsaparilla. **S. de séné,** syrup of senna. **S. simple,** simple syrup. **S. de stramoine,** syrup of stramonium. **S. de sucre,** simple syrup. **S. sudorifique,** compound syrup of sarsaparilla. **S. de sulfate de quinine,** syrup of sulphate of quinine. **S. de sulfate de strychnine,** syrup of sulphate of strychnine. **S. de tartrate ferrico-potassique,** syrup of potassio ferric tartrate. **S. térébenthine,** syrup of turpentine. **S. thébaïque,** syrup of opium. **S. de Thridace:** see *Syrup of lactucarium*. **S. de vinaigre,** syrup of vinegar.

Siroppo (*I.*). Syrup. **S. di balsamo di Tolu,** syrup of tolu. **S. di belladonna,** syrup of belladonna. **S. di corteccia**

d'arancio, syrup of orange. **S. di fiori d'arancio**, syrup of orange-flowers. **S. di gomma**, syrup of acacia. **S. di lattucario** or **lattugario**, syrup of lactucarium. **S. di mandorle**, syrup of almond. **S. di more**, syrup of mulberries. **S. d'oppio**, syrup of opium. **S. di rabarbaro**, syrup of rhubarb. **S. de salsapariglia**, syrup of sarsaparilla. **S. semplice**, simple syrup.

Siropposo (*I.*). Syrupy.

Sirupeux, euse (*F.*). Syrupy.

Siru'pus [P. Ross.]. Syrup.

Sir'vens. Sibbens.

Sissarcosi (*I.*). Syssarcosis.

Sistaltico (*I.*). Systaltic.

Sistema (*I.*). System.

Sistematico (*I.*). Systematic.

Sistolare or **Sistolico** (*I.*). Systolic.

Sistole (*I.*). Systole.

Sistre (*F.*). Pedunculus.

Sisym'brium (*L.*). *F.* sisymbre; *I.* sisimbrio. A genus of *Cruciferæ*. **S. allia'ria**, Scop., hedge garlic; a European herb. **S. Nastur'tium**, L., *Nasturtium officinale*, R. Br. **S. officina'le**, Scop., hedge mustard; a European herb, naturalized in the U. S.; diuretic and expectorant. **S. Sophi'a**, L., flax-weed; a European herb, naturalized in Canada; the herb is applied to indolent ulcers; the seeds are vermifuge.

Sit'fast. Tumor on a horse's back, a chronic warble.

Sitiofobia or **Sitofobia** (*I.*). Sitophobia.

Sitiol'ogy [*σιτίον, λόγος*]. *F.* sitiologie; *I.* sitiologia. Doctrine of foods.

Sitiopho'bia or **Sitopho'bia** (*L.*) [*σιτίον, φόβος*]. *F.* sitiophobie; *G.* Nahrungsscheu; *I.* sitiofobia. Insane aversion to food.

Si'tis (*L.*). Thirst.

Si'tus (*L.*). Position, place. **S. alie'nus** or **perver'sus**, abnormal position. **S. transver'sus**, lateral transposition of viscera, the organs belonging to the right side lying on the left, and *vice versa*.

Sitz (*G.*). Seat; chair; bottom; buttocks; — **bad**, sitzbath—*i. e.* a bath for the pelvis and hips; — **höcker** or — **knorren**, tuberosity of ischium.

Sitzbein (*G.*). Ischium; — **höcker** or — **knorren**, tuberosity of the ischium; — **pulsader**, sciatic artery; — **schwellkörpermuskel**, ischio-cavernosus; — **stachel**, spine of ischium; — **zellkörpermuskel**, ischio-cavernosus.

Si'um (*L.*). A genus of *Umbelliferæ*. **S. angustifo'lium**, L., native of Europe, naturalized in the U. S.; said to be poisonous. **S. latifo'lium**, L., water-parsnip, also European, and asserted to be poisonous. **S. nodiflo'rum**, *S. angustifolium*, L. **S. Sisa'rum**, skirret, native of China; cultivated for the roots, which are used for culinary purposes.

Siv'vans or **Siv'vens.** Sibbens.

Six-year mo'lar. First molar of the permanent dentition.

Sixième paire (*F.*). Sixth pair of nerves.

Sixth sa'cral nerve. Coccygeal nerve.

Si'zy. Viscous, glutinous.

Skagg's Springs. Hot sulphur and chalybeate springs, in Sonoma Co., California; temperature about 130° F.

Skarificiren (*G.*). To scarify.

Skarlatinös (*G.*). Scarlatinous.

Skate oil. Ray oil

Ska'tol [*σκῶρ, σκατός*]. C_9H_9N. Methyl-indol. A putrefaction product of albumin and constant constituent of fæces; delicate shining plates with fæcal odor.

Skatophagie (*G.*). Coprophagy.

Skein. *G.* Knäuel. The stage of indirect nuclear division when the filaments of the nucleus form a contorted network, and which immediately preceedes the development of the nuclear spindle.

Skelet (*G.*). Skeleton; — **bildung**, growth or formation of the skeleton.

Skeletiren (*G.*). To prepare a skeleton.

Skeletog'raphy [*σκελετόν, γράφω*]. A description of the skeleton.

Skeletol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *F.* squelettologie; *I.* scheletrologia. Treatise on the skeleton.

Skel'eton [*σκελετόν*]. *L.* sceletum; *F.* squelette; *G.* Skelet; *I.* scheletro. Assemblage of bones and cartilages forming the more solid framework of the body.

Skel'eto-troph'ic. Term applied by Ray Lankester to connective tissue.

Skene's tu'bules. Small blind canals, 3 to 6 mm. in length, lying along the urethra of the female and opening near the meatus. Probably vestiges of the Wolffian ducts, and homologous with the vesiculæ seminales of the male.

Skerlie'vo. An endemic form of syphilis prevalent in Croatia and Dalmatia

Skias'copy [*σκια, σκοπέω*]. *G.* Skiaskopie. A method of determining the refraction of the eye by observing the direction and rapidity of motion of the shadowy edges of the images, real or virtual, of a flame, formed by the refracting media of the eye.

Skin [*A. S.* scin]. *L.* integumentum commune, pellis, *F.* peau, *G.* aussere Haut, *I.* pelle. Elastic, membranous, protecting envelope of the body, principal organ of the sense of touch

Skin re'flexes: see *Reflexes.*

Skin-bound. Affected with scleroderma.

Skin-graft'ing. *F.* greffe épidermique; *G.* Hautuberpflanzung; *I.* innesto epidermico. Transplanting small fragments of skin or of epithelium to a raw or ulcerating surface to form centres for cicatrization.

Skin'ny. Thin, emaciated

Skirr or Skirrhus (*G.*). Scirrhus.

Skir'ret. *Sium Sisarum*

Sklera (*G.*). Sclerotic coat.

Skleradenite (*G.*). Induration of lymphatic glands.

Skleral (*G.*). Sclerotic; —**gefässkranz,** circulus arteriosus nervi optici.

Skleri'asis [*σκληρός*]. Scleroderma.

Skleroder'ma. Scleroderma

Sklerotisch (*G.*). Sclerotic.

Skoda'ic res'onance. *F.* bruit skodique; *I.* rumore skodico. Tympanitic resonance

Sko'da's sign. *F.* signe de Skoda; *I.* segno di Skoda. A peculiar resonance heard on percussion in cases of extensive pleural effusion

Skorbut (*G.*). Scurvy

Skrofel (*G.*). Scrofula, —**krankheit,** scrofula; —**stoff,** scrofulous matter; —**sucht,** scrofula

Sku'lein. An acrid principle found in squill

Skull [*A. S.* scylan] *L.* cranium, *F.* crane; *G.* Schadel; *I.* cranio. Bony skeleton of head.

Skull'cap. Scutellaria

Skunk cab'bage. *Symplocarpus foetidus,* Salisb.

Skunk'weed. *Dracontium foetidum,* L.

S. L. A., abbv. for Sacro-laeva anterior (*L.*), left sacro-anterior position of the fœtus in labor.

Slaked lime. $Ca(HO)_2$. *L.* calcii hydras; *F.* chaux éteinte; *G.* Kalkhydrat, *I.* calce estinta. Calcium hydroxide; hydrate of calcium, with some impurities [B. P.], a soft white powder of a strongly alkaline taste and reaction, soluble in about 750 parts of water at 15° C.; prepared by pouring about one-half of its weight of water upon quicklime; exposed to the air it is converted into calcium carbonate; used in pharmacy in preparing lime-water. see *Solution of lime.*

Slattamento (*I.*). Weaning.

Sla'ty. *F.* ardoisé, ée; *G.* schieferig Resembling slate; applied to a form of induration of the lung in which there is a new formation of connective tissue, with much pigmentation of the tissue.

Slav'ering [*Dutch* slabben]. *F.* baveux, euse; *G.* geifernd; *I.* bavoso, a. Having the saliva flowing from the mouth.

Sleep [*A. S.* slep]. *L.* somnus; *F.* sommeil; *G.* Schlaf, *I.* sonno. A normal, more or less complete, periodical loss of consciousness, with comparative inactivity of the nervous centres. **S. disease'.** 1. Nelavan. 2. Narcolepsy. **S. ep'ilepsy,** narcolepsy. **S. pal'sy,** paralysis due to pressure made on a nerve during sleep. **S.-walk'er,** somnambulist. **S.-walk'ing,** somnambulism

Sleep-drunk. *G.* schlaftrunken. Term applied to one who is only partially aroused from sleep, and is excited and irrational.

Sleep'ing sick'ness. Nelavan.

Sleep'wort. Garden lettuce, *Lactuca sativa,* L.

Slen'der col'umn. Funiculus gracilis

Slen'der lobe. *L.* lobus gracilis; *G.* zarter Lappen. Narrow portion of posterior lobe of cerebellum, sometimes appearing as separate

Slide. *F.* porte-objet. *G.* Objecttrager; *I.* portoggetto. The plate, usually of glass, upon which objects are placed for examination with the microscope

Sling [*Dutch* slinger] *F.* écharpe, *G.* Schlinge, *I.* ciarpa. A form of bandage suspended from the neck, used to support a broken or wounded arm.

Slink'ing. Abortion in cows.

Slip'perwort. *Calceolaria*

Slip'pery elm. *Ulmus fulva,* Michx see *Elm.*

Sloe. *Prunus spinosa*, L.

Slogamento (*I.*). Displacement, luxation.

Slough, sluf [A. S. slog]. *F.* eschare; *I.* escara. 1. To separate from living tissue as a dead mass or eschar. 2. *G.* Brandschorf. The portion of tissue thus separated; eschar.

Slows. Milk sickness.

S. L. P., abbv. for **Sacro-læva posterior** (*L.*), left sacro-posterior position of fœtus in labor.

Sludge [A. S. slog]. The semisolid deposit from sewage which has been treated by any of the "precipitation" processes.

Small az'ygos vein. Left lower azygos vein.

Small deep petro'sal nerve: see *Petrosal nerves.*

Smal' meninge'al ar'tery. *L.* arteria meningea parva; *G.* kleine Hirnhautarterie. Twig from internal maxillary passing through foramen ovale, and supplying dura mater in middle fossa.

Small occip'ital nerves: see *Occipital nerves.*

Small spike'nard. *Aralia nudicaulis*, L.

Small superfic'ial petro'sal nerve: see *Petrosal nerves.*

Small'age. Celery, *Apium graveolens*, L.

Small'er Solomon's seal. *Polygonatum biflorum*, Ell.

Small-pox. *L.* variola; *F.* variole, petite vérole; *G.* Blattern; *I.* vajuolo. An acute infectious disease characterized by an eruption of papules, which, in the course of about eight days, become vesicles and pustules.

Small-pox plant. Side-saddle plant, *Sarracenia purpurea*, L.

Smalt, smawlt. An impure cobalt silicate, found in commerce in the form of a fine blue, impalpable powder, obtained by fusing roasted cobalt ore with quartz-sand and potashes, and grinding the product with water.

Smalto (*I.*). Enamel.

Smaragdgrün (*G.*). Emerald-green.

Smart'weed. *Polygonum Hydropiper*, L.

Smeg'ma (*L.*) [σμῆγμα]. 1. The secretion from the sebaceous follicles of the skin. 2. Smegma præputialis. **S. embryo'num**, vernix caseosa. **S. præputia'lis** or **S. præpu'tii.** *G.* Eichelkäse. An accumulation of desquamated cells of balano-preputial epidermis, whitish, semifluid, and pasty in consistency. On undergoing putrefaction it has a strong odor of butyric acid; alkaline in reaction. It is not a sebaceous secretion.

Smell. *F.* odorat; *G.* Geruch; *I.* odorato. Sense by which odors are perceived.

Smeriglio (*I.*). Emery.

Smi'lacin. *F.* smilacine; *I.* smilacina. Parillin.

Smilaci'na (*L.*). A genus of *Liliaceæ*. **S. racemo'sa**, Desf., false spikenard, false Solomon's seal, a common indigenous plant; the rhizome is said to be a mild alterative, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

Smi'lax (*L.*). A genus of plants. Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*. **S. as'pera**, L., grows in southern Europe, where the root is used in place of sarsaparilla. **S. Chi'na**, L., an Asiatic plant, yielding the drug known as China-root. **S. glau'ca**, Walt., an indigenous species sometimes used in domestic practice. **S. med'ica**, Schlecht. et Chamis., grows in Mexico, and yields Mexican sarsaparilla. **S. officina'lis**, Kunth, indigenous to New Granada and other northern countries of South America; the principal source of Jamaica sarsaparilla. **S. papyra'cea**, Poir., the probable source of Para sarsaparilla. **S. sarsaparil'la**, L., bamboo brier; indigenous to the southern U. S.; the root is an alterative tonic.

Smith's ante'rior splint. Splint for suspension of lower extremity, applied on anterior surface of limb; consists of a frame of stout wire about 3½ inches wide above and 2¾ inches wide below, extending from anterior spine of ilium to a little beyond the toes, and bent at ankle, knee, and hip to suit the case.

Smiths' cramp. An occupation neurosis occurring in blacksmiths.

Smok'ers' patch'es. White patches on the mucous membrane of the lips, mouth, or tongue; a form of leucoplasia buccalis.

Smooth al'der. *Alnus serrulata*, Ait.

Smooth mus'cle. *F.* muscle lisse. Unstriated muscle.

Smooth su'mach. *Rhus glabra.*

Smooth win'terberry. *Prinos lævigatus*, L.

Smoth'ering [A. S. smoran]. *F.* étouffement; *G.* Ersticken; *I.* soffocamento. Suffocation by covering the mouth and nostrils.

Smyrna galls. A commercial variety

of Turkey galls, inferior in quality to the Aleppo galls.

Smyr'na o'pium. A variety of Turkey opium, so called from the place of export. It is the most abundant variety in our markets.

Smyr'na scam'mony. A former commercial name for inferior kinds of scammony.

Snake Run Spring. Chalybeate water, Alleghany Co., Virginia.

Snake-head. Balmony.

Snake-root. Root of *Aristolochia serpentaria*, L.; see also *Black*, *Button*, *Canada*, *Coco*, *Mexican*, *Milk*, *Pink*, *Red River*, *Sampson's*, *Senega*, *Texas*, *Virginia*, *White*, etc. *snake-root*.

Snake's-milk. *Euphorbia corollata*, L.

Snake'weed. 1. *Polygonum Bistorta*, L. 2. *Euphorbia pilulifera*, L.

Snake'wood. *L.* lignum colubrinum; *F.* bois de couleuvre. The wood of *Strychnos colubrina*, L., and other species of *S.*; contains strychnine and brucine; used by the natives of Malabar as a remedy for snake-bite.

Snap'dragon. *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.

Sneeze'weed. *Helenium autumnale*, L.

Sneeze'wort. 1. *Achillea ptarmica*, L. 2. *Helenium autumnale*, L.

Sneez'ing [*Sax.* nieran]. *L.* sternutatio; *F.* eternuement; *G.* Niesen; *I* starnuto. Sudden violent expulsion of air through the nose after a short spasmodic inspiration, involuntary and due to reflex action.

Snel'len's for'ceps. A form of forceps for enclosing small tumors of the eyelid during their removal.

Snervamento (*I.*). 1. Enervation. 2. Neurotomy.

Snif'fles. Snuffles.

Snor'ing [*A. S.* snora] *F.* ronflement; *G.* Schnarchen; *I* russo. Breathing with production of a peculiar sound, due to vibration of the soft palate when relaxed in sleep, most marked during inspiration.

Snow'-blindness. *L.* nephablepsia; *G.* Schneeblindheit; *I* cecità nevale. More or less complete blindness, with photophobia and symptoms of irritation or inflammation in the eyeball; produced by exposure to the glare of strong sunlight reflected from snow.

Snow-rose. *Rhododendron chrysanthum*, L.

Snow-shoe disease'. *F.* mal de raquet. A painful affection of the feet, occurring in arctic and subarctic America after long journeys on snow-shoes.

Snuf'fles. Partially obstructed nasal breathing.

Soap [*A. S.* sapan]. *L.* sapo; *F.* savon; *G.* Seife; *I.* sapone. 1. A salt formed by the combination of a fatty acid with a salifiable base; more commonly a sodium or potassium salt of a fatty acid. 2. Soap prepared from soda and olive oil [U. S. P.]; detergent, laxative, antacid, antilithic; see also *Animal*, *Butter*, *Castile*, *Curd*, *Green*, *Hard*, *Jalap*, *Juniper-tar*, *Marrow*, *Medicinal*, *Soft*, *Spanish*, *Tar*, and *White soap*. **S. ce'rate.** *L.* ceratum saponis. Soap plaster 2 oz., yellow wax 2½ oz., olive oil 4 oz.; mix [U. S. P., 1870]. **S. lin'iment.** *L.* linimentum saponis; *F.* liniment savonneux camphré. Soap 10, camphor 5, oil rosemary 1, alcohol 70, water 14; make a solution [U. S. P.]; soap 16, camphor 8, oil rosemary 1, alcohol 107, water 32 [B. P.]; tincture of soap 50, expressed oil of almond 5, tincture of camphor 45 [Cod.]; an anodyne, rubefacient, and disentient application. **S. plas'ter.** *L.* emplastrum saponis; *F.* emplâtre de savon; *G.* Seifenpflaster; *I.* empiastro di sapone. A mixture of soap and lead plaster [U. S. P.]; with a little resin [B. P.]; with wax [Cod.]; with wax and a little camphor [P. G.]; a disentient application.

Soap-bark. Quillaia-bark.

Soap-berries. The fruit of *Sapindus Saponaria*, L., contains saponin.

Soap-nut. The fruit of *Sapindus trifoliatus*, L.; anthelmintic; contains saponin.

Soap-plant. California soapwort. *Chlorogalleum pomeridianum*, Kunth; buds saponaceous, detergent.

Soap'root. *L.* radix saponaria; *F.* racine de saponaire; *G.* Seifenkrautwurzel; *I.* saponaria. The root of *Saponaria officinalis*, L.; diuretic, diaphoretic, and alterative; see also *Levant soaproot*.

Soap'wort. *L.*, *I.* saponaria; *F.* saponaire; *G.* Seifenkraut. *Saponaria officinalis*, L.

S. O. B., abbv. for **Sub-occipito-bregmatic diameter.**

Socal'oin. *F.* socaloine. The neutral, crystallizable, active principle of socotrine aloes.

So'cia parot'idis (*L.*). Accessory parotid gland.

So'cial e'vil. Prostitution.

Sociol'ogy [socius, *λόγος*]. *F.* sociologie; *I.* sociologia. Science of social organization.

Soc'otrine al'oes. *L.* aloe socotrina; *F.* aloès socotrin; *G.* Socotora Aloe; *I.* aloe soccotrino. A variety of aloes obtained from *Aloe socotrina*, Lam. [U. S. P.], or from *Aloe Perryi*, Baker [B. P.], and perhaps other species of *Aloe*; imported principally by way of Bombay and Zanzibar.

So'da [*Arab.*]. NaHO. *L.* soda; *F.* soude caustique; *G.* Aetznatron; *I.* soda caustica. 1. Sodium hydrate, sodium hydroxide, caustic soda; a white, opaque, brittle, deliquescent solid, spec. grav. 2.13, soluble in water and alcohol, having an intensely acrid and caustic taste and alkaline reaction; usually found in commerce in irregular fibrous fragments or cylindrical sticks. Escharotic. 2. A commercial name for sodium carbonate. **S. caus'tica** [B. P.], soda. **S. plant,** saltwort, sea-grape, *Salsola kali*, L. **S. pow'ders,** effervescing powders. **S. tartara'ta** [B. P.], potassium sodium tartrate. **S.-water,** carbonic-acid water.

Soda-ash. An impure sodium carbonate; an early product in the manufacture of sodium carbonate from sodium chloride.

So'dæ ace'tas (*L.*), etc.: see *Sodii acetas*, etc.

So'dæ potas'sio-tar'tras or **So'dæ et potas'sæ tar'tras** (*L.*). Potassium sodium tartrate.

Sodbrennen (*G.*). Pyrosis.

So'dic. *F.* sodique; *I.* sodico. Containing sodium.

So'dic-cal'cic. Containing sodium and calcium.

So'dic-chalyb'eate. Applied to mineral waters containing both sodium and iron.

So'dic-potas'sic. Containing both sodium and potassium.

So'dii (*L.*), gen. of **Sodium. S. ace'tas,** sodium acetate. **S. et ammo'nii phos'phas,** microcosmic salt. **S. arse'nias,** sodium arseniate. **S. ben'zoas,** sodium benzoate. **S. bicarbo'nas,** sodium bicarbonate. **S. bicarbo'nas vena'lis,** commercial sodium bicarbonate. **S. bisulphis,** sodium bisulphite. **S. bo'ras,** sodium borate. **S. brom'idum,** sodium bromide. **S. carbo'nas,** sodium carbonate. **S. carbo'nas exsicca'tus,** dried sodium carbonate. **S. carbo'nas vena'lis,** sal soda. **S. chlo'ras,** sodium chlorate. **S. chlo'ridum,** sodium chloride. **S. ci'tras,** sodium citrate. **S. ci'tro-tar'tras effer'ves'cens** [B. P.], effervescent citro-tartrate of sodium. **S. hippu'ras,** sodium hippurate. **S. hypophos'phis,** sodium hypophosphite. **S. hyposul'phis,** sodium hyposulphite. **S. iodi'dum,** sodium iodide. **S. lac'tas,** sodium lactate. **S. ni'tras,** sodium nitrate. **S. ni'tris,** sodium nitrite. **S. perman'ganas,** sodium permanganate. **S. phos'phas,** sodium phosphate. **S. pyrophos'phas,** sodium pyrophosphate. **S. salic'ylas,** sodium salicylate. **S. santoni'nas,** sodium santoninate. **S. sil'icas,** sodium silicate. **S. sul'phas,** sodium sulphate. **S. sul'phas exsicca'tus,** dried sodium sulphate. **S. sul'phis,** sodium sulphite. **S. sulphocar'bolas,** sodium sulphocarbolate. **S. sulphovi'nas,** sodium sulphovinate. **S. valeria'nas,** sodium valerianate.

Sodio (*I.*). Sodium.

Sodio-au'ric chlo'ride. *L.* auri et sodii chloridum; *F.* chlorure d'or et de sodium; *G.* Natriumgoldchlorid; *I.* cloruro d'oro e di sodio. Chloride of gold and sodium; mixture composed of equal parts of dry auric chloride ($AuCl_3$) and sodium chloride (NaCl): an orange-yellow powder, slightly deliquescent, odorless, having a saline and metallic taste, very soluble in water, partially soluble in alcohol; obtained by adding sodium chloride to a solution of gold in nitrohydrochloric acid and evaporating to dryness [U. S. P.]; escharotic, alterative.

Sodio-fer'ric cit'ro-phos'phate. *L.* ferri phosphas [U. S. P.]. Phosphate of iron, ferric phosphate [U. S. P.]; thin, bright-green, transparent scales, turning dark on exposure to the light, odorless, having an acidulous, slightly saline taste, freely soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by dissolving sodium phosphate in solution of ferric citrate and evaporating to the consistence of syrup and drying on glass plates [U. S. P.]; see also *Ferroso-ferric phosphate.*

Sodio-fer'ric cit'ro-pyrophos'phate. *L.* ferri pyrophosphas [U. S. P.]. Pyrophosphate of iron, ferric pyrophosphate [U. S. P.]; apple-green, transparent scales,

turning dark on exposure to light, odorless, having an acidulous, slightly saline taste, freely soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, obtained by dissolving sodium pyrophosphate in solution of ferric citrate, evaporating the solution to the consistence of syrup and drying on glass plates [U. S. P.].

Sodio-fer'ric pyrophos'phate. *L.* ferri et sodii pyrophosphas, *F* pyrophosphate de fer et de soude. Pyrophosphate of iron and sodium; prepared by fusing together over a water-bath 100 parts of crystalline sodium pyrophosphate and 400 parts of gelatinous ferric pyrophosphate (freshly precipitated from a solution of ferric chloride by sodium pyrophosphate), and drying upon plates of glass [Cod.].

So'dium (*L.*) *G* Natrium; *I* sodio. A silver-white, lustrous, crystallizable metal, of the consistence of wax at ordinary temperatures, spec. grav. 0.972; a good conductor of heat and electricity, having a powerful affinity for oxygen, decomposing water with evolution of hydrogen, in chemical affinities resembling potassium, but less energetic; commercially prepared by heating a mixture of sodium carbonate, charcoal, and chalk. **S. ac'etate.** $NaC_2H_3O_2.3H_2O$ *L.* sodii acetas, natrium aceticum; *F.* acétate de soude; *G.* essigsaures Natron; *I.* acetato di sodio. A crystalline salt obtained by neutralizing acetic acid or by decomposing acetate of lead with sodium carbonate, diuretic. **S. ar'senate,** sodium arseniate. **S. arsen'iate.** $Na_2HAsO_4.7H_2O$ *L.* sodii arsenias, *F.* arséniate de soude, *G* Natriumarsenat; *I* arseniato di soda. An odorless, colorless, transparent, crystalline, slightly efflorescent salt, having a mild, feebly alkaline taste and faintly alkaline reaction, soluble in water, very slightly soluble in alcohol; prepared by fusing together arsenious acid, sodium nitrate, and sodium carbonate, dissolving the product in water, and crystallizing; tonic, antiperiodic, alterative. **S. ben'zoate.** $NaC_7H_5O_2.H_2O$ *L.* sodii benzoas, *F* benzoate de soude, *G* Natriumbenzoat *I* benzoato di soda. A neutral, efflorescent, odorless salt, of a sweet astringent taste, soluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, found commercially in the form of semi-crystalline or amorphous powder, prepared by neutralizing benzoic acid with sodium bicarbonate. The crystalline salt is directed by the Cod., the anhydrous salt by the P. G., used in the treatment of gout and rheumatism and as an antiseptic. **S. bicar'bonate** $NaHCO_3$ *L.* sodii bicarbonas, *F* bicarbonate de soude; *G* Natriumbicarbonat, *I.* bicarbonato di soda. A white, opaque powder, permanent in the air, odorless, having a cooling mildly saline taste and a slightly alkaline reaction, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol [U. S. P.], obtained by the action of carbon dioxide upon crystallized sodium carbonate; antacid. **S. bisul'phite.** $NaHSO_3$ *L.* sodii bisulphis, *F.* bisulfite de soude; *G.* Natriumbisulfit; *I.* bisolfito di soda. Found in commerce in the form of opaque, prismatic crystals or of crystalline or granular powder, slowly oxidized and losing sulphurous acid on exposure to air, having a faint sulphurous odor, a disagreeable sulphurous taste, and an acid reaction, soluble in 4 parts of water, and in 72 parts of alcohol at 15° C. [U. S. P.]; obtained by saturating a concentrated solution of sodium carbonate with sulphurous acid gas; antizymotic. **S. bo'rate.** $Na_2B_4O_7.10H_2O$. *L.* sodii boras, *F.* borate de soude, *G.* Borax; *I* borace. Borax; an odorless, colorless, slightly efflorescent, crystalline salt, having a cooling, sweetish, afterward somewhat alkaline taste, and an alkaline reaction, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; found native and prepared from native boric acid and mineral borates; antiseptic, detergent, diuretic, and emmenagogue. **S. bro'mide.** NaBr. *L.* sodii bromidum; *F.* bromure de sodium, *G* Bromnatrium; *I.* bromuro di sodio. A colorless or white, odorless, neutral, or faintly alkaline, crystalline salt, having a saline slightly bitter taste, soluble in water or alcohol; prepared by decomposing ferrous bromide with potassium carbonate, or by other chemical processes, hypnotic and nervous sedative. **S. car'bolate** NaC_6H_5O. *F* phénol sodique; *G* Natrumphenylat. A salt formed by the action of carbolic acid upon caustic soda. **S. car'bonate.** $Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$ *L.* sodii carbonas; *F.* carbonate de soude, *G* Natriumcarbonat; *I.* carbonato di soda. A colorless, odorless, efflorescent, crystalline salt, having an alkaline taste and reaction, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; found native, and prepared artificially from the mineral cryolite or from the sulphate or chloride of sodium. For medicinal use the commercial salt sal soda is purified by recrystallization from a solution in hot water, antacid. **S. chlo'rate.** $NaClO_3$. *L.* sodii chloras; *F* chlorate de soude; *G.* Natriumchlorat, *I.* clorato di soda. A crystalline, odorless, colorless, neutral salt,

having a cooling, saline taste, freely soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol; prepared by double decomposition of potassium chlorate with sodium bitartrate; used instead of potassium chlorate, being more soluble, and milder in action. **S. chlo'ride.** $NaCl$. *L.* sodii chloridum; *F.* chlorure de sodium; *G.* Chlornatrium; *I.* cloruro di sodio. Common salt; a crystalline, neutral salt, soluble in water, almost insoluble in alcohol; found native as rock-salt, in the waters of most saline springs, and as a prominent constituent of sea-water; antiseptic, anthelmintic; in large doses purgative. **S. cit'rate.** $2(C_6H_5O_7Na_3)+11H_2O$. *L.* sodii citras; *F.* citrate de sodium; *I.* citrato di soda. A crystalline salt in the form of large orthorhombic crystals, having a saline taste without bitterness; produced by the evaporation of a solution of sodium carbonate saturated by citric acid; purgative. **S. eth'ylate.** NaC_2H_5O. Caustic alcohol; a product of the action of absolute alcohol upon metallic sodium; may be obtained in crystals or white powder; in the presence of water splits into alcohol and caustic soda; escharotic. **S. ethylsul'phate,** sodium sulphovinate. **S. hippu'rate.** *L.* sodii hippuras. A white, amorphous salt, readily soluble in water and alcohol; recommended as a solvent for urates in gout, gravel, and calculus. **S. hy'drate,** soda. **S. hydrocar'bonate,** sodium bicarbonate. **S. hydrox'ide,** soda. **S. hypochlo'rite.** $NaClO$. The sodium salt of hypochlorous acid. **S. hypophos'phite.** NaH_2PO_2,H_2O. *L.* sodii hypophosphis; *F.* hypophosphite de soude; *G.* Natriumhypophosphit; *I.* ipofosfito di soda. A crystalline, deliquescent, odorless, neutral salt, in the form of small, colorless or white, rectangular plates or a white granular powder, feebly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol; obtained by the action of sodium carbonate upon calcium hypophosphite in solution; has been used as a tonic in nervous debility and phthisis. **S. hyposul'phite.** $Na_2S_2O_3,5H_2O$. *L.* sodii hyposulphis; *F.* hyposulfite de soude; *G.* unterschwefligsaures Natron; *I.* iposolfito di soda. A crystalline, colorless, transparent, efflorescent, neutral or faintly alkaline, odorless salt, having a cooling, somewhat bitter and sulphurous taste, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; prepared by heating in contact with the air a mixture of dried sodium carbonate and sulphur, dissolving the resulting sodium sulphite in water, and boiling the solution with sulphur, concentrating and crystallizing. It is also obtained from gas-lime and soda-waste; antizymotic, antiparasitic. **S. i'odide.** NaI. *L.* sodii iodidum; *F.* iodure de sodium; *G.* Jodnatrium; *I.* ioduro di sodio. A crystalline, deliquescent, odorless, slightly bitter, neutral salt, very soluble in water or alcohol; prepared by decomposing a solution of ferrous iodide with sodium carbonate, or by other chemical processes; used as a substitute for potassium iodide. **S. lac'tate.** $NaC_3H_5O_3$. *L.* sodii lactas; *F.* lactate sodique. An amorphous, deliquescent salt, product of the decomposition of ferrous lactate by sodium carbonate [P. Belg.]. **S. molyb'date.** Na_2MoO_4. In small, white, shining crystals, readily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; obtained by neutralizing molybdic acid with sodium carbonate; official in the P. Svec. **S. monosul'phide.** $Na_2S,9H_2O$. *L.* sulfuretum sodicum [Cod.]; *F.* monosulfure de sodium. A crystalline, transparent, colorless salt, having an alkaline and bitter taste, soluble in water and alcohol, obtained by saturating solution of soda (spec. grav. 1.332) with hydrogen sulphide, and keeping the product free from contact of air until crystallization takes place [Cod.]; used in the preparation of certain artificial sulphurated mineral waters. **S. ni'trate.** $NaNO_3$. *L.* sodii nitras; *F.* azotate de soude; *G.* Natriumnitrat; *I.* nitrato di soda. A crystalline, colorless, odorless, slightly deliquescent, neutral salt, having a cooling, saline, slightly bitter taste, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol; found native in immense quantities in Chili and Peru, and may be prepared chemically; a mild purgative; used in pharmacy in preparing sodium arseniate. **S. ni'trite.** $NaNO_2$. *L.* sodii nitris. A colorless, deliquescent, crystalline salt, freely soluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, prepared by deflagrating a mixture of 7 parts of sodium nitrate and 1 part of starch, or by other chemical processes; recommended, in doses of 2 grains or more, in epilepsy and angina pectoris. **S. perman'ganate.** *L.* sodii permanganas. A deliquescent crystalline salt; used in solution as a cheap disinfectant. **S. phe'nate,** sodium carbolate. **S. phenolsul'phonate,** sodium sulphocarbolate. **S. phos'phate.** $Na_2HPO_4,12H_2O$. *L.* sodii phosphas; *F.* phosphate de soude; *G.* Natriumphosphat, *I.* fosfato di soda. Dihydrogen sodium orthophosphate; a colorless, transparent, efflorescent, inodorous, crystalline salt, having a cooling, saline, and feebly

alkaline taste, and slightly alkaline reaction, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, prepared by decomposing acid calcium phosphate, obtained from a mixture of bone-ash and sulphuric acid, with sodium carbonate; a mild laxative and diuretic. **S. polysul'phide**, sulphurated soda. **S. pyrophos'phate.** $Na_4P_2O_7.10H_2O$. *L.* sodii pyrophosphas; *F.* pyrophosphate de soude; *G.* Natriumpyrophosphat; *I.* pirofosfato di soda. A crystalline, colorless, translucent, odorless, slightly alkaline salt, soluble in 12 parts of water at 15° C., insoluble in alcohol, obtained by heating sodium phosphate to dull redness, dissolving in water, and crystallizing; principally used pharmaceutically in the preparation of pyrophosphate of iron. **S. salicyl'ate.** $2NaC_7H_5O_3.H_2O$. *L.* sodii salicylas; *F.* salicylate de soude; *G.* Natriumsalicylat; *I.* salicilato di soda. A crystalline salt, permanent in the air, odorless, having a sweetish, saline, and mildly alkaline taste and a feebly acid reaction, soluble in water and alcohol; obtained by the action of salicylic acid upon caustic soda or sodium carbonate; used in acute rheumatism and septic fever. **S. santoni'nate.** $2NaC_{15}H_{19}O_3.7H_2O$. *L.* sodii santoninas; *F.* santonate de soude; *G.* Natriumsantoninat; *I.* santonato di soda. A colorless, transparent, crystalline, slightly efflorescent, odorless salt, having a mildly saline and bitter taste, soluble in water or alcohol, obtained by dissolving santonine in solution of soda, and crystallizing; anthelmintic. **S. sil'icate.** Na_2SiO_3. *L.* sodii silicas; *F.* silicato de soude; *G.* Natriumsilikat; *I.* silicato di soda. Soluble glass; a product of the fusion of 1 part of fine sand or powdered flint with 2 parts of dried sodium carbonate; may be obtained as a glass-like mass or in crystals; antiseptic. see *Solution of silicate of sodium.* **S. sul'phate.** $Na_2SO_4.10H_2O$. *L.* sodii sulphas; *F.* sulfate de soude; *G.* Glaubersalz; *I.* solfato di soda. Glauber's salt, a crystalline, colorless, transparent, efflorescent, neutral, odorless salt, having a cooling saline and bitter taste, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, found native, a constituent of many mineral springs; largely obtained as an intermediate or secondary product in certain chemical manufactures; diuretic and purgative. **S. sulphiben'zoate**, prepared by dissolving sodium benzoate in a strong solution of sodium sulphite; recommended as an antiseptic. **S. sul'phite.** $NaSO_3.7H_2O$. *L.* sodii sulphis; *F.* sulfite de soude; *G.* Natriumsulfit; *I.* solfito di soda. A crystalline, colorless, transparent, efflorescent, odorless salt, having a cooling, saline, and sulphurous taste and a neutral or slightly alkaline reaction, soluble in water, nearly insoluble in alcohol; obtained by passing sulphurous acid gas into a solution of sodium carbonate, and evaporating the solution; antiseptic. **S. sulphocar'bolate.** $NaC_6H_5SO_4.2H_2O$. *L.* sodii sulphocarbolas; *F.* sulphophénate de soude; *G.* phenylschwefelsaures Natron. A colorless, transparent, neutral, nearly odorless, crystalline salt, soluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol; formed by double decomposition of barium sulphocarbolate and sodium carbonate; antiseptic. **S. sulphoich'thyolate.** ichthyol. **S. sulphometh'ylate.** $NaCH_3SO_4.H_2O$. Prepared in the same manner as sodium sulphovinate, except that methyl alcohol is used in preparation of the sulphovinic acid instead of ordinary alcohol; proposed by Rabuteau (1879) as an efficient and agreeable purgative. **S. sulphophe'nate**, sodium sulphocarbolate. **S. sulphovi'nate.** $NaC_2H_5SO_4.H_2O$. *L.* sodii sulphovinas; *F.* sulfovinate de soude; *G.* weinschwefelsaures Natron; *I.* solfovinato di soda. Sodium ethylsulphate; a crystalline, efflorescent, nearly tasteless salt, soluble in water and alcohol, obtained by neutralizing sulphovinic acid with caustic soda or sodium carbonate; laxative. **S. thiosul'phate**, sodium hyposulphite. **S. vale'rianate.** $NaC_5H_9O_2$. *L.* sodii valerianas; *F.* valérianate de soude; *G.* baldriansaures Natron; *I.* valerianato di soda. A white, crystalline, neutral, deliquescent salt, having the odor and taste of valerian, soluble in water and alcohol; prepared by distilling a mixture of sulphuric acid, potassium bichromate, amylic alcohol, and water, saturating the distillate with solution of soda, and evaporating to dryness; a nerve stimulant; used in the preparation of zinc valerianate.

Sodomiterei (*G.*). The continued practice of sodomy.

Sod'omy. *G.* Sodomie; *I.* sodomia. Coitus per anum with males or females.

Sömmering's bone. Processus marginalis, malar bone.

Sömmering's fora'men. Fovea centralis.

Sömmering's lig'ament. Ligamentum suspensorium glandulae lachrymalis.

Sömmering's spot. Macula lutea.

Sofferenza (*I.*). Suffering.

Soffiamento (*I.*). Insufflation.

Soffio (*I.*). Murmur, souffle, blowing sound. **S. anforico,** amphoric sound. **S. fetale,** fœtal murmur. **S. placentare,** placental murmur. **S. respiratorio,** respiratory murmur. **S. tubario,** tubular sound. **S. uterino,** uterine souffle.

Soffocante (*I.*). Suffocating.

Soffocazione or **Soffocamento** (*I.*). Suffocation.

Sofisticazione (*I.*). Sophistication.

Sofomania (*I.*). Monomania of wisdom; a species of megalomania.

Soft com'missure: see *Cerebral commissures.*

Soft pal'ate: see *Palate.*

Soft soap. Green soap.

Sogno (*I.*). Dream.

Sohle (*G.*). Sole. In composition **Sohlen,** as, **—arterien,** plantar arteries; **—bänder,** plantar ligaments; **—binde,** plantar fascia; **—bogen,** plantar arch; **—horn,** development from the ventral surface of the primitive nail-bed, well marked in hoof-bearing animals, but reduced in man to a rudimentary seam; **—muskel, langer,** plantaris; **—muskel, viereckiger,** flexor accessorius pedis; **—nerv,** plantar nerve; **—spanner,** plantaris.

Sohr (*G.*). Thrush, aphthæ.

Soie phéniquée (*F.*). Carbolized silk.

Soif (*F.*). Thirst.

Soil-pipe. *F.* tuyau de chute; *G.* Klosetrohr. Pipe by which sewage is conveyed from closets or sinks to the sewer.

Sola'nia (*L.*). Solanin.

Solan'icin. $C_{70}H_{76}N_2O$. An amorphous, basic compound resulting from the action of strong hydrochloric acid upon solanidin.

Solan'idin. $C_{25}H_{39}NO$. *F.* solanidine; *I.* solanidina. A product of the action of dilute acids upon the glucoside solanin.

Sol'anin. $C_{43}H_{71}NO_{16}$. *F.* solanine; *I.* solanina. A bitter, crystallizable, feebly basic poisonous glucoside found in several species of *Solanum,* as dulcamara, potato-plant, and garden nightshade.

Solano'ma (*L.*). Term applied to a tumor which when cut resembles a potato; a form of scirrhus.

Sola'num (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ.* **S. Dulcama'ra,** L., bittersweet, woody nightshade; a climbing shrub common to Europe and North America; the botanical source of dulcamara. **S. esculen'tum,** potato. **S. fœt'idum,** *Datura stramonium,* L. **S. letha'le,** *Atropa belladonna.* **S. Lycoper'sicum,** L., tomato; extensively cultivated for its nutritive, laxative, and antiscorbutic fruit. **S. ni'grum,** L., garden nightshade, black nightshade; a European species, naturalized in the U. S. **S. panicula'tum,** L., jurubeba, a Brazilian plant; is in high local repute as an antiperiodic and deobstruent. **S. pseudocap'sicum,** Jerusalem cherry. **S. tubero'sum,** L., potato; native of America, extensively cultivated; the leaves, stalks, and unripe berries said to be narcotic; the tubers contain a large proportion of starch and are important food-products.

So'lar plex'us. *L.* plexus solaris; *F.* plexus solaire; *G.* Sonnengeflecht; *I.* plesso solare. Largest plexus of sympathetic; situated at upper part of abdomen in front of the aorta and pillars of the diaphragm, surrounding cœliac and superior mesenteric arteries; it consists of ganglionic aggregations with numerous interlacing cords, many of which form secondary plexuses.

Sola'rium (*L.*). A sun-bath; a room arranged to provide for exposure of the naked body to the rays of the sun.

Solariza'tion. Exposure to the direct rays of the sun; sunning.

Solayre's obliq'uity. Entrance of long diameter of child's head in an oblique diameter of the pelvis.

Solcamento (*I.*). A grooving or furrowing; the first step in the process of segmentation. **Solcato,** furrowed, grooved.

Solco (*I.*). Sulcus. **S. genitale,** sulcus genitalis.

Soldatenfieber (*G.*). Camp fever, typhus.

Soldatenflecken (*G.*). Soldier spots.

Sol'dier or **Red sol'dier.** Swine fever of Europe.

Sol'dier spots. Macula alba (def. 2).

Sole. *L.* planta; *F.* plante du pied; *G.* Sohle; *I.* pianta del piede. Surface of foot resting on the ground when erect position is assumed.

So'lea (*L.*). Sole of foot.

So'lea verticilla'ta, Spreng. *Ionidium polygalæfolium,* Vent. et DC.

Soléaire (*F.*). Soleus.

Soleare or **Soleo** (*I.*). Soleus.

Solen (*F.*). *I.* soleno. A form of fracture-box.

Solenochal'asis (*L.*) [*σωλήν, χαλασις*]. Dilatation of a canal.

Solenostegno'sis (*L.*) [*στέγνωσις*]. Contraction of a canal.

Solenostem'ma (*L.*). A genus of *Asclepiadeæ*. S. Ar'gel, Hayne, a plant growing in upper Egypt, the leaves are used as an adulterant of Alexandria senna.

Solco (*I.*). Soleus.

Sole'us (*L.*). *L.* gastrocnemius internus; *F.* soleaire; *G.* Schollenmuskel; *I.* soleare, solco. Flat, thick muscle of calf of leg, covered by the gastrocnemius, arising from tibia and fibula, and inserted through the tendo Achillis into calcaneum. S. secun'dus, aberrant fascicle of soleus, inserted separately into the calcaneum.

Solfato (*I.*). 1. Sulphate. 2. Containing sulphates (said of mineral waters). S. di ammoniaca, ammonium sulphate. S. basico di mercurio, mercuric sulphate, basic. S. di chinina, quinine sulphate. S. ferrico, ferric sulphate. S. ferroso, ferrous sulphate. S. ferroso essiccato, dried ferrous sulphate. S. di magnesia, magnesium sulphate. S. di mercurio, mercuric sulphate. S. di morfina, morphine sulphate. S. di nichelio, nickel sulphate. S. di potassa, potassium sulphate. S. di rame, copper sulphate. S. di soda, sodium sulphate. S. di stricnina, strychnine sulphate. S. di zinco, zinc sulphate.

Solfito (*I.*). Sulphite. S. di calce, calcium sulphite. S. di magnesia, magnesium sulphite. S. di mercurio, mercuric sulphide. S. di potassa, potassium sulphite. S. di soda, sodium sulphite.

Solfo (*I.*). Sulphur. S. lavato, washed sulphur. S. precipitato, precipitated sulphur. S. sublimato, sublimed sulphur. S. vegetale, lycopodium.

Solfonal (*I.*). Sulphonal.

Solforato, a (*I.*). Containing sulphur. Solforico, sulphuric. Solforoso or Sulfureo, sulphurous.

Solfovinato di soda (*I.*). Sodium sulphovinate.

Solfuro (*I.*). Sulphide. S. d'antimonio, antimony sulphide. S. di calcio, calcium sulphide. S. di carbonio, carbon bisulphide. S. di ferro, ferrous sulphide. S. di potassa, sulphurated potassa.

Sol'id par'affin. *L.* paraffinum. A solid, white, microcrystalline mass melting at a temperature of 74° to 80°, obtained as a commercial product from petroleum [P. G.]

Solida'go (*L.*). *F.* solidage. A genus of *Compositæ*. S. od'ora, Ait., goldenrod, a common indigenous aromatic herb; in popular use as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue.

Sol'idism. *F.* solidisme; *G.* Solidarpathologie; *I.* solidismo. The doctrine that all diseases depend on changes in the solids of the body.

Solitärbündel (*G.*). Solitary bundle.

Solitärdrüsen (*G.*). Solitary glands of alimentary canal.

Solitärfollikel (*G.*). Solitary glands of alimentary canal.

Solitärknötchen (*G.*). Solitary glands.

Solitaire (ver) (*F.*). *Tænia solium.*

Solita'rius pharyn'gis (*L.*). Azygos pharyngis.

Sol'itary bun'dle [Stilling]. *L.* funiculus solitarius, *G.* Solitärbundel. Bundle of fibres in upper part of spinal cord and in medulla oblongata ventrally from vagus nucleus, but connected with roots of vagus and glosso-pharyngeus nerves. Krause derives it from cervical enlargement of spinal cord, and considers it connected with respiratory centres. Spitzka considers it derived from funiculus gracilis of opposite side, and connects it with origin of nerve of Wrisberg.

Sol'itary glands of intes'tine. *L.* folliculi solitarii; *F.* glandes solitaires; *G.* Solitardrusen; *I.* ghiandole solitarie. Small lymphoid nodules, composed of retiform tissue, found in the mucous membrane of the small intestine, especially at lower end.

Sol'itary tu'bercle. A large, firm, tubercular mass, generally composed of a number of miliary tubercles and surrounded by a zone of fibrous tissue. They are often found in the central nervous system.

Solletico (*I.*). Tickling.

Sollevamento di cuore (*I.*). Nausea.

Sol'omon's seal. *F.* sceau de Salomon; *G.* Weisswurzel. *Polygonatum multiflorum*, All., and other species of *P.*; the root is said to be emetic, antiarthritic, and vulnerary; see also *False* and *Smaller Solomon's seal.*

Sol'uble. *L.* solubilis; *G.* auflösbar; *I.* solubile. 1. Capable of being dissolved. 2. Applied to the bowels in the sense of open, relaxed. S. co'coa: see *Cocoa.* S. glass. *F.* verre liquide; *G.* Wasserglas; *I.* vetro solubile. A common name for

either sodium or potassium silicate. **S. gun-cotton**, pyroxylin. **S. tar'tar.** 1. Potassium tartrate. 2. Potassium boro-tartrate. 3. Potassium sodium boro-tartrate.

Soluté (*F.*). Solution. **S. d'acétate de morphine**, solution of morphine acetate. **S. d'acide arsénieux**, solution of arsenious acid **S. d'acide chromique**, solution of chromic acid. **S. d'arséniate de soude**, solution of arseniate of sodium. **S. d'arsénite de potasse**, solution of arsenite of potassium. **S. de bichlorure de mercure**, solution of perchloride of mercury. **S. de chaux**, solution of lime. **S. de chlorhydrate de morphine**, solution of morphine hydrochlorate. **S. de chlorhydrate de morphine (pour injection hypodermique)**, hypodermic injection of morphine. **S. d'hypochlorite de chaux**, solution of chlorinated lime. **S. d'iode ioduré**, compound solution of iodine.

Solutif, ive (*F.*). *I.* solutivo. Solvent, laxative.

Solu'tio (*L.*). Solution. **S. aceta'tis ammon'ici** [P. Dan.], solution of ammonium acetate. **S. ammoni'aci** [P. Dan.], water of ammonia. **S. ammoni'aci spirituo'sa** [P. Dan.], spirit of ammonia. **S. arsenica'lis Fow'leri** [P. Aust.], solution of arsenite of potassium. **S. cal'cii oxysulfura'ti** [P. Aust.], Vlemingkx's solution. **S. chlore'ti fer'rici** [P. Dan.], solution of ferric chloride. **S. chlo'ri** [P. Dan.], chlorine-water. **S. hydra'tis cal'cici** [P. Dan.], solution of lime. **S. hydra'tis na'trici** [P. Dan.], solution of soda. **S. hypochlori'tis na'trici** [P. Neer.], solution of chlorinated soda. **S. io'di spirituo'sa** [P. Neer.], tincture of iodine. **S. succina'tis ammon'ici pyroanima'lis** [P. Neer.], solution of ammonium succinate.

Solu'tion. *L.* solutio; *G.* Lösung; *I.* soluzione. 1. The diffusion of a solid substance through a liquid menstruum, without destruction of the chemical identity of either; the act of dissolving. 2. *L.* liquor; *F.* soluté. The liquid product of solution; one of a class of preparations limited by the U. S. P. to aqueous solutions, without sugar, in which the substances acted on are wholly soluble in water, excluding those in which the dissolved matter is gaseous or very volatile, as in waters (aquæ): see also *Burnett's*, *Donovan's*, *Effervescing*, *Fehling's*, *Fowler's*, *Javelle's*, *Labarraque's*, *Lugol's*, *Magendie's*, *Monsel's*, *Van Swieten's*, and *Vlemingkx's solution*. **S. of ac'etate of i'ron**, solution of ferric acetate. **S. of alumin'ium ac'etate.** *L.* liquor aluminii acetici; *G.* Aluminiumacetat-Lösung. Prepared from a solution of aluminium sulphate by the addition of acetic acid and calcium carbonate [P. G.]. **S. of ammo'nia** [B. P.], water of ammonia. **S. of ammo'nium ac'etate.** *L.* liquor ammonii acetatis; *F.* acétate d'ammoniaque liquide; *G.* essigsaure Ammoniumflüssigkeit; *I.* spirito di Minderero. A solution of ammonium acetate in water, containing of the salt about 7.6 per cent [U. S. P., B. P.]; 15 per cent. [P. G.]; 18.5 per cent. [Cod.]; diaphoretic and discutient. **S. of ammo'nium cit'rate.** *L.* liquor ammonii citratis. Prepared by diluting 1 part of strong solution of ammonium citrate (*q. v.*) with 4 parts of water [B. P.]. **S. of ammo'nium suc'cinate.** *L.* liquor ammonii succinici; *F.* succinate ammoniaque empyreumatique liquide. Prepared by neutralizing a solution of succinic acid with pyroöleous ammonium carbonate [P. Belg.]. **S. of an'timony chlo'ride.** *L.* liquor antimonii chloridi; *F.* chlorure antimonieux liquide. A yellowish-red, heavy liquid, spec. grav. 1.47, prepared by dissolving antimony sulphide in hydrochloric acid with the aid of heat [B. P.]. **S. of arse'niate of so'dium.** *L.* liquor sodii arseniatis; *F.* soluté d'arséniate de soude; *G.* arsensaure Natronlösung. An aqueous solution of sodium arseniate, containing 1 per cent. of the anhydrous salt [U. S. P., B. P.]: see also *Pearson's arsenical solution*. **S. of arsen'ious ac'id.** *L.* liquor acidi arseniosi; *F.* soluté d'acide arsénieux. 1. A solution of 1 part of arsenious acid with 2 parts [1.5 parts, B. P.] of hydrochloric acid in 100 of water [U. S. P., B. P.]. 2. A solution of 1 part of arsenious acid in 1000 parts of water [Cod.]. **S. of ar'senite of potas'sium.** *L.* liquor potassii arsenitis; *F.* soluté d'arsénite de potasse; *G.* Fowler'sche Tropfen; *I.* liquore arsenicale del Fowler. An aqueous solution of potassium arsenite and carbonate, flavored and colored with compound tincture of lavender; prepared by dissolving arsenious acid in a solution of potassium carbonate with the aid of heat; contains 1 per cent. of arsenious acid; tonic and antiperiodic. **S. of at'ropine sul'phate.** *L.* liquor atropinæ sulphatis. Atropine sulphate 1, camphor-water 99; dissolve [B. P.]. **S. of ba'sic fer'ric sul'phate.** *L.* liquor ferri subsulphatis; *F.* liqueur hémostatique

de Monsel. Solution of subsulphate of iron, Monsel's solution; an aqueous solution of basic ferric sulphate, $Fe_4O.SO_4$, containing 13.7 per cent. of the salt, chiefly used as a styptic in cases of hæmorrhage. **S. of car'bolate of so'dium.** *L.* liquor sodii carbolici; *F.* phenol sode dissous. Carbolic acid 7, solution of soda (spec. grav. 1.333) 10, water q. s. to make 100 parts [Cod.]; an aqueous solution of sodium carbolate, containing free carbolic acid. **S. of car'bonate of magne'sium.** *L.* liquor magnesii carbonatis; *F.* eau magnesienne. Prepared by boiling together solutions of magnesium sulphate and sodium carbonate, and dissolving the precipitate in water by the aid of carbonic acid gas in excess, contains of the official magnesium carbonate about 2 per cent. [B. P.], 13 per cent. [Cod.] **S. of chlo'ride of ba'rium.** *L.* liquor barii chloridi. A solution of 1 ounce of barium chloride in 3 fluidounces of water [U. S. P. 1870]. **S. of chlo'ride of cal'cium.** *L.* liquor calcii chloridi. An aqueous solution of calcium chloride, 1 : 5 [B. P.]. **S. of chlo'ride of i'ron** [U. S. P.], solution of ferric chloride. **S. of chlo'ride of zinc.** *L.* liquor zinci chloridi; *F.* chlorure de zinc liquide; *G.* Chlorzinklosung. An aqueous solution of zinc chloride ($ZnCl_2$) containing about 50 per cent. of the salt [U. S. P.]; disinfectant. **S. of chlor'inated lime.** *L.* liquor calcis chlorinatæ; *F.* soluté d'hypochlorite de chaux; *G.* Chlorkalklosung. An aqueous solution of chlorinated lime, containing of available chlorine about 2 per cent. [B. P.]; 0.6 per cent. [Cod.] **S. of chlor'inated potas'sa.** *L.* liquor potassæ chloratæ; *F.* eau de Javelle; *G.* Chlorkalilosung; *I.* acqua di Javelle. A preparation analogous in composition and properties to solution of chlorinated soda, and prepared in the same manner, substituting potassium carbonate for sodium carbonate in the formula. **S. of chlor'inated so'da.** *L.* liquor sodæ chloratæ; *F.* chlorure de soude liquide; *G.* Chlornatronlosung; *I.* liquore di Labarraque. Labarraque's solution, an aqueous solution of NaCl.NaClO, prepared by double decomposition of chlorinated lime with sodium carbonate; contains of available chlorine about 2 per cent [U. S. P., B. P.], 0.5 per cent. [Cod.], stimulant, antiseptic, resolvent. **S. of chlo'rine,** chlorine-water. **S. of chrom'ic ac'id.** *L.* liquor acidi chromici; *F.* soluté d'acide chromique. An aqueous solution of chromic acid, 1 : 3 [U. S. P.], equal parts [Cod.]. **S. of cit'rate of bis'muth and ammo'nium.** *L.* liquor bismuthi et ammonii citratis. Rub 800 grains of bismuth citrate with a little water to a paste; add solution of ammonia gradually until the salt is just dissolved, and dilute with distilled water to form 1 pint [B. P.]. **S. of cit'rate of magne'sium.** *L.* liquor magnesii citratis; *F.* limonade purgative au citrate de magnésie; *G.* Magnesiumcitratlosung. Magnesium carbonate 13 gms., citric acid 26 gms., syrup of citric acid 80 gms., potassium bicarbonate 2 gms., water q. s. to make 360 c. c. The citric acid and magnesium carbonate are dissolved in a portion of the water, the syrup and the flavoring ingredient added, and to the solution, properly diluted and nearly filling a strong bottle, the potassium bicarbonate is introduced and the bottle immediately corked [U. S. P.]; purgative. **S. of cit'rate of potas'sium.** *L.* liquor potassii citratis. Citric acid 6, potassium bicarbonate 8, water q. s. to make 100 parts; dissolve separately, mix, and transfer to a bottle after effervescence has ceased [U. S. P.]. **S. of di'alyzed i'ron.** *L.* liquor ferri dialysatus. A solution of highly basic ferric oxychloride (Fe_2Cl_6, 11 to 31 Fe_2O_3), from which most of the acidulous matter has been removed by dialysis; prepared by dissolving freshly precipitated ferric hydrate in solution of ferric chloride and dialyzing. **S. of fer'ric ac'etate.** *L.* liquor ferri acetatis; *F.* acetate ferrique liquide; *G.* essigsaure Eisenflussigkeit. An aqueous solution of ferric acetate, containing 33 per cent. of the anhydrous salt [U. S. P.]. **S. of fer'ric chlo'ride.** *L.* liquor ferri chloridi; *F.* chlorure ferrique dissous; *G.* flussiges Eisenchlorid. Solution of chloride of iron, strong solution of perchloride of iron [B. P.]; an aqueous solution of ferric chloride, prepared by dissolving iron in diluted hydrochloric acid, and treating the solution with nitric acid and moderate heat to convert the ferrous into the ferric salt; contains of ferric chloride about 37.8 per cent [U. S. P.], 39 per cent [B. P.], 26 per cent. [Cod.], 29.8 per cent [P. G.]. **S. of fer'ric cit'rate.** *L.* liquor ferri citratis. An aqueous solution of ferric citrate, containing about 35.5 per cent. of the anhydrous salt; prepared by dissolving freshly prepared moist ferric hydrate in citric acid [U. S. P.]. **S. of fer'ric ni'trate.** *L.* liquor ferri nitratis. Solution of nitrate of iron, an aqueous solution of ferric nitrate ($Fe_2(NO_3)_6$) containing about 6 per cent. [U. S. P.], 14 per cent.

[B. P.], of the salt. **S. of fer'ric sul'phate.** *L.* liquor ferri tersulphatis; *F.* sulfate ferrique liquide; *G.* Ferrisulfatlösung. Solution of tersulphate of iron, solution of persulphate of iron; an aqueous solution of normal ferric sulphate ($Fe_2(SO_4)_3$), containing 28.7 per cent. of the salt [U. S. P.], 36.2 per cent. [B. P.], 35.7 per cent. [P. G.]; chiefly used in making other ferruginous preparations. **S. of gut'ta-per'cha.** *L.* liquor guttaperchæ. Gutta-percha 9, chloroform 70 (dissolve and add) plumbi carbonas 10, chloroform 21; mix, let subside, and decant [U. S. P.]; a protective application. **S. of i'odide of ar'senic and mer'cury.** *L.* liquor arsenii et hydrargyri iodidi. Donovan's solution; prepared by dissolving arsenious iodide and mercuric iodide, each 1 part, in 100 parts of water; an alterative used in skin diseases. **S. of i'odine** [B. P.], compound solution of iodine [U. S. P.]. **S. of i'ron and quinine' cit'rate.** *L.* liquor ferri et quininæ citratis. A solution of ammonio-ferric citrate and quinine citrate, containing 6 per cent. of quinine. **S. of lactophos'phate of cal'cium.** *L.* lactophosphas calcicus aqua solutus; *F.* lactophosphate de chaux en solution. Precipitated calcium phosphate 17, lactic acid 19, water 964 parts; dissolve and filter [Cod.]. The F. Esp. directs the solution as above to be evaporated to the consistency of syrup. **S. of lime.** *L.* liquor calcis; *F.* soluté de chaux; eau de chaux; *G.* Kalkwasser; *I.* acqua di calce. A saturated aqueous solution of calcium hydrate; antacid, tonic, and astringent. **S. of mercu'ric nitrate.** *L.* liquor hydrargyri nitratis; *F.* acétate mercurique liquide; *G.* Mercurinitratlösung. Solution of nitrate of mercury, acid solution of nitrate of mercury, solution of pernitrate of mercury; a solution of mercury [B. P., Cod.], or red oxide of mercury [U. S. P.], in slightly diluted nitric acid; escharotic. **S. of mer'curous nitrate.** *L.* liquor hydrargyri nitrici oxydulati; *F.* liqueur de Belloste; *G.* Mercuronitratlösung. Mercurous nitrate 100, nitric acid 20, water 880 parts; dissolve [P. Helv.]. **S. of mor'phine ac'etate.** *L.* liquor morphiæ acetatis; *F.* soluté d'acétate de morphine; *G.* essigsaure Morphinlösung. Acetate of morphine 4 gr.; diluted acetic acid 8♏, alcohol 2 fl. dr., distilled water 6 fl. dr.; make a solution [B. P.]. **S. of mor'phine bimec'onate.** *L.* liquor morphinæ bimeconatis. An aqueous liquid containing 1¼ per cent. of bimeconate of morphine [B. P.]. **S. of mor'phine hydrochlo'rate.** *L.* liquor morphinæ hydrochloratus; *F.* soluté de chlorhydrate de morphine; *G.* salzsaure Morphinlösung. Morphine hydrochlorate 1, diluted hydrochloric acid 2, alcohol 20, water 73 parts by weight; make a solution [B. P.]. **S. of nitrate of mer'cury,** solution of mercuric nitrate. **S. of pep'sin.** *L.* liquor pepsini. Saccharated pepsin 40, hydrochloric acid 12, glycerin 400, water 548 parts; mix and filter [U. S. P.]. **S. of perchlo'ride of i'ron.** *L.* liquor ferri perchloridi. Strong solution of perchloride of iron 7, distilled water 15 parts; mix [B. P.]. **S. of perchlo'ride of mer'cury.** *L.* liquor hydrargyri perchloridi; *F.* soluté de bichlorure de mercure. 1. Mercuric chloride, ammonium chloride, of each 10 grains, distilled water 1 pint (imperial); dissolve [B. P.]. 2. Mercuric chloride 1, distilled water 900, alcohol 100 parts; dissolve [Cod.]. Prepared according to the latter formula, it is known also as Van Swieten's solution. **S. of perman'ganate of pot'ash.** *L.* liquor potassii permanganatis. A 1 per cent. aqueous solution of potassium permanganate [B. P.]. **S. of perni'trate of i'ron** [B. P.], solution of ferric nitrate. **S. of perni'trate of mer'cury,** solution of mercuric nitrate. **S. of persul'phate of i'ron.** 1. Solution of ferric sulphate. 2. Solution of basic ferric sulphate; Monsel's solution. **S. of pot'ash** [B. P.], solution of potassa. **S. of potas'sa.** *L.* liquor potassæ; *G.* Aetzkalilauge. An aqueous solution of potassium hydrate (KHO), containing about 5 per cent. [U. S. P.], 5.84 per cent. [B. P.], 15 per cent. [P. G.] of the hydrate; spec. grav. 1.036 [U. S. P.], 1.058 [B. P.], 1.142 to 1.146 [P. G.]; antacid, diuretic, antilithic. **S. of potas'sium ac'etate.** *L.* kalium aceticum solutum. Prepared by neutralizing a solution of potassium carbonate with acetic acid. **S. of potas'sium car'bonate.** *L.* liquor kali carbonici. Potassium carbonate 1, water q. s. to make the spec. grav. of the solution 1.330–1.334 [P. G.]. **S. of sil'icate of so'dium.** *L.* liquor sodii silicatis; *F.* silicate de soude liquide; *G.* Natriumsilikatlösung. *I.* silicato di soda liquida. Liquid glass; an aqueous solution of sodium silicate, found in commerce as a semi-transparent, colorless or yellowish, viscid liquid, having the spec. grav. 1.30 to 1.40; used in surgery for making immovable bandages. **S. of so'da.** *L.* liquor sodæ; *F.* soude caustique liquide;

G. Aetznatronlauge. An aqueous solution of sodium hydrate, containing of the hydrate 5 per cent. [U. S. P.], 4 1 per cent. [B. P.], 29 per cent. [Ged.], 15 per cent. [P. G.] **S. of so'dium eth'ylate,** *L.* liquor sodii ethylatis. A colorless liquid of syrupy consistence, becoming brown by keeping, spec. grav. 0.867; prepared by dissolving metallic sodium 1 part in ethylic alcohol 20 fluid parts [B. P.]; escharotic. **S. of strych'nine hydrochlo'rate,** *L.* liquor strychninæ hydrochloratis. Strychnine 1, diluted hydrochloric acid 2, alcohol 20, water 73 parts by weight; make a solution [B. P.]. **S. of subac'etate of lead,** *L.* liquor plumbi subacetatis; *F.* sous acétate de plomb liquide; *G.* Bleiessig; *I.* liquore di sotto-acetato di piombo, Goulard's extract; a colorless, aqueous liquid, having a sweet, astringent taste and an alkaline reaction, containing in solution about 25 per cent. of subacetate of lead [U. S. P., B. P.]; prepared by dissolving lead oxide in solution of lead acetate, with aid of heat; astringent and sedative, for external use; see *Diluted solution of subacetate of lead.* **S. of subsul'phate of i'ron,** solution of basic ferric sulphate. **S. of tersul'phate of i'ron,** solution of ferric sulphate.

Solution (*F.*). 1. Solution. 2. Separation. **S. arsénicale de Fowler,** liquor potassii arsenitis, Fowler's solution. **S. arsénicale de Pearson,** Pearson's arsenical solution. **S. de continuité,** solution of continuity. **S. de Scudamore,** Scudamore's gout mixture.

Solu'tion of continu'ity. Division of the skin or of a tissue by wound, rupture, ulceration, etc.

Solu'tum alcohol'icum io'di [F. Esp.] Tincture of iodine.

Solu'tum cal'cis [F. Esp.] Solution of lime.

Soluzione (*I.*). Solution. **S. arsenicale di Fowler,** liquor potassii arsenitis.

Solv., abbr. for **Solve** (*L.*), dissolve.

Sol'vent [solvere]. *I.* solvente. Capable of dissolving a body.

So'ma (*L.*) [σῶμα]. Body.

So'macule [Foster]. Theoretical unit conceived as the smallest portion into which protoplasm can be divided and retain its physiological properties.

Somasce'sis (*L.*) [σῶμα, ἄσκησις]. *F.* somascétique; *I.* somascetica. Physical exercise, gymnastics.

Somat'ic. *F.* somatique; *G.* somatisch; *I.* somatico. Relating or pertaining to the body as a whole; bodily. **S. death,** death of the body as a whole, although certain organs or cells may for a short time preserve their vitality.

So'mato-catagonio'des (*L.*). Somatopagus with axes of the two bodies divergent.

Somatodidimo (*L.*). Double monster united by the trunks.

Somatodym'ia (*L.*) [σῶμα, δύω]. Double monstrosity with union at some part of the trunk.

Somatol'ogy [σῶμα, λόγος]. *F.* somatologie; *I.* somatologia. Discourse on animal bodies, especially on the human body, its form, structure, etc.

So'matome [τομή]. One of a number of essentially similar transverse segments into which the body of an animal may be ideally divided.

Somatop'agus (*L.*) [πάγος]. Double monster with separate trunks.

Somato-paralle'lus (*L.*) [παραλλήλος]. Somatopagus with axes of the two bodies parallel.

Somat'opleure [πλευρά]. 1. Upper or outer leaf of the blastoderm, producing the body-walls; it is composed of ectoderm and mesoderm. 2. Outer layer of mesoderm.

Somatot'omy [τομή]. *L.*, *I.* somatotomia. Dissection of bodies.

Somatotrid'ymus (*L.*) [τριδύμος]. *F.* somatotridyme; *I.* somatotridimo. A monster with three bodies.

So'mites. Segments of the body; segments of the mesoderm.

Sommacco (*I.*). Sumach. **S. velenoso,** *Rhus toxicodendron,* L.

Sommeil (*F.*). Sleep.

Sommer (*G.*). Summer; — **fieber,** summer fever; — **fleck,** freckle; — **katarrh,** hay fever; — **mal,** freckle, ephelis; — **sprosse,** summer rash, tropical lichen.

Sommet (*F.*) 1. Apex, top. 2. The fetal head. **S. du poumon,** apex of lung. **S. du sacrum,** apex of sacrum.

Sommità (*I.*) 1. Apex, summit. 2. Flowering tops, unripe flowers.

Sommités (*F.*). Flowering tops, undeveloped flowers.

Somnambule (*F.*). *I.* sonnambulo. Somnambulist.

Somnam'bulism [*L.* somnus, ambulo]. *F.* somnambulisme; *G.* Nachtwandeln; *I.* sonnambulismo. Walking about while asleep, consciousness being suspended, but other faculties of mind and body more or less active.

Somnambulisme provoqué (*F.*). Hypnotic sleep.

Somnif'erous [somnus, fero]. *F.* somnifère; *I.* sonnifero. Tending to produce sleep.

Somnil'oquist [somnus, loquere]. *F.* somniloque; *I.* sonniloquo. One who talks in his sleep

Som'nium (*L.*). Dream.

Som'nolence. *L.* somnolentia; *G.* Schläfrigkeit; *I.* sonnolenza. 1. Sleepiness. 2. A state intermediate between sleeping and waking; often a symptom of cerebral disease.

Som'nolency. Sleepiness.

Som'nolent. *G.* schläfrig. Sleepy.

Somnolenz (*G.*). Sleepiness, somnolence.

Somno-vigil (*F.*). Natural somnambulism [Louyer-Villermay].

Som'nus (*L.*). Sleep.

Son (*F.*). Sound. **S. musculaire,** sound produced by contraction of muscle-fibres. **S. tympanique,** tympanitic resonance.

Son (*F.*). Bran.

Son'chus (*L.*). Sow-thistle; a genus of *Compositæ*. **S. arven'sis,** L., field sow-thistle, naturalized in the U. S. from Europe; the leaves were formerly used in decoction as a galactagogue. **S. olerac'eus,** L., common sow-thistle, naturalized from Europe; sometimes used as a potherb and as a galactagogue.

Sonda (*I.*). Sound, probe, catheter, canula. **S. esofagea,** œsophageal sound, probang. **S. scannellata,** grooved director. **S. uterina,** uterine sound.

Sondage (*F.*). Sounding, probing.

Sonde (*F.*). Catheter, canula, probe, sound. **S. de Belloc,** Belloc's canula. **S. cannelée,** grooved director. **S. à dard,** a catheter with a stilette having a cutting point. **S. à demeure,** self-retaining catheter. **S. de femme,** female catheter. **S. à l'homme,** male catheter. **S. œsophagienne,** œsophageal sound or probang. **S. utérine,** uterine sound.

Sonde (*G.*). Probe, sound. In composition **Sonden,** as, **— griff,** handle of catheter; **—knopf,** bulbous end of uterine sound.

Sonder (*F.*). To sound, to probe.

Sondiren (*G.*). To sound, probe, examine.

Sondirnadel (*G.*). Exploring-needle.

Sondirung (*G.*). Sounding, probing.

Songe (*F.*). Dream.

Son'itus (*L.*). Tinnitus, sound. **S. cardi'acus** or **S. cor'dis,** heart-sounds.

Sonnambulismo (*I.*). Somnambulism. **Sonnambulo,** sleep-walker.

Sonne (*G.*). Sun. In composition **Sonnen,** as, **— bad,** sun-bath; **— bildchenfigur,** microscopical appearance of an axis cylinder stained with picrocarmine upon section; **— brand,** sunburn; **— geflecht,** solar plexus; **— schuss,** staggers; **— stich,** sunstroke; **— thau,** sundew.

Sonnifero (*I.*). Somniferous.

Sonno (*I.*). Sleep.

Sonnolenza (*I.*). Somnolence.

Sonnoveglia (*I.*). Somno-vigil, *q. v.*

Soolbad (*G.*). Salt bath.

Soor (*G.*). Thrush, aphthæ; **— pilz,** *Oïdium albicans.*

Soot [*A. S.* soot, sot]. *L.* fuligo; *F.* suie; *G.* Russ; *I.* fuliggine. A complex pyrogenous substance, of a disagreeable odor and bitter empyreumatic taste, deposited from wood smoke; consists of finely divided charcoal, mixed with numerous volatile products of imperfect combustion; has been used internally as a tonic, and externally as a remedy for certain skin diseases.

Soot-wart. Chimney-sweeps' cancer.

Sophistica'tion [*σοφιστικός*]. *I.* sofisticazione. Adulteration.

Sopho'ra (*L.*). A genus of *Leguminosæ*. **S. japon'ica,** L., a handsome tree of eastern Asia, sometimes cultivated for ornament; the flower-buds are known as Chinese berries. **S. seric'ea,** Nutt., a small herbaceous plant growing in the western U. S., containing an alkaloid probably identical with sophorine. **S. specio'sa,** grows in Texas; the seeds are poisonous, and yield a volatile liquid alkaloid, sophorine. **S. tincto'ria,** L., *Baptisia tinctoria,* R. Br.

Soph'orine. A volatile liquid alkaloid found by Wood (1877) in the seeds of *Sophora speciosa.*

Sophronet'icus (*L.*) [*σωφρονητικός*]. Wisdom tooth.

So'pient. *L.* sopiens. Anodyne, producing rest.

So'por (*L.*). Deep sleep.

Sopora'riæ arte'riæ (*L.*). Carotid arteries.

Soporif'erous [sopor, ferre]. *F.* soporifère; *I.* soporifero. Capable of producing sleep.

Soporif'ic. *F.* soporifique; *G.* schlafmachend; *I.* soporifico. An agent which induces sleep; hypnotic.

Sop'orose or **Soporous.** *L.* soporosus; *F.* soporeux, euse; *G.* soporos; *I.* soporoso. Narcotic.

Sopra-acromiale (*I.*). Supra-acromial.

Sopra-carpica (arteria) (*I.*). Dorsal artery of carpus.

Sopracciglio (*I.*). Eyebrow. **S. cotiloideo,** cotyloid margin.

Sopra-ciliare or **Sopraccigliare** (arteria) (*I.*). Supraorbital artery.

Sopra-clavicolare (*I.*). Supraclavicular.

Sopra-costali (*I.*). Supracostales.

Sopracuto, a (*I.*). Very acute (said of diseases).

Sopraddente (*I.*). Supernumerary tooth.

Sopra-diaframmatico (*I.*). Supradiaphragmatic.

Sopra-eccitabilità (*I.*). Great excitability or nervousness.

Sopra-epatico, a (*I.*). Suprahepatic.

Sopra-ioideo, a (*I.*). Suprahyoid.

Soprairritazione (*I.*). Excessive irritation.

Sopra-malleolare (*I.*). Supramalleolar.

Sopra-mascellare (*I.*). Supramaxillary.

Sopra-ombelicale (*I.*). Supraumbilical

Sopra-orbitale (*I.*). Supraorbital.

Soprappelle (*I.*). Epidermis.

Sopra-pubico, a (*I.*). Suprapubic.

Sopra-renale (*I.*). Suprarenal.

Sopra-rettale (*I.*). Suprarectal.

Sopra-scapolare (*I.*). Suprascapular.

Sopra-spinale (*I.*). Supraspinal.

Sopra-spinoso (*I.*). Supraspinous.

Sopra-tarsano, a (*I.*). Supratarsal.

Sopra-toracico, a (*I.*). Suprathoracic.

Sorbefa'cient [sorbere, facere]. Promoting absorption.

Sor'bic ac'id. $C_6H_8O_2$. *F.* acide sorbique; *I.* acido sorbico. A crystallizable acid found in mountain-ash berries.

Sorbier (*F.*). Mountain-ash.

Sor'bin. $C_{12}H_{21}O_{11}$. *F.* sorbine; *I.* sorbina. A crystallizable, non-fermentable sugar obtained from the berries of the mountain-ash, *Sorbus.*

Sor'bit. $2C_6H_{14}O_6.H_2O$. *F.*, *I.* sorbite. A crystalline saccharine principle, isomeric with mannit, obtained from mountain-ash berries.

Sor'bus (*L.*). *I.* sorbo. A genus of *Rosaceæ*, *Pomeæ*. **S. america'na,** Marsh., American mountain-ash, indigenous, properties similar to those of the European species. **S. aucupa'ria,** L., European mountain-ash, cultivated for ornament; the fruit contains sorbin, sorbit, sorbic, and parasorbic acids. **S. Cydo'nia,** Crantz, *Cydonia vulgaris*, Pers. **S. Sambucifo'lia,** Roem., grows in the northern and northwestern U. S.; resembles *S. americana* in characters and properties.

Sor'des (*L.*). Dark, foul matter.

Sor'did. *F.* sordide; *I.* sordido. Foul.

Sordità or **Sordaggine** (*I.*). Deafness.

Sordo, a (*I.*). Deaf.

Sordomutezza or **Sordomutismo** (*I.*). Deaf-mutism. **Sordomuto,** deaf-mute.

Sore [A. S. sar]. 1. An ulcer, a chafe. 2. Tender.

Sor'ghum sacchara'tum, Pers. *F.* sorgho; *I.* sorgo. Chinese sugar-cane, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*, extensively cultivated for the production of syrup.

Sor'rel [A. S. sur]. Field sorrel, sheep sorrel; *Rumex acetosella*, L.; antiscorbutic, diuretic, refrigerant. **S. tree,** *Oxydendron arboreum*, DC.

Sospensore (*I.*). Suspensory.

Sospensorio (*I.*). A suspensory.

Sospiro (*I.*). Sigh. **Sospiroso,** sighing.

Sostitutivo (*I.*). Substitutive (medication).

Sos'trum (*L.*). Fee.

Sot, Sotte (*F.*). 1. Fool. 2. Foolish.

Soteriol'ogy [σωτηρία, λόγος]. The doctrine of hygiene.

Sotto-acetato (*I.*). Subacetate.

Sotto-astragalo (*I.*). Subastragaloid.

Sotto-carbonato (*I.*). Subcarbonate.

Sotto-clavicolare (*I.*). Subclavicular.

Sotto-congiuntivale (*I.*). Subconjunctival.

Sotto-corneo (*I.*). Subcorneal.

Sotto-costali (*I.*). Subcostal muscles.

Sotto-cutaneo, a, or **Succutaneo** (*I.*). Subcutaneous.

Sotto-diaframmatico, a (*I.*). Infradiaphragmatic.

Sottofrenico, a (*I.*). Subphrenic.

Sotto-ioideo (*I.*). Infrahyoid.

Sotto-linguale (*I.*). Sublingual.

Sotto-mascellare (*I.*). Submaxillary.

Sotto-mentale (*I.*). Submental.

Sotto-mucoso, a (*I.*). Submucous.

Sotto-nitrato di bismuto (*I.*). Bismuth subnitrate.

Sotto-occipitale (*I.*). Suboccipital.

Sotto-orbitale or **Sotto-orbitario** (*I.*). Infraorbitalis.

Sotto-periosteo (*I.*). Subperiosteal.

Sotto-peritoneale (*I.*). Subperitoneal.

Sotto-plantare (*I.*). Subplantar.

Sotto-pubico (*I.*). Subpubic.

Sotto-scapolare (*I.*). Subscapular.

Sotto-solfato (*I.*). Subsulphate.

Sotto-spinale (*I.*). Subspinal.

Sotto-spinato or **Sotto-spinoso** (*I.*). Infraspinous.

Sotto-sternale (*I.*). Infrasternalis.

Sotto-ungueale (*I.*). Subungueal.

Soubresaut (*F.*). Subsultus.

Soubresauts des tendons (*F.*). Subsultus tendinum.

Souci (*F.*). Calendula.

Soude (*F.*). Sodium oxide. **S. caustique,** soda. **S. caustique liquide,** solution of soda. **S. tartarisée,** potassium sodium tartrate.

Soudure (*F.*). Union; fusion of two edges of a divided tissue. **S. des os,** pathological union of two bones, causing ankylosis.

Souffle (*F.*). Murmur; a low sound; a blowing sound. **S. bronchique,** bronchial respiration, heard normally at the roots of the lungs. **S. fœtal,** fœtal murmur. **S. funiculaire,** sound heard in the uterus of the pregnant woman, seemingly in the heart or cord of the fœtus. **S. glottique,** a soft sound heard at the glottis during respiration. **S. ombilical,** umbilical murmur. **S. placentaire,** sound of the placental circulation. **S. respiratoire,** sounds heard in the chest during respiration. **S. utérin,** uterine murmur. **S. veineux,** venous murmur. **S. vésiculaire,** vesicular murmur.

Soufflet (*F.*). Powder insufflator.

Souffrance (*F.*). Suffering.

Soufre (*F.*). Sulphur. **S. précipité,** precipitated sulphur. **S. purifié,** washed sulphur. **S. sublimé,** sublimed sulphur. **S. sublimé lavé,** washed sulphur. **S. végétal,** lycopodium.

Souillure (*F.*). Pollution, befouling.

Soul-blind'ness. *G.* Seelenblindheit. Defective power of recognizing objects seen, due to injury of the higher visual centres; loss of visual memory.

Sound. 1. [*Sp.* sonda]. *F. G.* Sonde; *I.* sonda, tenta. A metal instrument for exploring the bladder; a probe. 2. *F.* sonder; *G.* sondiren; *I.* tentare, scandagliare. To use this instrument to explore, test, examine, percuss, and probe; to search for a calculus. 3. *F.* son; *G.* Ton, Schall; *I.* suono. The vibrations which produce hearing. 4. [*A. S.* sund]. *L.* sanus; *F.* sain; *G.* gesund; *I.* sano. Whole, healthy.

Sound-color. Timbre.

Sound-conduct'ing appara'tus. Those parts of the ear external to the labyrinth.

Sound'ing. The use of the sound (1); exploring, percussing.

Soupir (*F.*). Sigh. **Soupirer,** to sigh.

Souple (*F.*). Flexible, supple.

Sour dock. Yellow or curled dock, *Rumex crispus*, L.

Sour Springs. Acid waters, near Luling, Caldwell Co., Texas.

Sour-wood. *Oxydendron arboreum*, DC.

Source (*F.*). Spring (of water). **S. minérale,** mineral spring. **S. thermale,** thermal spring.

Sourcil (*F.*). Eyebrow. **S. cotyloïdien,** cotyloid margin.

Sourcilier, ière (*F.*). Corrugator supercilii.

Sour-crout. *F.* choucroute; *G.* Sauerkraut. Common cabbage sliced, mixed with salt and aromatics, and allowed to ferment; antiscorbutic.

Sourd, Sourde (*F.*). Deaf.

Sourd-muet (*F.*). Deaf-mute.

Sour-gum. *Nyssa capitata*, Walt.

Sour-gum-tree. Tupelo-tree, *Nyssa*

multiflora, Wang., fruit acid, bitter, antiscorbutic.

Sour-sop. The large greenish prickly fruit, with a white slightly acid pulp, of *Anona muricata*; edible.

Sous-acétate (*F.*). Subacetate.

Sous-acromio-huméral (*F.*). Deltoid [Chaussier].

Sous-anconé (*F.*). Subanconeus.

Sous-aponévrotique (*F.*). Subaponeurotic.

Sous-arachnoïdien, ienne (*F.*). Subarachnoid.

Sous-astragalien, ienne (*F.*). Subastragaloid.

Sous-azotate (*F.*). Subnitrate.

Sous-carbonate (*F.*). Subcarbonate.

Sous-claviculaire (*F.*). Subclavicular.

Sous-clavier, ère (*F.*). Subclavius.

Sous-conjonctival, ale (*F.*). Subconjunctival.

Sous-costaux (*F.*). Subcostal muscles.

Sous-crural (*F.*). Subcrureus.

Sous-cutané, ée (*F.*). Subcutaneous.

Sous-diaphragmatique (*F.*). Infradiaphragmatic.

Sous-épineux (*F.*). Infraspinous.

Sous-hyoïdien, ienne (*F.*). Subhyoid.

Sous-lingual, ale (*F.*). Sublingual.

Sous-maxillaire (*F.*). Submaxillary.

Sous-optico-sphéno-sclératicien (*F.*). Inferior rectus of eye.

Sous-orbitaire (*F.*). Infraorbital.

Sous-péritonéal, ale (*F.*). Subperitoneal.

Sous-pubio-abdominal (*F.*). Pyramidalis muscle of abdomen.

Sous-pubio-coccygien (*F.*). Levator ani [Chaussier].

Sous-pubio-créti-tibial (*F.*). Gracilis muscle.

Sous-pubio-fémoral (*F.*). Adductor brevis [Chaussier].

Sous-pubio-prétibial (*F.*). Gracilis muscle [Chaussier].

Sous-pubio-trochantérien externe (*F.*). Obturator externus [Chaussier].

Sous-pubio-trochantérien interne (*F.*). Obturator internus [Chaussier].

Sous-scapulaire (*F.*). Subscapularis. **S.-s. accessoire**, accessory subscapular muscle. **S.-s. petit**, accessory subscapular muscle.

Sous-scapulo-trochinien (*F.*). Subscapularis [Chaussier].

Sous-scapulo-trochitérien (*F.*). Teres minor.

Sous-sphénoïdal, ale (*F.*). Subsphenoidal.

Sous-spini-scapulo-trochitérien (*F.*). Infraspinatus muscle.

Sous-sternal, ale (*F.*). Substernal.

Sous-sulfate (*F.*). Subsulphate.

Sous-unguéal, ale (*F.*). Subungueal.

Sous-zygomatique (*F.*). Subzygomatic.

South Amer'ican ki'no. Probably from the same botanical source as Jamaica kino.

South'ern prick'ly ash. *Xanthoxylum carolinianum*, Lam.: see *Xanthoxylum*.

South'ernwood. *L.* abrotanum; *F.* aurone des jardins; *G.* Eberraute; *I.* abrotano. The herb of *Artemisia Abrotanum*, L. The name is also given to *A. filifolia*, Torr., in the region of its habitat, west of the Rocky Mountains; tonic and anthelmintic.

Sow-bread. *Cyclamen europæum*, L.

Sow-this'tle. *Sonchus oleraceus*, L.; juice diuretic.

Soy'mida febrif'uga, Juss. An East-Indian tree, Nat. Ord. *Meliaceæ*; yields a tonic and astringent bark; see *Rohun-bark*.

Soyon (*F.*). Contagious anthracoid disease of hogs.

Soy's disease'. Horse-pox.

Sozoi'odol. $C_6H(SO_3Na)OHI_2$. A sodium or potassium salt of diiodparaphenolsulphonic acid. A white, shining, odorless powder, slightly soluble in water; antiseptic and antiparasitic.

Sozoiodol'ic acid. $C_6H_2(SO_3OH)I_2$. Diiodoparaphenolsulphonic acid, a crystallizable acid, freely soluble in water or alcohol, obtained by decomposition of sozoiodol. Chemically it is phenol (C_6H_5O) with two atoms of H replaced by I and one by the group HSO$_3$.

Sozol'ic ac'id. *G.* Sozolsäure. Aseptol.

Sp., or **Spir.**, or **Spt.**, abbv. for **Spiritus** (*L.*), spirit.

Spa. A celebrated watering-place in Belgium. The waters are strongly chalybeate, and contain much free carbonic acid.

Spaccatura (*I.*). Chap, incision.

Space-feelings [Hering]. *F.* sentiments d'étendue; *G.* Raumgefühle, Raumsinn. Feelings supposed by Hering to arise on the stimulation of any retinal point, and used by him to explain space-perception. They are—feelings of height and breadth with reference to the Kernpunkt, which together give the feeling of direction, and the feeling of depth or distance in the third dimension.

Space-nerve [Cyon]. Fibres of auditory nerve supplying semicircular canals.

Spado (*L.*). Eunuch.

Spadoni (*I.*). Eunuchs who have lost but one testicle.

Spätblutungen (*G.*). Post-partum hæmorrhages.

Spätgeburt (*G.*). Opsiotocia.

Spätzahn (*G.*). Wisdom tooth.

Spagir'ic or **Spagyr'ic** [*σπάω, ἀγείρω*]. *F.* spagirique; *I.* spagirico. Chemical.

Spalla (*I.*). Shoulder.

Spallatura (*I.*). Sprain.

Spalt or **Spalte** (*G.*). Fissure. In composition **Spalt**, as, — **bildung**, fissure formation; — **bruch**, longitudinal fracture; — **pilze**, schizomycetes; — **raum**, interstitial space.

Spaltengefässe (*G.*) [Klein and Sanderson]. Lymphatics that pass between bundles of the connective tissue of the central tendon of the diaphragm, connecting the lymph-vessels of anterior abdominal wall with thoracic duct.

Spaltung (*G.*). A longitudinal incision.

Spanæ'mia (*L.*) [*σπανός, αἷμα*]. *F.* spanhémie; *I.* spanemia. Poverty of the blood; deficiency of red corpuscles.

Spanæ'mic. Having poor blood.

Spandimento (*I.*). Effusion.

Spangrün (*G.*). Verdigris.

Spaniolit'min. *F.* spaniolitmine; *I.* spaniolitmina. A light-red coloring-matter found in minute quantity in litmus.

Spanische Fliegen (*G.*). Cantharides.

Spanische Seife (*G.*). Soap [U. S. P.].

Spanischer Kragen (*G.*). Spanish collar = paraphimosis.

Spanischer Pfeffer (*G.*). *Capsicum annuum*, L.

Spanisches Süssholz (*G.*). Glycyrrhiza.

Spanischfliegenöl (*G.*). Oil of cantharides.

Spanischfliegenpflaster (*G.*). Cantharides cerate.

Spanischfliegensalbe (*G.*). Ointment of cantharides.

Spanischfliegentinktur (*G.*). Tincture of cantharides.

Spanischpfeffertinktur (*G.*). Tincture of capsicum.

Span'ish. Pertaining to, or coming from, Spain. **S. baril'la**, barilla. **S. broom**, *Spartium junceum*. **S. bay'onet**, plant of the genus *Yucca*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*. **S. fe'ver**, Texas cattle fever. **S. flies**, cantharides: see *Table of antidotes*. **S. liq'uorice-root**, glycyrrhiza [U. S. P.]. **S. moss**, *Tillandsia usneoides*, L. **S. nee'dles**, *Bidens bipinnata*, L. **S. oak**, *Quercus falcata*, Michx.; bark rich in tannin. **S. pel'litory**, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, DC. **S. saf'fron**, a commercial variety of saffron. **S. soap**, Castile soap. **S. wal'nut oil**, candle-nut oil. **S. white.** *F.* blanc d'Espagne. 1. Prepared chalk of fine quality. 2. Nitrate of bismuth. **S. wind'lass**, a cord or handkerchief tied round the head or round a limb, and twisted tight with a stick; the old-fashioned tourniquet.

Spanner (*G.*). Tensor, applied to muscles; **S. der Kapsel des Knöchelgelenks**, tensor of the capsule of the ankle; **S. des Paukenfells**, tensor tympani; **S. der Schenkelbinde**, tensor fasciæ latæ.

Spannknorpel (*G.*). Thyroid cartilage.

Spannkraft (*G.*). Elasticity, tonicity.

Spannmittel (*G.*). Tonic.

Spannmuskel (*G.*). Tensor, especially the tensor fasciæ latæ.

Spanntripper (*G.*). Chordee.

Spannung (*G.*). Strain.

Span'ton's opera'tion. For the radical cure of hernia by means of a corkscrew-like instrument twisted through the canal.

Sparadrap (*F.*). *L.* sparadrapum; *I.* sparadrappo. A plaster spread upon linen, cotton or silk cloth, paper, or leather. **S. de cire**, waxed cloth; prepared by applying to fine linen cloth a mixture of white wax 8, expressed oil of almonds 4, Venice turpentine 1 [Cod.]. **S. de colle de poisson**, isinglass plaster. **S. de thapsia**: see *Thapsia plaster*. **S. vésicant**, a plaster composed of yellow wax 25, black pitch 25, resin 25, olive oil 2, glycerin 4, Venice

turpentine 1, cantharides 10 parts, spread upon waxed cloth [Col.].

Sparadrappo (*I.*). Sparadrap.

Sparadra'pum (*L.*). Sparadrap. **S. cera'tum**, sparadrap de cire. **S. col'læ pis'cium** [P. Port.], isinglass plaster.

Sparagagno or **Sparavagno** (*I.*). Spavin.

Sparag'mus (*L.*) [σπαραγμός]. *I.* sparagmo. A laceration, a convulsion, a violent cramp.

Spargano'sis (*L.*) [σπαργάω]. *F.* spargose; *I.* spargosi. 1. Spargosis. 2. Elephantiasis Arabum.

Spargel (*G.*). Asparagus.

Spargo'sis [σπαργάω]. *F.* spargose; *G.* Milchverhaltung; *I.* spargosi. Distension of the breast with milk.

Spark'ling Cataw'ba Springs. Saline, carbonated waters, Catawba Co., North Carolina.

Spar'rowgrass. Asparagus.

Spar'tein. $C_{11}H_{26}N_2$. *F.* spartéine; *I.* sparteina. An oily, liquid, very bitter alkaloid derived from the tops of *Spartium Scoparium*, L.; introduced as a cardiac tonic.

Spar'tium jun'ceum, L. An evergreen European shrub, said to be diuretic, purgative, and emetic.

Spar'tium scopa'ria. *Sarothamnus Scoparius.*

Sparviero (*I.*). Four-tailed bandage.

Spa'sis (*L.*). Spasm.

Spasm [σπασμός]. *L.* spasmus; *F.* spasme; *G.* Krampf; *I.* spasmo. Involuntary contraction of muscles. **S. centre**, *G.* Krampfcentrum. Region in medulla oblongata above the ala cinerea, where stimulation produces general spasms.

Spas'ma (*L.*) [σπάω]. Spasm, straining.

Spasmat'ic. 1. Affected with spasm. 2. Spasmodic.

Spasmod'ic [σπασμώδης]. *L.* spasmodicus; *F.* spasmodique; *G.* spasmodisch; *I.* spasmodico. Pertaining to, or characterized by, spasms; sudden and irregular.

Spasmodyspnœ'a (*L.*) [δύς, πνέω].

Spasmol'ogy [λόγος]. *L.* spasmologia; *F.* spasmologie. Doctrine of spasms.

Spasmolyg'mus (*L.*) [λύγμος]. Spasmodic hiccough.

Spasmophil'ia. *L.* [φιλέω]. *G.* Spasmophilie. Tendency to convulsion, convulsibility.

Spasmorthopnœ'a (*L.*) [ὀρθός, πνέω]. *I.* spasmortopnea. Spasmodic dyspnœa.

Spasmotox'ine. A base obtained from broth cultures of *Bacillus tetani*.

Spas'mus (*L.*) [σπασμός]. Spasm. **S. cani'nus** or **cyn'icus**, risus sardonicus, cynic spasm. **S. nic'titans**, spasmodic winking. **S. nu'tans**, salaam spasm; nodding spasm. Involuntary convulsive contractions of the sterno-cleido-mastoid and trapezius muscles; sometimes a symptom of epilepsy.

Spas'tic [σπαστικός]. *L.* spasticus; *F.* spastique; *G.* spastisch; *I.* spastico. Producing, or characterized by, contraction. **S. anæ'mia**, anæmia with contraction of the small arteries. **S. paral'ysis**, paralysis with muscular rigidity and increase of reflexes; see *Paralysis, spastic spinal.*

Spat or **Spath** (*G.*). Spavin.

Spath'ulate. Spatulate.

Spath'um pondero'sum (*L.*). Barium sulphate.

Spathye'ma fœt'ida (*L.*). *Dracontium fœtidum.*

Spa'tia (*L.*), pl. of **Spatium.** Spaces. **S. intercosta'lia**, intercostal spaces. **S. interlobula'ria**, interlobular fissures. **S. intermuscula'ria**, intervals at sides of popliteal space between tendons of the hamstring muscles and quadriceps extensor. **S. interos'sea metacar'pi**, intervals between metacarpal bones.

Spa'tial. *F.* extensive; *G.* räumlich. Pertaining to space. **S. er'ror**, *G.* Fehldistanz. The average deviation from the true distance (*G.* Normaldistanz) in attempting to adjust, by visual or tactile sensations, a second space, so that it shall be equal to a first or pattern space.

Spa'tium (*L.*). Space, interval. **S. cerebel'lo-medulla're**, interval between inferior vermiform process of cerebellum and choroid plexus of fourth ventricle. **S. interaponeurot'icum suprasterna'le**, interval between superficial and deep layers of deep cervical fascia, above the manubrium [Gruber]. **S. interpeduncula're**, interpeduncular space. **S. intervalvula're** [Henle], triangular interval between sinuses of Valsalva on outer surface of bulb of aorta. **S. o'ris**, buccal cavity, mouth. **S. suprachoroi'deum**, *G.* Suprachoroidalraum. Narrow interval between upper layer of velum interpositum and the lyra of the fornix. **S. trigo'num**, lyra.

Spat'terdock. *Nuphar advena.* Ait.

Spat'ula (*L.*). *F.* spatule; *I.* spatola. An instrument with a broad, thin, flexible blade, with rounded end and blunt edges.

Spat'ula mal'lei (*L.*). Flattened extremity of handle of malleus attached to umbo of membrana tympani.

Spat'ulate. *L.* spatulatus; *F.* spatulé; *G.* spatelförmig. Shaped like a spatula or battledore.

Spaul'ding Springs. Saline, chalybeate waters, Ralls Co., Missouri.

Spav'in. *L.* spavanus; *F.* éparvin; *G.* Spath; *I.* spavenio. An exostosis on the inner and lower part of the hock of the horse: see also *Bog-spavin.*

Spay [*σπάω*]. *L., I.* castrare; *F.* châtrer; *G.* castriren. To remove the healthy ovaries.

Spazio (*I.*), pl. ii. Space.

Spazzature (*I.*). Scavenging, garbage.

Spear'mint. *L.* mentha viridis; *F.* menthe verte; *G.* grüne Münze; *I.* mentha romana. The leaves and tops of *Mentha viridis.* L.; an aromatic stimulant. **S. water.** *L.* aqua menthæ viridis. 1. Prepared by moistening cotton with 2 parts of oil of spearmint, and percolating sufficient water to make 1000 [U. S. P.]. 2. Prepared by distillation of the oil with water [B. P.].

Spear'wort. *Ranunculus Flammula,* L.

Specchio (*I.*). Mirror, speculum.

Spec'ialist [*L.* specialis]. *F.* spécialiste; *I.* specialista. One who devotes himself to the study and treatment of certain diseases.

Specie or **Spezie** (*I.*). Species. **S. pettorali,** pectoral tea.

Spe'cies. (*L.*). *F.* espèces; *G.* Gemenge; *I.* specie. A class of preparations, official in the European pharmacopœias, consisting of mixtures of several plants or parts of plants of analogous medicinal properties, dried and cut into small fragments; used for making decoctions, infusions, etc.: see *Aromatic* and *Emollient species.* **S. anthelmin'ticæ.** *F.* espèces anthelmintiques. Absinthium, tansy, chamomile, and santonica, equal parts; the first three cut fine and mixed with the last [Cod.]. **S. aromat'icæ.** *F.* espèces aromatiques; *I.* specie aromatiche. Aromatic species. **S. diuret'icæ.** *F.* espèces diurétiques; *I.* specie diuretiche. Equal parts of the roots of lovage, asparagus, fennel, parsley, and butcher's broom [Cod.]. **S. emollien'tes.** *F.* espèces émollientes; *I.* specie emollienti. Emollient species. **S. laxan'tes** [P. G.] or **S. laxan'tes St. Germain,** Saint Germain tea. **S. ligno'rum,** wood tea. **S. pectora'les.** *F.* espèces pectorales; *I.* specie pettorali. Pectoral tea. **S. purgati'væ** [Cod.], Saint Germain tea. **S. sudorifi'cæ.** *F.* espèces sudorifiques; *I.* specie sudorifiche. Wood tea. **S. vulnera'riæ.** *I.* specie vulnerarie: see *Espèces vulnéraires.*

Specif'ic [*L.* species, facere]. *F.* spécifique; *G.* specifisch; *I.* specifico. 1. Peculiar; possessed of distinguishing qualities. 2. Possessing especial curative power against a single disease. 3. *G.* Eigenmittel. A specific remedy. 4. Syphilitic. **S. diseases,** diseases having a distinct course and due to distinct causes, mostly microörganisms. **S. grav'ity.** *F.* poids spécifique; *G.* specifische Schwere; *I.* peso specifico. The ratio of the weight of a body to that of an equal volume of some substance which has been selected as the standard. For solids and liquids water is generally taken as the standard; for gases, atmospheric air.

Specific'ity. *F.* spécificité; *G.* Specificität; *I.* specificità. The quality of being specific, of having specific properties.

Spécifique (*F.*). Specific.

Specifisch, er, e, es (*G.*). Specific (adj.). **S. Schwere,** specific gravity.

Specillo (*I.*). Probe, stylet.

Specil'lum (*L.*). Probe.

Speck (*G.*). Fat, lard; **—artig,** lardaceous; **—beule,** lardaceous tumor, steatoma; **—bruch,** steatocele; **—entartung,** amyloid degeneration; **—geschwulst,** lardaceous tumor; **—gewächs,** steatoma, lardaceous tumor; **—haut,** buffy coat of blood; **—leber,** liver affected with lardaceous degeneration; amyloid liver; **—milz,** amyloid spleen; **—niere,** amyloid kidney; **—stoff,** amyloid or lardaceous substance: **—substanz,** lardaceous matter.

Speckig (*G.*). Amyloid.

Speck'led leech. *Hirudo medicinalis,* L.

Specolo (*I.*). Speculum.

Spec'tacles [spectare]. *F.* lunettes; *G.* Brillen: *I.* occhioli. Lenses worn before the eyes to correct optical anomalies. **S., protec'tive,** spectacles used to protect the eyes from the intensity of light, wind, dust, smoke, etc. They are usually gray (smoked glass) or blue; sometimes of wire gauze or mica.

Spec'tra (*L.*). pl. of **Spectrum**, *q. v.*: see *After-images*. **S., oc'ular**, the shadows cast on the retina by irregularities and imperfections in the structure of the transparent media of the eye by a small pencil of rays thrown through the pupil.

Spectres oculaires or **perlés** (*F.*). Muscæ volitantes.

Spec'trum (*L.*). *F.* spectre; *G.* Farbenbild; *I.* spettro. 1. An apparition, real or imaginary. 2. The seven-colored band into which white light is decomposed by passing through a prism. 3. The characteristic change produced in such a decomposed band of light by its passage through different liquids or vapors.

Spec'ulum (*L.*). *F.* spéculum; *G.* Spiegel; *I.* specolo. 1. An instrument to be introduced into openings of canals, such as the vagina, rectum, nose, or ear to permit a view of the interior or to dilate the cavity. 2. Name applied to certain tendinous structures, as, **S. Helmont'ii**, central tendon of diaphragm; **S. rhomboi'deum**, shining rhomboid space formed by tendon of the two trapezius muscles at lower cervical and upper dorsal spines.

Spéculum à grilles (*F.*). Fenestrated speculum.

Spec'ulum Ven'eris (*L.*). *Achillea millefolium*, L.

Spedale (*I.*). Hospital.

Spedalskhed or **Spedalsk** (*Nor.*). Leprosy.

Speech [*A. S. spæc*]. *F.* parole; *G.* Sprache; *I.* parola. Articulate voice. **S. cen'tre**, the third left frontal convolution of the cerebrum, except where, in a few instances, it is similarly located upon the right side.

Speed'well. *L.*, *I.* veronica; *F.* véronique; *G.* Ehrenpreis. The common name for several species of *Veronica*, especially for *Veronica officinalis*, L.; diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant.

Speed'y cut. An injury of the fore leg of the horse by the opposite fore foot.

Speiarzenei (*G.*). Expectorant.

Speiche (*G.*). Radius. In composition **Speichen**, as, **— arterie**, radial artery; **— bein**, radius; **— beuger der Hand**, flexor carpi radialis; **— hauptblutader**, cephalic vein; **— hautvene**, radial vein, cutaneous; **— hohlhandarterie des Zeigefingers**, arteria radialis indicis; **— muskel**, extensor carpi radialis longior; **— nerv**, musculo-spiral nerve, radial nerve; **— pulsader** or **— schlagader**, radial artery; **— schlagader, zurücklaufende**, recurrent radial artery; **— strecker der Hand, kurzer**, extensor carpi radialis brevior; **— strecker der Hand, langer**, extensor carpi radialis longior.

Speichel (*G.*). Saliva; **— abgang** or **— abwurf**, spitting; **— artig**, salivary; **— ausleerend**, sialagogue; **— auswurf**, spitting; **— drüse**, salivary gland; **— ferment**, ptyalin; **— fistel**, salivary fistula; **— flüssigkeit**, saliva; **— fluss**, flow of saliva, salivation; **— gang**, salivary duct; **— gangcyste**, ranula; **— gangfistel**, salivary fistula; **— geschwulst**, salivary tumor; **— körperchen**, salivary corpuscle; **— kur**, salivation; **— mittel**, sialagogue; **— röhre**, salivary duct; **— stein**, a concretion in a salivary duct, salivary calculus; **— stoff**, ptyalin; **— treibend**, sialagogue; **— überfluss**, salivation; **— zelle**, salivary corpuscle.

Speicheln (*G.*). To spit.

Speien (*G.*). To spit.

Speise (*G.*). Food; **— brei**, chyme; **— fluss**, lientery; **— gang** or **— kanal**, alimentary canal; **— ordnung**, diet, regimen; **— ruhr**, lientery; **— saft**, chyle; **— saftbereitung**, chylopoiesis; **— saftröhre**, thoracic duct.

Speisen (*G.*). To eat.

Speiseröhre (*G.*). Œsophagus. In composition **Speiseröhren**, as, **— entzündung**, œsophagitis; **— eröffnung**, œsophagotomy; **— schlagadern**, œsophageal arteries; **— schlitz**, hiatus œsophageus; **— schnitt**, œsophagotomy.

Spellamento (*I.*). Excoriation.

Spel'trum (*L.*). *F.* speltre; *I.* speltro. Zinc.

Spend'ing [*A. S. spendan*]. Ejaculation of semen.

Sperm. *L.*, *I.* sperma; *F.* sperme; *G.* Samen. Semen. **S. transmis'sion**, inheritance from the father, as opposed to germ transmission.

Sperm oil. *L.* oleum ceti; *F.* huile de baleine, huile de cachalot; *G.* Walfischthran; *I.* olio di balena. A yellow or brown yellow fixed oil obtained from the blubber and "head matter" of the sperm whale.

Sperm whale. *Physeter macrocephalus*, L.

Sper'ma [σπέρμα] or **Sper'ma vir'ile** (*L.*). Semen.

Spermabereitung (*G.*). Sperm production.

Spermace'ti [*L.* sperma, cetus]. *L.* cetaceum; *F.* blanc de baleine; *G.* Wallrath. A white, pearly, translucent, crystalline, neutral, fatty substance obtained, mixed with oil, from the head of the sperm whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*, L.; it is separated from the oil by filtration and pressure; a demulcent, principally used as a constituent of ointments and cerates. **S. ce'rate.** *L.* ceratum cetacei. Spermaceti 10, white wax 35, olive oil 55 parts; mix with the aid of heat [U. S. P.].

Spermacra'sia (*L.*, *I.*) [σπέρμα, κρᾶσις]. Defective condition of the semen.

Spermakern (*G.*). Male pronucleus, which is developed from the nuclear substance of the spermatozoön after it has penetrated the ovum.

Spermatacrati'a (*L.*, *I.*) [κρᾶσις]. Seminal pollution.

Spermatemphrax'is (*L.*) [ἐμφράσσω]. Obstruction to the discharge of semen.

Spermat'ic [σπέρμα]. *F.* spermatique; *G.* spermatisch; *I.* spermatico, a. Pertaining to semen. **S. ar'tery.** *L.*, *I.* arteria spermatica; *F.* artère spermatique; *G.* Samenschlagader. Usually applied to **internal s. a.**, branch of abdominal aorta, that accompanies spermatic cord and is distributed to testis. For **external s. a.** see *Cremasteric artery*. **S. cord.** *L.* funiculus spermaticus; *F.* cordon spermatique; *G.* Samenstrang; *I.* cordone spermatico. The long pedicle by which each testis is suspended, composed of its excretory duct (vas deferens), vessels, nerves, and connective tissue, with appropriate coverings. **S. duct**, vas deferens. **S. fas'cia**, intercolumnar fascia. **S. fil'aments**, spermatozoa. **S. gan'glia.** *L.* ganglia spermatica. A number of ganglionic accumulations found in the aortic and spermatic plexuses, where branches join from the sympathetic trunk. **S. nerve, external.** *L.* nervus spermaticus externus; *G.* äusserer Samennerv. Genital branch of genito-crural nerve, traversing the inguinal canal and supplying the cremaster and dartos. **S. passages**, those which secrete and convey the semen—viz. the seminiferous tubules, straight tubules, rete testis, efferent tubules, canal of the epididymis, vas deferens, and ejaculatory duct. **S. plex'us of nerves.** *L.* plexus spermaticus; *F.* plexus spermatique; *I.* plesso spermatico. Branch of renal plexus that runs down upon a spermatic artery. **S. plex'us of veins**, pampiniform plexus. **S. veins.** *L.* venæ spermaticæ internæ; *G.* Samenblutadern; *I.* vene spermatiche. Correspond in distribution to spermatic arteries, discharging into inferior vena cava.

Spermat'ides. Immature spermatozoa.

Sperm'atin. *F.* spermatine; *G.* Samenstoff; *I.* spermatina. A substance resembling mucin, found in semen, to which it is supposed to give its peculiar odor.

Sperma'tis (*L.*). Spermatic vessel.

Spermatis'mus (*L.*). *F.* spermatisme; *I.* spermatismo. The emission of sperm.

Spermat'oblasts [βλαστός]. *F.* spermatoblastes; *G.* Spermatoblasten, Samensprossen; *I.* spermatoblasti. Epithelial processes of the seminal tubules, from which the spermatozoa develop.

Spermat'ocele (*L.*, *I.*) [κήλη]. *F.* spermatocèle. Swelling of the testicle.

Spermatochor'da (*L.*) [χορδή]. Spermatic cord.

Spermatoclem'ma (*L.*) [κλείπτω]. Involuntary seminal pollution.

Spermatocyd'ia (*L.*). Seminal ducts.

Spermato-cys'tis (*L.*) [κύστις]. Seminal vesicle.

Spermatocysti'tis. Inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

Spermat'ocyte [κύτος] [Flemming]. Epithelial cell from which a spermatozoön develops, the chromatogenous portion of the nucleus forming its head, the cell protoplasm forming the tail.

Spermatofilm (*G.*). Spermatozoa.

Spermatogemmen (*G.*). Protoplasmic processes within the spermatic tubules, containing spermatoblasts [La Valette].

Spermatogen'esis (*L.*) [γεννάω]. *F.* spermatogénèse. Formation of sperm.

Spermatogo'nia (*L.*) [γονή]. 1. Sertoli's column, with the included spermatoblasts. 2. Production of semen.

Spermatolep'sis (*L.* [λῆψις]. Spermatoclemma.

Spermat'omere (*L.*) [μέρος]. Primitive male ovule which forms the spermatogonia by direct division.

Spermatopath'ia (*L.*) [πάθος]. *F.* spermatopathie; *I.* spermatopatia. Disorder of the semen.

Spermatoplaste (*F.*). Spermatoblast.

Spermatopoiet'ic [ποιέω]. *F.* sperma-

topoetique. *I.* spermatopoetico. Pertaining to production of semen.

Spermatorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. *F.* spermatorrhée, *G.* Samenverlust, *I.* spermatorrea. Involuntary discharge of semen, with little or no orgasm.

Spermatosamen (*G.*). Spermatozoa.

Spermatos'chesis (*L.*) [σχέσις]. Deficiency of semen.

Spermato'sis (*L.*). *F.* spermatose, *I.* spermatosi. Production of semen.

Spermatoso'mata (*L.*) [σῶμα]. Spermatozoa.

Spermat'ospores [σπορά]. Large cells lining the seminal tubules and producing by their division the spermatoblasts.

Spermatoze'mia (*L.*, *I.*) [ζημία]. Absence of semen.

Spermatozo'a (*L.*) [ζῷον], pl. of **Spermatozoön**. *F.* spermatozoaires; *G.* Samenfäden; *I.* spermatozoi or spermatozoarii. The active generative elements of semen, thread like bodies, in man 50ᵘ in length, with a pear shaped head, having the appearance and activity of independent flagellate cells.

Spermat'ozoids. *F.* spermatozoïdes; *I.* spermatozoidi. Spermatozoa.

Spermazoaire or **Spermazoide** (*F.*). Spermatozoon.

Sperme (*F.*). Semen.

Sperm'iduct [ducere]. *F.* spermiducte; *I.* spermidotto. Vas deferens.

Sper'mine. $C_7H_{17}N$. Leucomaine obtained from semen and other animal sources, its phosphate forms Charcot-Neumann crystals.

Sperm'oblast. Spermatoblast.

Spermob'ole (*L.*) [ζωή]. Spermatismus.

Spermœdeonecro'sis (*L.*) [οἰδέω, νέκρωσις]. Gangrene from ergotism.

Spermœ'dia cla'vus, Fries. *Sclerotium Clavus*, DC.

Sperm'olith [λίθος]. *F.* spermolithe; *I.* spermolito. Concretion formed in the seminal ducts.

Spermoneural'gia (*L.*) [νεῦρον, ἄλγος]. Neuralgia of the spermatic cord.

Spermophlebecta'sia (*L.*) [φλέψ, ἔκτασις]. Varix of the spermatic veins.

Sperm'ophleps (*L.*). Spermatic vein.

Spermoph'orum (*L.*) [φέρω]. *F.* spermophore. Seminal vesicle.

Spermoste'mon (*L.*) [στήμων]. Spermatozoon.

Sperone (*I.*). Spur, calcar. **S. della segale**, ergot. **S. d'uccello**, calcar avis.

Sperre (*G.*). Shutting, obstruction, stricture, contraction.

Sperrelevateur (*G.*). Instrument for holding the eyelids apart.

Sperrgelenk (*G.*). Joint in which the articular surfaces have eminences and depressions so arranged that rotation is comparatively easy in one direction, but prevented in the other. Ex.: incudo-malleal articulation.

Sperrpincette (*G.*). Spring catch-forceps.

Sperrzähne (*G.*). Slight convexities on articular surface of malleus, preventing rotation in one direction.

Spettro (*I.*). Spectrum, spectre. **Spettrale**, spectral.

Spew'ing [*Goth.* speiwan]. Vomiting.

Sph., abbv. for **Spherical lens.**

Sphac'elated [σφάκελος]. *L.* sphacelatus, *F.* sphacelé, ée; *I.* sfacelato. Dead, mortified.

Sphacelin'ic ac'id. A resinous substance announced by Kobart as one of the active ecbolic constituents of ergot.

Sphacelis'mus (*L.*). *F.* sphacélisme; *I.* sfacelismo. Process of gangrene.

Sphac'elus (*L.*) [σφακελισμός]. *F.* sphacèle; *G.* Absterben, kalter Brand; *I.* sfacelo. Gangrene with complete death of the parts.

Sphærecphlogis'cum (*L.*) [σφαῖρα, ἐκφλογίζω]. Chicken-pox with globose vesicles.

Sphärische Abweichung (*G.*). Spherical aberration.

Sphærobacte'ria (*L.*). *I.* sferobatterii. Micrococci.

Sphærococ'cus (*L.*). A genus of *Algæ*. **S. cris'pus**, Ag., *Chondrus crispus*, Lyngb. **S. ed'ulis**, Kntz., *Halymenia edulis*, Ag. **S. Helminthocor'tos**, Ag., grows on the Mediterranean coasts, one of several algæ known as Corsican moss. **S. lichenoides**, Ag., Ceylon, Jaffna, or edible moss, grows on the coasts of Ceylon. **S. mamillo'sus**, Ag., *Chondrus mamillosus*, Grev.

Sphæro'ma (*L.*) [σφαῖρα]. A globular tumor.

Sphagias'mus (*L.*) [σφαγιασμός]. Mar-

shall Hall's term for a spasm of the muscles of the neck.

Sphaleroto'cia (*L.*) [*σφαλερός, τόκος*]. *F.* sphalérotocie; *I.* sfalerotocia. False labor-pain.

Sphenenceph'alus (*L.*) [*σφήν, ἐγκέφαλος*]. *F.* sphénocéphale; *I.* sfenocefalo. Sphenocephalus.

Sphe'nion [*σφήν*]. Apex of sphenoidal angle of parietal bone, on surface of skull [v. Török].

Spheno-. Belonging to the sphenoid bone.

Spheno-basila'ris (*L.*). *F.* sphéno-basilaire; *I.* sfeno-basilare. Basilar bone (def. 4).

Sphenocepha'lia (*L.*) [*κεφαλή*]. *F.* sphénocéphalie; *I.* sfenocefalia. Wedge-shaped head; deformation of cranium caused by synostosis of the sagittal suture, with compensatory development about anterior fontanelle, causing a wedge-shaped head.

Sphenoceph'alus (*L.*). *F.* sphénocephale; *I.* sfenocefalo. Head deformed by sphenoecephalia.

Sphéno-épineuse (artère) (*F.*). Meningeal artery, middle.

Spheno-ethmoi'dal nerve. *L.* nervus spheno-ethmoidalis. Branch from nasal nerve through posterior ethmoidal foramen to ethmoidal cells and sphenoidal sinus.

Spheno-fron'tal crest. *L.* crista spheno-frontalis. Edge of malar bone articulating with sphenoid below and frontal above.

Spheno-fron'tal ver'tebra. Frontal vertebra.

Sphe'noid [*σφήν, εἶδος*]. *L.* sphenoidalis; *F.* sphénoïde, sphénoïdal; *I.* sfenoidale, sfenoideo. Wedge-shaped. **S. bone.** *L.* os sphenoideum; *F.* sphénoïde; *G.* Wespenbein; *I.* sfenoide. An unpaired, symmetrical bone at base of skull, wedged in between occipital bone, the other bones of cranium, and the bones of posterior part of face, and contributing to formation of orbits, nasal and zygomatic fossæ, and posterior walls of pharynx. In form it slightly resembles a bat with extended wings. It is of composite character, representing small bones distinct in fœtal life and in lower mammals.

Sphenoi'dal. *L.* sphenoidalis; *F.* sphénoïdal, ale; *I.* sfenoidale. Relating to the sphenoid bone. **S. an'gle.** *F.* angle sphénoïdal; *I.* angolo sfenoidale. 1. Of Welcker, that formed by lines drawn from ophippium to basion and to nasion; see *Angle of Landzert*. 2. Antero-inferior angle of parietal bone. **S. ar'tery,** branch of middle cerebral a., distributed to sphenoidal lobe. **S. cells.** *L.* cellulæ sphenoidales. Portion of ethmoidal cells formed by union with sphenoid bone. **S. crest.** *L.* crista sphenoidalis; *F.* crête verticale du sphénoïde; *I.* cresta sfenoidale. Thin edge of bone on anterior surface of sphenoid, articulating with vertical plate of ethmoid. **S. diam'eter, min'imum.** *G.* kleinste Sphenoidalbreite. Least transverse diameter of skull, measured in temporal fossa. **S. fis'sure.** *L.* fissura sphenoidalis; *F.* fente sphénoïdale; *G.* obere Augenhöhlenspalte; *I.* fissura sfeno-sfenoidale. Elongated triangular interval between greater and lesser wings of sphenoid (alisphenoid, orbitosphenoid, and presphenoid elements). It transmits to the orbit motor and sensory nerves of eye (3d, 4th, 6th, and ophthalmic division of 5th) and ophthalmic vein. **S. fon'tanelle:** see *Fontanelle*. **S. fora'men.** *L.* foramen sphenoidale. Opening by which sphenoidal sinus communicates with nasal fossa. **S. proc'ess.** *L.* processus sphenoidalis; *F.* apophyse sphénoïdale; *G.* Keilbeinfortsatz; *I.* apofisi sfenoidale. 1. Thin layer of bone curving upward and outward from the vertical plate of palate-bone and articulating with body of sphenoid. 2. In ethmoid bone a triangular plate on middle line of horizontal surface, just in front of articulation with sphenoid. **S. sep'tum.** *L.* septum sinuum sphenoidalium. Mesial bony lamina separating sphenoidal sinuses. **S. si'nuses.** *L.* sinus sphenoidales; *F.* sinus sphénoïdaux; *G.* Keilbeinhöhlen; *I.* seni sfenoidali. Large cavities, more or less subdivided by thin bony lamellæ, formed in body of sphenoid bone. They may extend also into basilar process of occipital. **S. spine:** see *Spine of the sphenoid*. **S. spon'gy bones** or **S. tur'binate bones.** *L.* cornua sphenoidalia; *F.* cornets sphénoïdaux or de Bertin; *G.* Keilbeinmuscheln; *I.* cornetti sfenoidali or di Bertin. Two curved triangular lamellæ which close in the sphenoidal sinuses in front. They are separately ossified, and do not unite with the sphenoid until about the twentieth year.

Sphenoidalbreite, kleinste (*G.*). Sphenoidal diameter, minimum.

Sphenoida'le basila're ante'rius (*L.*). Presphenoid.

Sphenoida'le basila're posti'cum (*L.*). Basisphenoid.

Sphenoida'le latera'le poste'rius (*L.*). Alisphenoid.

Sphenoida'lia latera'lia (*L.*). Wings of the sphenoid.

Sphénoïde (*F.*). Sphenoid bone.

Sphenoi'des (*L.*). Cuneiform, sphenoid. **S. os**, sphenoid bone.

Sphénoïdien, ienne (*F.*). Sphenoid.

Sphenoi'do-auric'ular in'dex. Ratio of minimum sphenoidal diameter of skull (in temporal fossa) with the biauricular diameter, the latter taken as 100.

Sphenoido-fron'tal in'dex. Relation between minimum sphenoidal diameter of skull and the minimum frontal diameter, taken as 100.

Sphenoido-pari'etal index. Relation between minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull and the maximum frontal diameter, taken as 100.

Spheno-ma'lar su'ture. *L.* sutura spheno-zygomatica. That between great wing of sphenoid and malar bone.

Spheno-max'illary. *L.* sphenomaxillaris; *F.* spheno-maxillaire; *I.* sfeno-mascellare. Belonging to the sphenoid and maxillary bones. **S.-m. crest.** *L.* crista spheno maxillaris. Ridge separating spheno-maxillary and infratemporal surfaces of sphenoid bone. **S.-m. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa spheno-maxillaris; *I.* fossa sfeno-mascellare. Triangular space beneath apex of the orbit between pterygoid processes of sphenoid behind, superior maxillary bone in front, and vertical plate of palate-bone internally. **S.-m. sur'face.** *L.* facies spheno-maxillaris. That part of external surface of great wing of sphenoid presented to zygomatic fossa. **S.-m. fis'sure.** *L.* fissura spheno maxillaris; *F.* fente sphéno maxillaire; *I.* fessura sfeno mascellare. Interval occurring at back part of floor of orbit between body of superior maxillary bone and great wing of sphenoid.

Sphenom'eter [σφήν, σφηνός]. An instrument to determine the size of the wedge-shaped piece to be removed in order to correct deformity in a bone.

Spheno-occip'ital bone. *L.* os spheno occipitale; *F.* spheno occipital; *G.* Grundbein; *I.* sfeno occipitale. Bone formed by union of occipital with sphenoid [sometimes].

Spheno-orbitaire [Beclard] (*F.*). *I.* sfeno orbitale. Presphenoid.

Spheno-pal'atine. *L.* spheno-palatinus; *F.* sphéno palatin, ine; *I.* sfeno-palatino. Relating to both sphenoid and palate-bones. **S.-p. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria spheno-palatina; *F.* artère spheno-palatine; *G.* hintere Nasenarterie; *I.* arteria sfeno-palatina. Continuation of internal maxillary artery, which passes through spheno-palatine foramen and ramifies over posterior nares. **S.-p. fora'men.** *L.* foramen spheno-palatinum. That formed between palate- and sphenoid bones by bridging over of spheno-palatine notch. It transmits spheno-palatine vessels and nerves. **S.-p. gan'glion.** *L.* ganglion spheno-palatinum; *F.* ganglion sphéno-palatin; *G.* Keilgaumenknoten; *I.* ganglio sfeno-palatino. Reddish-gray body, of one-fifth inch diameter, deeply placed in spheno-maxillary fossa. It is connected with superior maxillary division of trifacial nerve, and with the sympathetic, of which some consider it the terminal ganglion; from it branches pass to the orbit, palate and nose. **S.-p. nerves**, branches from superior maxillary nerve passing to spheno-palatine ganglion. **S.-p. notch.** *L.* incisura spheno-palatina. Interval between orbital and sphenoidal processes of palate-bone which contributes to form spheno-palatine foramen. **S.-p. plex'us**, a fine nerve-plexus often seen replacing spheno-palatine nerves, and communicating with spheno-palatine ganglion. **S.-p. veins**, tributaries of pterygoid plexus accompanying artery of same name.

Spheno-palati'nus (*L.*). Spheno-palatine; used substantively, levator palati.

Spheno-pari'etal. *L.* spheno-parietalis; *F.* sphéno-pariétal, ale; *I.* sfeno-parietale. Pertaining to both sphenoid and parietal bones. **S.-p. si'nus.** *L.* sinus alæ parvæ. Most anterior portion of cavernous sinus of dura mater, where it communicates with ophthalmic vein. **S.-p. su'ture.** *L.* sutura spheno parietalis; *F.* suture spheno-pariétale. Between tip of great wing of sphenoid and anterior inferior angle of parietal bone.

Spheno-petro'sal fis'sure. *L.* fissura spheno petrosa. Interval at base of skull, between apex of petrous bone and great wing of sphenoid. **Spheno-petro'sal suture**, petro sphenoidal suture.

Spheno-pharynge'us (*L.*). *F.* sphéno-pharyngien. *I.* sfeno faringeo. Detached portion of superior constrictor of pharynx arising from spine of sphenoid.

Spheno-pter'ygo-palati'nus (*L.*). *F.*

sphéno-ptérygo-palatin; *I.* sfeno-pterigo-palatino. Tensor palati.

Sphéno-salpingo-malléen (*F.*). Laxator tympani.

Spheno-salpin'go-staphyli'nus (*L.*). *F.* sphéno-salpingo-staphylin; *I.* sfeno-salpingo-stafilino. Tensor palati.

Spheno-spi'nous ar'tery. *F.* artère sphéno-épineuse; *I.* arteria sfeno-spinosa. Meningeal artery, middle.

Spheno-squa'mous su'ture. *L.* sutura spheno-temporalis. That between great wing of sphenoid and squamous portion of temporal.

Spheno-staphyli'nus (*L.*). Tensor palati.

Spheno-tem'poral. *F.* sphéno-temporal; *I.* sfeno-temporale. Relating to both sphenoid and temporal bones. **S.-t. su'ture,** that between sphenoid and temporal bones.

Sphenotre'sia [σφήν, τρῆσις] (*L.*). *F.* sphénotrésie. Piercing and breaking up the base of the skull in craniotomy.

Sphénotribe (*F.*). *I.* sfenotribo. Cephalotribe for performing sphenotresia [Lollini].

Sphère de fractionnement (*F.*). Blastomere.

Sphère de l'émotivité (*F.*). Sensorium.

Sphère de segmentation (*F.*). Segmentation sphere.

Spher'ical aberra'tion. *F.* aberration de sphéricité; *G.* sphärische or monochromatische Abweichung; *I.* aberrazione di sfericità. Production of indistinct images by unequal refraction of rays passing through different parts of a lens.

Spher'ical nu'cleus. Nucleus globosus.

Spherobacte'rium (*L.*). *I.* sferobatterio. Micrococcus.

Sperom'eter [σφαῖρα, μέτρον]. Instrument for measuring curvature of surface of a lens.

Sphinc'ter (*L.*) [σφιγκτήρ]. *I.* sfintere. A muscle that closes an orifice or a tube by drawing its edges or walls together. **S. a'ni cuta'neus** or **S. a'ni exter'nus.** *F.* sphincter externe de l'anus; *G.* äusserer Afterschliesser; *I.* sfintere esterno dell' ano. Superficial muscle arising from coccyx by a short tendon and sending elliptically-arranged fibres on either side of anus to be inserted into central point of perineum; considered by some [Holl] as a superficial portion of levator ani. **S. a'ni inter'nus.** *F.* sphincter interne; *I.* sfintere interno. Collection of circular muscular fibres surrounding the rectum, about an inch above the anus. **S. a'ni superficia'lis,** sphincter ani externus. **S. a'ni ter'tius.** *F.* sphincter supérieur. Plicæ recti. **S. of blad'der.** *F.* sphincter de la vessie; *I.* sfintere della vescica. Sphincter vesicæ. **S. col'li** [Ruge], the deeper of the two primitive layers from which the facial muscles are derived. From it are formed the buccinator, with the orbicularis oris and other deep muscles. In lower mammals it remains as a comparatively continuous layer. **S. gu'læ,** the combined constrictors of the pharynx. **S. il'ei,** ileocæcal valve. **S. ir'idis,** circular muscle at inner edge of iris; its contraction diminishes the diameter of the pupil. **S. labio'rum.** *F.* sphincter des lèvres; *I.* sfintere delle labbra. Orbicularis oris. **S. laryn'gis,** combined aryteno-epiglottic muscles of the two sides, which encircle superior orifice of larynx. **S. of lar'ynx,** sphincter laryngis. **S. oc'uli,** orbicularis palpebrarum. **S. œsophage'us,** hiatus œsophageus. **S. o'ris,** orbicularis oris. **S. o'ris exter'nus,** superficial fibres of orbicularis oris, not derived from buccinator. **S. o'ris inter'nus,** deeper part of orbicularis oris that derives its fibres from the buccinator [Krause]. **S. palpebra'rum,** orbicularis palpebrarum. **S. pharyngo-laryn'geus,** combined inferior constrictor of the pharynx, crico-thyroideus anticus, and thyroideus transversus of the two sides, considered as a single muscular complex. **S. prosta'tæ,** sphincter urethræ prostaticus. **S. pupil'læ,** sphincter iridis. **S. pylo'ri,** pylorus. **S. ure'thræ prostat'icus,** muscular fibres of the prostate which surround the urethra below the sphincter vesicæ internus [Luschka]. **S. vagi'næ.** *F.* constricteur or sphincter de la vulve or du vagin; *G.* Scheidenschnürer; *I.* constrittore or sfintere della vagina. Bulbo-cavernosus of female, a perineal muscle arising from central point of perineum, surrounding vaginal orifice and embracing bulb of vestibule; inserted upon the corpora cavernosa of the clitoris. **S. vagi'næ profun'dus,** constrictor vaginæ profundus. **S. ventric'uli,** pylorus. **S. vesi'cæ.** *F.* sphincter de la vessie; *I.* sfintere della vescica. Circular fibres of bladder, continued downward along its neck. **S. vesi'cæ inter'nus.** *L.* prostaticus superior. Muscular fibres of prostate, continuous behind with sphincter vesicæ.

Sphincter supérieur or **S. de Nélaton** (*F.*). Plicae recti.

Sphincteralgie (*F.*). Neuralgia of sphincter ani or neighboring mucous membrane.

Sphincterot'omy [τέμνω]. Cutting a sphincter to prevent its spasmodic action.

Sphinx'is (*L.*) [σφίγγω]. Constriction.

Sphyg'mic [σφυγμός]. *L.* sphygmicus; *F.* sphygmique; *G.* sphygmisch; *I.* sfigmico. Pertaining to the pulse.

Sphyg'mogram. The tracing made by the sphygmograph.

Sphyg'mograph [γράφω]. *F.* sphygmographe; *G.* Pulsmesser; *I.* sfigmografo. An instrument which by means of a marking lever records the rate, force, and variations of the pulse.

Sphyg'moid. Pulse-like.

Sphygmologe (*F.*). *I.* sfigmologo. Sphygmograph.

Sphygmol'ogy [λόγος]. *G.* Pulslehre. Science of the pulse.

Sphygmomanom'eter [μανός, μέτρον]. *G.* Federmanometer. An instrument for measuring the blood-pressure in the arteries.

Sphygmom'eter. *F.* sphygmomètre; *G.* Pulsschlagmesser; *I.* sfigmometro. A pulse measurer.

Sphyg'mophone [φωνή]. An instrument for giving a record by sound of the movements of the pulse, being a combination of a microphone with a sphygmograph.

Sphyg'moscope. *I.* sfigmoscopio. Sphygmograph.

Sphygmosys'tole. The time during which the systole at the heart influences the pulse beat, as demonstrated by the sphygmograph.

Sphygmotech'ny. The art of examining the pulse.

Sphyg'mus (*L.*) [σφυγμός]. Pulse.

Sphyrot'omy [σφῦρα]. Excision of the handle of the malleus.

Sphyx'is (*L.*). Pulsation.

Spic (*F.*). *Lavandula spica*, L.

Spi'ca (*L.*). *I.* spiga. A reversed spiral bandage.

Spi'ca cel'tica (*L.*). *Valeriana celtica*, L.

Spi'ca nar'di (*L.*). *I.* spicanardo. Spikenard.

Spice-berry. Checkerberry, wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*, L.

Spice-bush. *Benzoin odoriferum*, Nees.

Spiceplaster. A mixture of various spices with honey or water.

Spic'ula (*L.*). *F.* spicule. A small spike or sharp-pointed fragment.

Spi'der's web. *L.* tela aranea; *F.* toile d'araignée; *G.* Spinnengewebe; *I.* tela di ragno. The web of several species of *Tegenaria*; used as a mechanical styptic; once held in high repute as a remedy for ague and various nervous diseases.

Spi'derwort. *Tradescantia virginica*, L., and other species of *T.*; root demulcent.

Spiegel (*G.*). Mirror, speculum; — **galvanometer,** mirror (Thomson's) galvanometer; — **untersuchung,** examination with a speculum.

Spieklavendel (*G.*). *Lavandula spica.*

Spiessglanz or **Spiessglas** (*G.*). Antimony; — **butter,** butter of antimony; — **mittel,** antimonial; — **säure,** antimonic acid; — **schwefel,** antimony sulphide; — **wein,** wine of antimony.

Spiga (*L.*). Spica.

Spiganardo (*L.*). Spikenard.

Spige'lia. *F.* spigélie du Maryland; *G.* maryländische Spigelie; *I.* spigelia del Maryland. 1. Pinkroot; the rhizome and rootlets of *Spigelia marilandica*, L. [U. S. P.]; anthelmintic. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Loganiaceæ.* **S. anthel'mia.** *F.* spigelie anthelminthique du Bresil; *I.* spigelia antelmintica del Brasile. An annual plant of the West Indies and South America, official in the Cod.; anthelmintic. **S. marilan'dica,** Maryland pink, Carolina pink, worm-grass; an herbaceous plant with a perennial root, growing in the southern and middle States of the U. S.; see *Spigelia.*

Spige'lian lobe of liv'er. *F.* lobe de Spiegel; *I.* lobo di Spigelio; see *Lobes of liver.*

Spigélie (*F.*). *Spigelia anthelmia*, L. **S. anthelminthique,** *Spigelia anthelmia*, L. **S. du Maryland,** spigelia.

Spig'eline. *F.* spigeline; *I.* spigelina. A volatile alkaloid obtained from spigelia.

Spig'net. *Aralia racemosa*, L.

Spike lav'ender. *Lavandula spica.*

Spike'nard. *L.* nardus indica; *F.* nard indien; *G.* Narde; *I.* spiga, nardo. The rhizome of *Nardostachys jatamansi*, DC.; stimulant and antispasmodic.

Spilan'thes olera'cea, Jacq. Para cress, a South American composite herb,

naturalized and cultivated in India and other tropical countries; used as a remedy for gout and rheumatism, and as a masticatory for the relief of toothache.

Spilo'ma (*L.*) [σπῖλος]. Nævus.

Spiloplan'ia [πλανός] (*L.*). 1. Condition characterized by the production upon the skin of stains or spots which appear and disappear in different localities as if they had changed in location. 2. Elephantiasis Græcorum.

Spiloplaxie (*F.*) [σπῖλος, πλάξ]. Elephantiasis Græcorum. **S. indienne**, lepra mutilans. **S. scorbutique**, pellagra. **S. vulgaire**, ophiasis sordida.

Spilo'sis (*L.*). Formation of spiloma.

Spi'lus (*L.*). A stain or spot on the the skin; nævus pigmentarius.

Spi'na (*L.*). Spine. **S. accesso'ria is'chii**, slight eminence sometimes found in great sciatic noteh, at point of junction of ilium and ischium. **S. angula'ris**, spine of sphenoid. **S. bicipita'lis exter'na**, pectoral ridge. **S. bicipita'lis inter'na**, spina tuberculi minoris. **S. con'dyli exter'na fem'oris**, external lip of linea aspera. **S. con'dyli inter'na fem'oris**, internal lip of linea aspera. **S. condyloi'dea exter'na**, external supracondylar ridge. **S. condyloi'dea inter'na**, internal supracondylar ridge. **S. Darwin'ii**, Darwinian tubercle. **S. dorsi**, vertebral column. **S. ethmoida'lis**, ethmoidal spine. **S. fronta'lis**, nasal spine, frontal bone. **S. hel'icis**, process of the helix. **S. ilio-pectine'a**, spine of the pubis. **S. infe'rior muscula'ris**, crista arcuata cartilaginis arytenoideæ. **S. intercondyloi'dea** or **S. interme'dia**, spine of the tibia. **S. ischiad'ica**, or **S. ischiat'ica**, or **S. is'chii**, spine of the ischium. **S. jugula'ris**, jugular spine. **S. menta'lis** or **S. menta'lis inter'na**, genial tubercles. **S. mus'culi ter'etis majo'ris**, process for insertion of teres major, sometimes found on lower part of axillary border of scapula. **S. nasa'lis** or **S. nasalis ante'rior**. *L.* spina nasale. Nasal spine. **S. nasa'lis os'sis fron'tis**, nasal spine, frontal bone. **S. nasa'lis os'sis maxilla'ris superio'ris**, anterior nasal spine. **S. nasa'lis poste'rior os'sis palati'ni**, posterior nasal spine. **S. nasa'lis supe'rior**, nasal spine, frontal bone. **S. navicula'ris**, pointed process sometimes found at inner edge of scaphoid bone of tarsus. **S. neura'lis**, neural spine. **S. occipita'lis**, occipital protuberance. **S. orbita'lis infe'rior**, small spine frequently found on orbital surface of great wing of sphenoid, affording attachment to orbital muscle of Müller. **S. orbita'lis supe'rior**, spina recti lateralis. **S. os'sis il'ii**, spine of ilium. **S. os'sis is'chii**, spine of ischium. **S. os'sis pu'bis**, spine of pubis. **S. palati'na**, posterior nasal spine. **S. pu'bis**, spine of pubis. **S. rec'ti latera'lis**, slight projection on edge of great wing of sphenoid, bounding sphenoidal fissure, for insertion of external rectus muscle of eye [Merkel]. **S. scap'ulæ**, spine of the scapula. **S. sphenoida'lis**, spine of the sphenoid. **S. supe'rior muscula'ris**, collieulus cartilaginis arytenoideæ. **S. tib'iæ**, spine of tibia. **S. transver'sa**, crista arcuata cartilaginis arytenoideæ. **S. trochanter'ica ma'jor**, external lip of linea aspera. **S. trochanter'ica mi'nor**, internal lip of linea aspera. **S. trochlea'ris**, trochlear spine. **S. tuber'culi majo'ris**, pectoral ridge. **S. tuber'culi mino'ris**, internal lip of bicipital groove. **S. tympan'ica**, name given to small projections from tympanic ring of middle ear. The **S. t. anterior** disappears when the ring unites with tegmen tympani; the **S. t. posterior** serves to attach anterior ligament of malleus. The **S. t. minor** is a small process or projecting end of ring, opposite the latter. **S. tympan'ica ma'jor**, spina tympanica anterior. **S. ver'tebræ**, spinous process of vertebra. **S. vertebra'lis**, vertebral column. **S. vestib'uli**, crista vestibuli. **S. zygomat'ica**, that portion of zygomatic process of superior maxillary bone contributing to margin of spheno-maxillary fissure.

Spina (*L.*). Spine. **S. del coronale**, crista galli. **S. dorsale**, spinal column. **S. nasale**, nasal spine. **S. dell' omoplata**, spine of scapula. **S. palatina**, posterior nasal spine. **S. sfenoidale**, spine of sphenoid. **S. della tibia**, spine of tibia.

Spi'na bi'fida (*L.*). *G.* Rückenspalte. Hydrorrhachis.

Spi'na pe'dum (*L.*). Corn.

Spi'na vento'sa (*L.*). *G.* Winddorn, Knochenwurm. An osseous formation beneath the periosteum of long bones.

Spi'næ menta'les (*L.*). Mental spines.

Spi'nal. *L.* spinalis; *F.* épinier, ière. spinal, ale, pl. aux; *I.* spinale. Relating to the vertebral column. **S. acces'sory nerve.** *L.* nervus accessorius, *F.* nerf spinal; *G.* Beinerv; *I.* accessorio di Willis. Eleventh cranial nerve (3d por-

tion of 8th pair, Willis), arises by two portions—a medullary, from a collection of cells near vagus nucleus, and a spinal, from the posterior horn of spinal cord as far down as 6th cervical vertebra. From the latter emerge a series of separate rootlets that collectively pass up through the foramen magnum and are then joined by the medullary portion. The trunk thus formed passes out at the jugular foramen, and supplies (either directly or by anastomosis) motor influence to sterno-mastoid and trapezius muscles, pharynx, and larynx. **S. acces'sory nu'cleus.** *L.* nucleus accessorii. Nucleus of origin for spinal accessory nerve, a compact group of cells lying dorso-laterally from middle group of cells in anterior column of cord and its continuation, the hypoglossal nucleus. **S. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ medullæ spinalis, *F.* artères spinales, *G.* Rückenmarksarterien; *I.* arterie spinali. Those supplying the meninges and substance of spinal cord. The vertebral furnishes the **anterior** and **posterior** spinal, which pass down from foramen magnum in median line; and also the **lateral** spinal, which enter the canal by intervertebral foramina. Those supplying substance of cord are divided into three groups—**median,** entering by anterior and posterior median fissures; **radicular,** entering at exit of nerve-roots; and **peripheral,** small branches passing from pia mater around whole circumference. **S. canal'.** *L.* canalis vertebralis; *F.* canal rachidien or vertebral, *G.* Wirbelkanal; *I.* canale vertebrale. That formed by superposition and ligamentous union of the ring-like vertebræ. It lodges the spinal cord and its investments. **S. cen'tre.** 1. The spinal cord. 2. A portion of the gray matter of the cord having special connections and functions. **S. col'umn,** vertebral column. **S. com'missures.** *L.* commissuræ spinales, *F.* commissures de la moelle, *G.* Brücke des Rückenmarks; *I.* commessure spinali. Transverse portion connecting lateral halves of spinal cord. Of this the anterior portion is often called **anterior** or **white c.,** the posterior portion **posterior** or **gray c.** **S. cord.** *L.* medulla spinalis, *F.* moelle épinière, *G.* Rückenmark; *I.* midollo spinale. That portion of the central nervous system contained within spinal canal. It is a cylindrical structure composed of ganglionic cells and of nerve fibres, continuous above with the medulla oblongata, and extending as far down as the lower border of first lumbar vertebra in the adult. **S. fora'mina,** intervertebral foramina. **S. fur'row,** vertebral groove. **S. gan'glion.** *L.* ganglion spinale. That found on posterior root of a spinal nerve. **S. gray,** gray matter of spinal cord. **S. ice'-bag,** long bag of India-rubber filled with cracked ice for application to spine. **S. irrita'tion.** *F.* irritation spinale, *I.* irritazione spinale. Disease characterized by pain and tenderness in some part of the spinal region, with more or less disturbance of sensation and function in the course of the nerves arising in the affected region. **S. mar'row.** *F.* moelle épinière; *I.* midollo spinale. Spinal cord. **S. nerves.** *L.* nervi spinales; *F.* nerfs spinaux; *G.* Rückenmarksnerven; *I.* nervi spinali. Those arising from spinal cord. Thirty-one pairs actually supply organs, and two pairs are vestigial [Rauber]. They are divided, according to the region where they emerge, into cervical, dorsal, lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal. **S. point,** submasal point. **S. re'gion.** *L.* regio spinalis; *G.* Rückgratgegend. That limited on either side of the spine by the outer edge of the vertebral groove. **S. stim'ulant,** an agent which increases the functional activity of the spinal cord. **S. veins, longitu'dinal,** meningo-rachidian veins.

Spinal, ale (*F.*). Spinal.

Spinal (*G.*). Spinal. In composition, as, **— apoplexie,** spinal apoplexy; **— flüssigkeit,** cerebro-spinal fluid; **— hæmorrhagie,** hæmorrhage into the spinal canal; **— knoten,** spinal ganglion; **— lähmung,** paralysis due to lesion of spinal cord; **— meningitis,** inflammation of the spinal meninges; **— paralyse,** spinal paralysis; **— rand,** vertebral border of scapula; **— wurzeln,** spinal nerves, roots of.

Spinale (*I.*). Spinal.

Spina'lis *L.* Innermost of the three series or columns of muscles into which the erector spinæ divides. It consists of fibres which arise and are inserted upon spinous processes passing over at least one vertebra in their course; see *Spinalis capitis, Spinalis cervicis, Spinalis dorsi.* **S. cap'itis,** inconstant slips which appear to represent an upward continuation of the spinalis system, arising from spines of cervical vertebræ, and inserted with semispinalis capitis (complexus). **S. cervi'cis,** cervical part of spinalis muscle, inconstant slips which arise from spines of lower cervical vertebræ and from ligamentum nuchæ, and are inserted into

spines of second and third cervical. **S. dor'si**, dorsal part of spinalis muscle, arising from upper lumbar and lower dorsal spines and inserted into a variable number of upper dorsal spines. **S. dor'si ma'jor**, spinalis dorsi. **S. dor'si mi'nor**, interspinales muscles taken together. **S. lumbo'rum**, longissimus dorsi.

Spindel (*G.*). Spindle, radius, modiolus, rachis; —**blatt**, lamina of the modiolus; —**förmig**, fusiform; —**förmiges Läppchen**, lobulus fusiformis; —**kern**, fusiform nucleus; —**staar**, cataracta pyramidata; —**windung**, inferior occipitotemporal convolution: see *Occipital convolutions*; —**wulst**, lobulus fusiformis; —**zelle**, spindle-cell.

Spindelbaum (*G.*). *Euonymus europæus*, L.

Spindle-cell lay'er. *G.* Schicht der Spindelzellen. Meynert's term for deepest layer of gray matter of cortex of brain, characterized by fusiform cells believed to be connected with the arcuate fibres.

Spindle-celled sarco'ma. Non-cancerous tumor, characterized by elongated spindle-shaped cells, proceeding generally from connective tissue; two varieties, the small-celled and large-celled.

Spin'dle-tree. *Euonymus atropurpureus*, Jacq.

Spine. *L.*, *I.* spina; *F.* épine; *G.* Dorn; 1. A rough crest or pointed eminence. 2. *G.* Rückengrat. The spinal column. **S-s. of il'ium.** *L.* spinæ ossis ilii; *F.* épines iliaques; *I.* spine iliache. Projecting eminences on anterior and posterior borders. The **anterior superior s.** and **posterior superior s.** are at corresponding ends of crest of ilium; the **anterior inferior s.** is above and in front of the acetabulum; and the **posterior inferior s.** is just above great sacro-sciatic notch. **S. of is'chium.** *L.* spina ischii; *F.* épine sciatique; *I.* spina ischiadica. Pointed eminence about the middle of posterior border, affording attachment to lesser sacro-sciatic ligament. **S. of pu'bis.** *L.* spina pubis; *F.* épine du pubis. Well-marked eminence at anterior end of iliopectineal line, where it passes into crest of pubis. **S. of scap'ula.** *L.* spina scapulæ; *F.* épine de l'omoplate; *G.* Schulterblattkamm; *I.* spina dell' omoplata. Projecting ridge of bone on posterior surface of scapula, affording attachment to trapezius and deltoid muscles. **S. of sphe'noid.** *L.* processus spinosus sphenoidalis; *F.* épine du sphénoïde; *G.* Keilbeindorn; *I.* spina sfenoidale. Pointed prolongation extending backward into angle between petrous and squamous portions of temporal bone. **S. of Spix.** *L.* lingula mandibulæ; *F.* épine de Spix. Sharp prominence at border of inferior dental foramen, to which is attached internal lateral ligament of the jaw. **S. of tib'ia.** *L.* eminentia intercondyloidea; *I.* spina della tibia. Eminence on upper end between the condyloid surfaces.

Spine iliache (*I.*). Spines of the ilium.

Spinella (*I.*). Bone spavin.

Spini-axoido-occipita'lis (*L.*). Rectus capitis posticus major.

Spini-axoïdo-trachéli-atloïdien (*F.*). Rectus capitis posticus major.

Spini'tis. *I.* spinite. Veterinary term for myelitis.

Spinnengewebe (*G.*). Spider's web.

Spinnenhaut or **Spinnenzellen** (*G.*). Spider-cells; name given to connective-tissue cells having radiating processes found in the brain.

Spinnenhusten (*G.*). Asthmatic cough.

Spinnensehen (*G.*). Myodesopsia.

Spinnwebenhaut (*G.*). Arachnoid membrane.

Spino cervino (*I.*). Buckthorn.

Spino-assoido-occipitale (*I.*). Rectus capitis posticus major.

Spino-assoido-trachelo-atloideo (*I.*). Rectus capitis posticus major.

Spino-costa'les (*L.*). Krause's term for the serratus posticus superior and inferior.

Spino-transversa'lis (*L.*). 1. Erector spinæ. 2. Splenius.

Spino-transversa'lis bre'vis (*L.*). Rotatores spinæ.

Spino-transversa'rii (*L.*). Krause's term for the splenius and obliquus capitis major.

Spi'nous. *L.* spinosus; *F.* épineux, euse; *I.* spinoso. Thorn-like. **S. proc'ess.** *L.* processus spinosus. *F.* apophyse épineuse; *G.* Dornfortsatz; *I.* apofisi spinosa. Bluntly-pointed part of a vertebra which projects backward from the arch, and serves for attachment of muscles. **S. proc'ess of sphe'noid**, spine of sphenoid. **S. proc'esses of il'ium**, spines of ilium.

Spintheris'mus (*L.*) [*σπινθήρ*]. 1. Sensation as of sparks before the eyes. 2. Synchisis scintillans.

Spinthero'pia (*L.*) [σπινθήρ, ωπ]. *F.* spinthéropie; *I.* spinteropia. Synchisis scintillans.

Spi'ræ cer'ebri (*L.*) Cerebral convolutions.

Spiræ'a *L.* A genus of *Rosaceæ*. **S. tomento'sa**, hardhack, steeple bush, whitecap, a small North American shrub, the root bark and leaves are astringent and tonic. **S. ulma'ria**, queen of the meadows, meadow sweet, a European species of *S.*; the flower, leaf, and root are official; astringent and diuretic.

Spi'ral. *L.* spiralis. *I.* spirale. Turning or twisted like a screw. **S. ban'dage.** *F.* spirale; *G.* Spiralbinde. *I.* fasciatura spirale. Common roller bandage applied spirally round a limb. **S. canal' of modi'olus.** *G.* Spiralkanal. Passage at axial margin of spiral lamina of cochlea containing ganglion spirale. **S. crest**, sharp, denticulated edge of limbus of spiral lamina turned toward organ of Corti. **S. fi'bre.** *G.* Spiralfaser. One of the processes of a bipolar ganglion-cell that is coiled around the other. **S. fis'sure.** *L.* fissura spiralis. That existing between the two plates of spiral lamina of cochlea, giving passage to filaments of cochlear nerve. **S. groove.** 1. The **internal s. g.**, at the periphery of the spiral lamina of the cochlea. The **external s. g.** is on the outer wall of the cochlear duct, between the ligamentum spirale accessorium and the basilar membrane. 2. Musculo-spiral groove. **S. lam'ina**, bony lamina separating the scala tympani from the scala vestibuli of cochlea: see also *Membranous spiral lamina*. **S. lig'ament**, thickened portion of outer periosteum of cochlea, corresponding to cochlear duct: see *Crista basilaris*, *Crista membranæ Reissneri*. **S. line of fe'mur**, intertrochanteric line. **S. nerve**, musculo-spiral nerve. **S. plate.** *G.* Spiralplatte. Spiral lamina. **S. tract.** *L.* tractus spiralis foraminosus. *F.* lame criblée spiroïde. Impression at bottom of internal auditory meatus, by which filaments of cochlear nerve enter internal ear. It corresponds to the reverse of the cochlea. **S. tu'bule of Schachowa**, somewhat twisted portion of a uriniferous tubule intervening between first convoluted tubule and looped tubule of Henle.

Spiral *G.* Spiral. **—binde**, spiral bandage. **—blatt**, lamina spiralis. **—gelenk**, joint in which a sectional section of the articular surfaces is a portion of a spiral curve—*e. g.* knee joint. **—kanal**, spiral canal of modiolus. **—körper**, Hensen, corpuscles of. **—platte**, lamina spiralis.

Spirale (*F.*) Spiral bandage.

Spiramen'ta (*L.*) Canaliculus.

Spira'tio *L.* [spirare]. Respiration.

Spire'ma. *F.* spirème; *G.* Mutterknauel, Spirem. First stage of karyokinesis, in which the chromatin of the nucleus becomes a continuous filament wound into a ball or skein, and the nucleoli disappear.

Spiril'lum (*L.*) Spiral schizomycetes; spirochæte. **S. chol'eræ asiat'icæ**, cholera bacillus. **S. fe'ver**, relapsing fever. **S. tyrog'enum**, found in cheese; resembles the cholera bacillus, but liquefies gelatin more rapidly, and does not grow on potato.

Spir'it. *L.* spiritus; *F.* alcoolat, esprit; *G.* Geist; *I.* alcoolato, spirito. 1. In pharmacy denotes one of a class of preparations consisting of alcoholic solutions of volatile principles, procured by distillation or by simply dissolving the volatile principles in alcohol. 2. A liquid product of distillation, especially alcohol and the alcoholic liquors, brandy, whiskey, gin, etc: see also *Bone*, *Compound*, *Fetid*, *Malvash*, *Methylated*, *Petroleum*, *Perfumed*, *Potato*, *Proof*, *Pyroacetic*, *Pyroligneous*, *Pyrovilic*, *Rectified*, and *Wood spirit*. **S. of am'ber.** *L.* spiritus volatilis succini. The aqueous acid product of the distillation of amber, remaining after separation of the volatile oil [Far. Mex.]. **S. of ammo'nia.** *L.* spiritus ammoniæ. An alcoholic solution of ammonia, containing 10 per cent., by weight, of the gas: see also *Aromatic* and *Fetid spirit of ammonia*. **S. of an'ise.** *L.* spiritus anisi [U. S. P.], essentia anisi [B. P.]; *F.* teinture d'essence d'anis. A solution of oil of anise in alcohol, in the proportion of 1 to 9 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 4 [B. P.]; 1 to 19 [Cod.]. **S. of caj'uput.** *L.* spiritus cajuputi. Oleum cajuputi 1, alcohol (sp. gr. .838) 14.5, dissolve [B. P.]. **S. of cam'phor.** *L.* spiritus camphoræ; *F.* teinture de camphre concentrée; *G.* Kampferspiritus; *I.* spirito canforato. An alcoholic solution containing 10 per cent. of camphor [U. S. P., P. G., Cod.]; 13.3 per cent. [B. P.]. **S. of chlo'ric e'ther**, spirit of chloroform. **S. of chlo'roform.** *L.* spiritus chloroformi. Chloric ether, spirit of chloric ether, a mixture of chloroform and alcohol, 1 to 9 [U. S. P.], 1 to 10.6 [B. P.]. **S. of cin'namon.** *L.* spiritus cinnamomi. *F.* esprit de cannelle;

G. Zimmtspiritus. A solution of oil of cinnamon in alcohol, 1 to 9 [U. S. P.], 1 to 41 [B. P.]. **S. of cit'ron.** *F.* teinture d'essence de cédrat. A 2 per cent. solution of oil of citron in alcohol [Cod.]. **S. of cochlea'ria.** *L.* spiritus cochleariæ; *G.* Löffelkrautspiritus. Fresh scurvy-grass 8, alcohol 5, water 3 parts; distil 4 parts [P. G.]. **S., com'pound, of horserad'ish.** *L.* spiritus armoraciæ compositus. An alcoholic distillate from a mixture of horseradish root, orange-peel, and nutmeg [B. P.]. **S. of e'ther.** *L.* spiritus ætheris; *F.* éther sulfurique alcoolisé; *G.* Hoffmannstropfen. A mixture of ether and alcohol in the proportions of 3 to 7 [U. S. P.]; 25 to 57 [B. P.]; 1 to 3 [P. G.]; equal parts [Cod.]. **S. of French wine,** brandy. **S. of Ga'rus.** *F.* alcoolat de Garus. Aloes 5, myrrh 2, clove 5, nutmeg 10, cinnamon 20, saffron 5, alcohol (sp. gr. .864) 5000; macerate, filter, and add water 1000; distil 4500 [Cod.]. **S. of gaulthe'ria.** *L.* spiritus gaultheriæ. A solution of oil of gaultheria 3 parts, in alcohol 97 parts [U. S. P.]. **S. of harts'horn.** *L.* spiritus volatilis cornu cervi; *F.* esprit volatil de corne de cerf. The aqueous liquid resulting from the dry distillation of stag-horns, purified by redistillation. **S. of hydrochlo'ric e'ther.** *L.* spiritus ætheris chlorati. A colorless, neutral liquid, spec. grav. 0.840, prepared by distillation from a mixture of potassium bichromate, hydrochloric acid, and alcohol [P. Helv.]; anodyne and antispasmodic. **S. of ju'niper.** *L.* spiritus juniperi; *F.* teinture d'essence de genièvre; *G.* Wachholderspiritus. 1. Prepared by dissolving oil of juniper in alcohol, in the proportion of 3 to 97 [U. S. P.]; 2 to 98 [B. P., Cod.]. 2. Prepared by distilling alcohol from juniper-berries [P. G.]. **S. of lav'ender.** *L.* spiritus lavandulæ; *G.* Lavendel-spiritus. A solution of oil of lavender-flowers in alcohol, 3 to 97 [U. S. P.]; 2 to 98 [B. P.]; a distillate from lavender-flowers and diluted alcohol [P. G.]. **S. of lem'on.** *L.* spiritus limonis; *F.* teinture d'essence de citron; *G.* Citronenessenz. Prepared by macerating lemon-peel in a solution of oil of lemon in alcohol [U. S. P.]; by simple solution of oil of lemon in alcohol [Cod.]. **S. of Mindere'rus.** *I.* spirito di Minderero. Solution of ammonium acetate. **S. of mus'tard.** *L.* spiritus sinapis; *G.* Senfspiritus. A solution of volatile oil of mustard in alcohol, 1 to 50 [P. G.]. **S. of myr'cia.** *L.* spiritus myrciæ. Bay rum; a mixture of oil of myrcia 16, oil of orange-peel 1, oil of pimento 1, alcohol 1000, water 782 parts [U. S. P.]. **S. of ni'trous e'ther.** *L.* spiritus ætheris nitrosi; *G.* versüsster Salpetergeist. An alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite ($C_2H_5NO_2$), containing 5 per cent. of the crude ether, obtained by distilling a mixture of alcohol, sulphuric acid, and nitric acid, and adding alcohol to the distillate [U. S. P.]. **S. of nut'meg.** *L.* spiritus myristicæ. A solution of volatile oil of nutmeg in alcohol, 3 to 97 [U. S. P.]; 2 to 98 [B. P.]. **S. of or'ange.** *L.* spiritus aurantii; *F.* teinture d'essence d'orange; *G.* Pomeranzengeist. A solution of oil of orange-peel in alcohol, in the proportion of 6 to 94 [U. S. P.]; 2 to 98 [Cod.]. **S. of pep'permint.** *L.* spiritus menthæ piperitæ; *F.* teinture d'essence de menthe; *G.* Pfefermünzessenz. 1. Peppermint herb 1, oil of peppermint 10, alcohol to make 100; macerate [U. S. P.]. 2. A simple solution of oil of peppermint in alcohol, 1 to 45.5 [B. P.]; 1 to 9 [P. G.]; 1 to 49 [Cod.]. **S. of rose'mary.** *L.* spiritus rosmarini; *F.* teinture d'essence de romarin. A solution of oil of rosemary in alcohol, 1 to 41 [B. P.]; 1 to 49 [Cod.]. **S. of tur'pentine,** oil of turpentine.

Spirito (*I.*). Spirit. **S. canforato,** spirit of camphor. **S. di Minderero,** solution of ammonium acetate.

Spir'itus (*L.*). 1. Spirit. 2. Alcohol, sp. gr. 0.834 to 0.830 [P. G.]; 0.910 to 0.908 [P. Neer.]. **S. ærug'inis,** acetum radicale. **S. æthe'reus** [P. G.], spirit of ether. **S. æ'theris,** spirit of ether. **S. æ'theris chlora'ti,** spirit of hydrochloric ether. **S. æ'theris compos'itus,** compound spirit of ether. **S. æ'theris nitro'si,** spirit of nitrous ether. **S. alcoholisa'tus** [P. Helv., P. Dan.], alcohol, spec. grav. 0.810 to 0.800 [P. Helv.]; 0.815 to 0.812 [P. Dan.]. **S. ammoniaca'tus anisa'tus** [P. Dan.], anisated water of ammonia. **S. ammo'niæ,** spirit of ammonia. **S. ammo'niæ anisa'tus** [P. Belg.], anisated water of ammonia. **S. ammo'niæ aromat'icus** or **S. ammo'niæ compos'itus,** aromatic spirit of ammonia. **S. ammo'niæ fœt'idus,** fetid spirit of ammonia. **S. angel'icæ compos'itus,** compound spirit of angelica. **S. an'isi,** spirit of anise. **S. an'thos,** spirit of rosemary. **S. armora'ciæ compos'itus,** compound spirit of horseradish. **S. auran'tii,** spirit of orange. **S. cajupu'ti,** spirit of cajuput. **S. camph'oræ** or **S. camphora'tus** [P.

G.], spirit of camphor. **S. carmelito'rum.** *G.* Carmelitergeist. Compound spirit of balm. **S. chlorofor'mi,** spirit of chloroform. **S. cinnamo'mi,** spirit of cinnamon. **S. cochlea'riæ,** spirit of cochlearia. **S. concentra'tus** [P. Dan.], alcohol, spec. grav. 0.834 to 0.830. **S. cor'nu cer'vi succina'tus,** solution of ammonium succinate. **S. dilu'tus** [P. G.], diluted alcohol. **S. formica'rum.** *G.* Ameisenspiritus. Formic acid 1, alcohol 70, water 26 parts; mix [P. G.]. It is also prepared by macerating wood ants in diluted alcohol, and distilling off a portion of the resulting tincture; stimulant and rubefacient. **S. for'tior** [P. Port.], alcohol, spec. grav. 0.834. **S. frumen'ti,** whiskey. **S. gal'licus,** brandy. **S. gaulthe'riæ,** spirit of gaultheria. **S. Jamaicen'sis,** rum. **S. junip'eri,** spirit of juniper. **S. junip'eri compos'itus,** compound spirit of juniper. **S. lavan'dulæ,** spirit of lavender. **S. lavan'dulæ compos'itus,** compound spirit of lavender. **S. limo'nis,** spirit of lemon. **S. me'dius** [P. Port.], alcohol of the spec. grav. 0.850. **S. melis'sæ compos'itus** [P. G.], compound spirit of balm. **S. men'thæ piperi'tæ,** spirit of peppermint. **S. Mindere'ri,** liquor ammonii acetatis. **S. myr'ciæ,** spirit of myrcia. **S. myris'ticæ,** spirit of nutmeg. **S. ni'tri dul'cis,** spirit of nitrous ether. **S. ni'trico-æthe'reus,** spirit of nitrous ether. **S. odora'tus,** perfumed spirit. **S. pyroacet'icus,** acetone. **S. pyroxyl'icus rectifica'tus,** methylic alcohol. **S. rectificatis'simus** [P. Neer.], alcohol, spec. grav. 0.830 to 0.828. **S. rectifica'tus,** rectified spirit. **S. rectifica'tus** [P. Neer.], alcohol, spec. grav. 0.878 to 0.880. **S. rosmari'ni,** spirit of rosemary. **S. sa'lis ac'idus,** hydrochloric acid. **S. sa'lis ammoni'aci caus'ticus,** water of ammonia. **S. sa'lis dul'cis,** spirit of hydrochloric ether. **S. sa'lis mari'ni,** hydrochloric acid. **S. sapo'nis** [P. G.], tincture of soap. **S. sapo'nis camphora'tus,** soap liniment. **S. sin'apis** [P. G.], spirit of mustard. **S. sul'phuris,** sulphuric acid. **S. temu'ior** [B. P.], diluted alcohol. **S. ten'uis** [P. Dan.], alcohol, spec. grav. 0.942 to 0.940. **S. terebin'thinæ,** oil of turpentine. **S. vi'ni concentra'tus** [P. Aust.], alcohol, spec. grav. 0.8336. **S. vi'ni dilu'tus** [P. Aust.], alcohol, spec. grav. 0.892. **S. vi'ni gal'lici,** brandy. **S. vi'ni rectificatis'simus** [P. Ross.], alcohol, spec. grav. 0.834 to 0.830. **S. vi'ni rectifica'tus** [P. Ross.], diluted alcohol, spec. grav. 0.887 to 0.890. **S. vitri'oli,** sulphuric acid. **S. vola'tilis cor'nu cer'vi,** spirit of hartshorn. **S. vola'tilis suc'cini,** spirit of amber.

Spir'it-weed. Indian red-root. *Lachnanthes tinctoria,* Ell.

Spiro-bacte'ria. *F.* spiro-bactéries; *I.* spirobatterii. Bacteria having twisted or spiral cells.

Spirochæ'ta [Ehrenberg]. *F.* spirochète. A genus of *Schizomycetes* characterized by the cells forming long, slender threads which are twisted into a spiral and are actively motile. **S. Cohnii,** found on the teeth; resembles *S. Obermeieri,* but is shorter. Is the *S. denticola* of Arndt and *S. dentium* of Miller. **S. Obermei'eri,** the microorganism found in the blood in relapsing fever; length 16–40μ. **S. plicat'ilis,** found in swamp- and gutter-water.

Spiroforo (*I.*). Spirophore.

Spi'rograph [spiro, γραφω]. An instrument for marking the respiratory movement, as does the sphygmograph the movements of the pulse.

Spi'roid canal'. Aqueduct of Fallopius.

Spiroko'lon. Name given to endemic syphilis in Greece.

Spirom'eter [spiro, μετρον]. *F.* spiromètre; *G.* Athemmesser; *I.* spirometro. An instrument for measuring the quantity of air exhaled.

Spirom'etry. *F.* spirométrie; *I.* spirometria. Use of the spirometer.

Spi'rophore [spiro, φερω]. *F.* pnéophore; *I.* spiroforo. An instrument used in artificial respiration of newly-born children.

Spis'sated. *L.* spissatus. Thickened.

Spis'situde. A thickening of a fluid; condition of being thick or dense.

Spital (*G.*). Hospital, infirmary; — **brand** or — **fäulniss,** hospital gangrene; — **schiff,** hospital ship; — **verwalter,** hospital superintendent; — **vorsteher,** hospital director, hospital administrator.

Spit'tle [A. S. spatl]. Saliva.

Spitzblattern (*G.*). Chicken-pox.

Spitze (*G.*). Apex, cusp. In composition **Spitzen,** as, — **band,** supraspinous ligament; — **katarrh,** bronchitis in the apices of the lungs; — **knochen,** os apicis squamæ; — **pneumonie,** pneumonia of the apices of lungs; — **stoss,** cardiac impulse; — **tuberculose,** tuberculosis of

the apices of the lungs; — **windung,** gyrus semitertius.

Spitzfuss (*G.*). Talipes equinus.

Spitzköpfe (*G.*). Oxycephali.

Spitzpocken (*G.*). Chicken-pox.

Spitzsäulendrüse (*G.*). Arytenoid gland.

Spitzsäulenkörper (*G.*). Anterior pyramid of medulla oblongata.

Spitzschwanzwurm (*G.*). Ascaris vermicularis.

Spitzzahn, pl. Spitzzähne (*G.*). Canine tooth.

Spix, an'gles of. Those between alveolonasal line, produced if necessary, and—1st, coronal line; 2d, naso-basilar line.

Spix, horizon'tal plane of. Alveolocondylean plane.

Splanch'na (*L.*) [*σπλάγχνον*]. Viscera.

Splanchnecto'pia (*L.*) [*ἔκτοπος*]. Displacement of the viscera.

Splanchnemphrax'is (*L.*) [*ἐμφράσσω*]. Obstruction or thrombus of the blood-vessels of the viscera.

Splanch'nic. *L.* splanchnicus; *F.* splanchnique; *I.* splancnico. Relating to the viscera. **S. gan'glion.** *L.* ganglion splanchnicum. Found on great splanchnic nerve over 11th or 12th dorsal vertebra. **S. nerve, great.** *L.* nervus splanchnicus major. Formed by branches received from thoracic ganglia (5th or 6th to 9th or 10th); passes through diaphragm to semilunar ganglion. **S. nerve, lesser, or S. nerve, small.** *L.* nervus splanchnicus minor; *G.* kleiner Eingeweidenerv. Formed by roots derived from 10th and 11th thoracic ganglia, penetrates diaphragm and joins cœliac plexus. **S. nerve, smal'lest.** *L.* nervus splanchnicus minimus. Arises from 12th thoracic ganglion, and goes to renal plexus; frequently is branch of small splanchnic, when it is known as posterior renal nerve. **S. nerve, supe'rior,** a rare nerve, described by Ludwig and Wrisberg as arising from cardiac plexus and vagus or inferior laryngeal, and passing down on right side along the aorta, on left along vena cava to cœliac plexus.

Splanchnodias'tasis (*L.*) [*διάστασις*]. Abnormal separation of viscera.

Splanchnog'raphy [*γραφή*]. *L.* splanchnographia; *F.* splanchnographie; *I.* splancnografia. Description of the viscera.

Splanchnolithi'asis (*L.*) [*λίθος*]. Formation of visceral concretions.

Splanchnol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *F.*, *G.* Splanchnologie; *I.* splancnologia. That part of anatomy relating to the viscera.

Splanch'non or **Splanch'num** (*L.*) [*σπλάγχνον*]. Viscus.

Splanchnopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. Visceral disease.

Splanch'nopleure. 1. Lower or inner leaf of the blastoderm, forming the alimentary canal and its appendages; it is composed of entoderm and mesoderm. 2. Inner layer of mesoderm.

Splanchnoptose (*F.*). A dragging forward and downward of the viscera.

Splanchnosclero'sis (*L.*) [*σκληρός*]. Visceral sclerosis.

Splanchnos'copy. *L.* splanchnoscopia; *F.* splanchnoscopie. *I.* splancnoscopia. Exploration of the viscera.

Splanch'no-skeleton. *F.* splanchnosquelette. Bones developed in connection with the sense-organs and viscera.

Splanchnot'omy [*τομή*]. *L.* splanchnotomia; *F.* splanchnotomie; *G.* Eingeweidezerlegung; *I.* splancnotomia. Dissection of viscera.

Splay-foot. 1. Talipes. 2. Flat-foot.

Spleen [*σπλήν*]. *L.* lien; *F.* rate; *G.* Milz; *I.* milza. An oval disc-shaped organ situated in the abdominal cavity, between the 8th and 11th ribs on the left side. It is the largest of the blood-glands; has a firm capsule, from which extend trabeculæ supporting a pulp of adenoid tissue, and giving to the vessels special sheaths which become lymphoid upon the arterioles and expand to form nodules, the splenic or Malpighian corpuscles.

Spleen'wort. Asplenium.

Splenadenom (*G.*). Abnormal condition of the pulp of the spleen in pseudoleukæmia.

Splenal'gia (*L.*, *I.*) [*σπλήν*, *ἄλγος*]. *F.* splénalgie. Pain in the spleen.

Splenaux'e [*αὐξή*]. Enlargement of the spleen.

Splen'culi (*L.*). Supplementary spleens.

Splenec'tasis (*L.*) [*ἔκτασις*]. Enlargement of the spleen.

Splenec'tomy [*ἐκτέμνω*]. *L.* splenectomia; *F.* splénectomie. Removal of the spleen.

Splenecto'pia (*L.*) [*ἔκτοπος*]. Displacement of the spleen.

Splenelco'sis (*L.*) [*ἕλκωσις*]. Ulceration of the spleen.

Splenemphrax'is *L.* [σπλήν, φράσσω]. *F.* splenemphraxie *I.* splenenfrassi. Congestion of the spleen.

Splenet'ic [σπλήν]. Pertaining to the spleen.

Splen'ic. *L.* splenicus; *F.* splenique; *I.* splenico. Relating to, or connected with, the spleen. **S. anæ'mia.** Hodgkin's disease **S. ap'oplexy** or **fe'ver,** anthrax. **S. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria lienalis; *F.* artere splenique, *G.* Milzschlagader; *I.* arteria splenica. The largest branch of the coeliac axis, supplies spleen, stomach, and adjacent regions. **S. cor'puscles.** *L.* corpuscula lienis, *F.* corpuscules de la rate; *G.* Milzkörperchen. Lymphatic nodules found in spleen around the arterioles. **S. fe'ver.** 1. Texas cattle fever. 2. Anthrax **S. flex'ure.** *L.* flexura splenica; *G.* Milzkrummung. The sharp bend between the transverse and descending portions of the colon, near the spleen. **S. plex'us.** *L.* plexus lienalis; *G.* Milzgeflecht Division of coeliac plexus surrounding the splenic artery. **S. pouch.** *L.* saccus lienalis; *G.* Milzbeutel. Pocket formed by the phrenocolic ligament of peritoneum for reception of spleen. **S. vein.** *L.* vena lienalis; *F.* veine splenique, *G.* Milzblutader; *I* vena splenica One of the principal tributaries of portal vein collecting blood from spleen. Lies below splenic artery.

Splenico-pancreat'ic ar'teries. Arteriæ pancreaticæ parvæ: see *Pancreatic arteries.*

Splenico-pancreat'ic glands. *L.* glandulæ splenico pancreaticæ Lymphatic glands along the splenic vessels.

Splenifica'tion. *F.* splénification; *I.* splenificazione. Splenization.

Splenio (*L.*) Splenius.

Splenisation (*F.*). Splenization.

Spleni'sis (*L.*). *I.* splenisi. Splenization

Spleni'tis [σπλήν] *F.* splenite; *G.* Milzentzundung. *I.* splenite. Inflammation of the spleen.

Sple'nium (*L.*) *F.* bourrelet; *G.* Wulst, Balkenwulst Posterior thickened border of corpus callosum

Sple'nius (*L.*) *F.* splenius, *G.* Riemenmuskel, *I.* splenio Muscle sheet arising from vertebral spines 6th dorsal up to 1st cervical) and from ligamentum nuchæ, and passing up to transverse processes of cervical vertebræ from 1st to 3d splenius colli), and to mastoid process superior curved line of occipital bone (splenius capitis). **S. accesso'rius,** rhombo-atloideus **S. cap'itis.** *I* splenio della testa; see *Splenius* **S. cervi'cis** or **S. col'li.** *I* splenio del collo; see *Splenius.*

Spleniza'tion. *F.* splénisation; *I.* splenizzazione. Conversion into a spleen-like tissue.

Splen'ocele [σπλήν, κήλη]. *F.* splénocèle. Hernia of the spleen.

Splenocerato'sis (*L.*) [κέρας]. Hardening of the spleen.

Spleno-col'ic lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum colico-lienale. Fold of peritoneum occasionally found passing between spleen and transverse mesocolon; an extension of the gastro-splenic omentum.

Splenodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. Pain in the spleen.

Splenog'raphy [γράφω]. *L.* splenographia; *F.* splénographie; *I.* splenografia. Description of the spleen.

Splenohæ'mia (*L.*) [σπλήν, αἷμα]. Splenic congestion.

Splen'oid. *F.* splénoïde; *I.* splenoide. Spleen-like.

Splenol'ogy [λόγος]. *F.* splénologie; *I.* splenologia. That part of medical science that relates to the spleen.

Spleno'ma (*L.*). Tumor of the spleen.

Splenomala'cia *L.* [μαλακός]. Softening of the spleen.

Splenon'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. *F.* splénoncie; *I.* splenonco. Splenic tumor or enlargement.

Splenoparec'tasis (*L.*) [παρέκτασις]. *F.* splenoparectame; *I.* splenoparettama. Splenic enlargement

Splenop'athy [πάθος]. *F.* splénopathie; *I.* splenopatia. Splenic disease.

Splenophrax'is (*L.*) [φράσσω]. Splenemphraxis.

Spleno-phren'ic lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum phrenico-lienale. Fold of peritoneum passing from diaphragm to spleen at left of cardiac orifice of stomach.

Splenophthi'sis (*L.*) [φθίσις]. Wasting of the spleen

Spléno-pneumonie (*F.*). Congestion and infiltration of lower lobe of lung, on left side especially, simulating pleural effusion.

Splenorrha'gia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. *F.* splenorrhagie; *I.* splenorragia. Splenic hæmorrhage.

Splenot'omy [τομή]. *L.*, *I.* splenotomia; *F.* splénotomie; *G.* Milzzerlegung. Excision or dissection of the spleen.

Splint. *L.* splenium; *F.* attelle; *G.* Schiene, Beinlade; *I.* ferula, pl. e. An apparatus for keeping a fractured bone or injured limb in proper position.

Split pel'vis. *G.* gespaltenes Becken. A congenital deficiency of the pelvis in which the pubic bones are not united at the symphysis.

Splitter (*G.*). Splinter, shiver; — **bruch,** splintered fracture; — **zange,** splinter-forceps, parrot-beaked forceps.

Spo'dium (*L.*). *F.* spode; *I.* spodio. Animal charcoal.

Spo'gel-seeds. Ispaghul-seeds.

Spondilartrocace (*I.*). Spondylarthrocace.

Spondilite (*I.*). Spondylitis.

Spondilizema (*I.*). Spondylizème.

Spondilolistesi (*I.*). Spondylolisthesis.

Spondylal'gia (*L.*) [σπόνδυλος, ἄλγος]. Pain in the spine.

Spondylarthri'tis [ἄρθρον]. Inflammation of vertebral articulations.

Spondylarthroc'ace (*L.*) [ἄρθρον, κάκη]. *I.* spondilartrocace. Vertebral disease.

Spondylexarthro'sis (*L.*) [ἐξ, ἄρθρον]. Spinal dislocation.

Spondylisthe'sis (*L.*) [ὀλίσθησις]. Spondylolisthesis.

Spondyli'tis [σπόνδυλος]. *F.* spondylite; *I.* spondilite. Inflammation of the vertebral column. **S. defor'mans,** spondylitis with deformity from ossification of cartilages, etc.

Spondylizème (*F.*). Herrgott's term for a pelvic deformity produced by caries of the bodies of the lower lumbar vertebræ, leading to a bending forward of the spine and obstruction of the superior pelvic strait.

Spondyloc'ace (*L.*) [κάκη]. Disease of the vertebræ.

Spondylodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. Pain in a vertebra.

Spondylolisthe'sis (*L.*) [ὀλίσθησις]. *F.* spondylolisthèse; *I.* spondilolistesi. A slipping forward of the last lumbar vertebra on the sacrum, producing contraction of the conjugate diameter of the pelvis.

Spondylopath'ia (*L.*) [πάθος]. Vertebral disease.

Spondylot'omy [τομή]. *F.* spondylotomie. Operation for relief of spondylolisthetic pelvis.

Spondylozemat'ic pel'vis. One affected by spondylolisthesis, *q. v.*

Sponge [σπόγγος]. *L.* spongia; *F.* éponge; *G.* Schwamm; *I.* spugna. 1. A multicellular, aquatic, sedentary, hermaphroditic animal, multiplying by means of ova as well as by fission, generally supported by an internal skeleton of calcareous, silicious, or horny spicules or filaments. 2. In commerce, the internal skeleton of the keratoid sponges, from which the soft animal matter has been removed: see also *Burnt*, *Compressed*, *Vegetable*, and *Waxed sponge*. **S.-graft'ing,** use of sponge to fill a cavity or excavated ulcer, and leaving it to be absorbed. **S.-tents:** see *Tents, uterine.*

Spon'gia (*L.*). 1. Sponge. 2. A genus of *Poriphera*. **S. adriat'ica,** Turkey cup-sponge. **S. cera'ta,** waxed sponge. **S. compres'sa,** compressed sponge. **S. equi'na,** horse or bath sponge. **S. gossypi'na,** wool sponge. **S. officina'lis,** L., Levant sponge. **S. pres'sa** [P. Aust.], compressed sponge. **S. us'ta,** burnt sponge.

Spon'gioblasts [σπόγγος, βλαστός]. *G.* Spongioblasten. Granules in inner reticular layer of retina sending fine processes into rod and cone layer.

Spongiös, er, e, es (*G.*). Spongy; **S. Substanz,** spongy tissue.

Spongiopi'line [πῖλος]. A fabric composed of fragments of sponge and wool felted together, and coated on one surface with rubber; soaked in warm water, it is used as a substitute for cataplasms.

Spongioplas'ma (*L.*) [πλάσμα]. Nuclear chromatin.

Spongiosabälkchen (*G.*). Cancelli.

Spon'giose. Spongy.

Spon'goid [σπόγγος, εἶδος]. *F.* spongoïde; *I.* spongoide. Resembling sponge, spongy.

Spon'gy. *L.* spongiosus; *F.* spongieux, euse; *I.* spongioso. Resembling a sponge in structure; soft, compressible, and elastic. **S. por'tion of ure'thra.** *L.* pars spongiosa urethræ; *F.* portion spongieuse de l'urèthre. That surrounded by corpus spongiosum. **S. tis'sue.** *L.* substantia spongiosa; *F.* tissu spongieux; *G.* spongiöse Substanz; *I.* tessuto spugnoso. The less condensed tissue of bone, consisting of network of slender bars or cancelli arranged along lines of greatest stress.

Sponta'neous. *L.* spontaneus, *F* spontané, &c., *G.* selbsterzeugend; *I.* spontaneo, a. Occurring without assistance or without direct apparent cause. **S. cre'tinism,** that in persons not living, not having lived, in goitrous districts. The subjects are young, usually idiots, and present atrophy or diminished size of the thyroid gland. The condition is probably myxœdema, beginning in childhood or adolescence. **S. evolu'tion,** evolution, spontaneous. **S. genera'tion.** *F* spontéparité; *G.* Selbsterzeugung; *I.* sponteparità. The production of living from not living matter. **S. ver'sion,** evolution, spontaneous.

Spontanluxation (*G.*). Spontaneous luxation.

Spontanreduction (*G.*). Spontaneous reduction.

Spontéparité (*F.*). *I.* sponteparità. Spontaneous generation.

Spoon-saw, Thomas's. A spoon-shaped instrument with a serrated edge; used for removing uterine or cervical tumors.

Spoon'wood. *Kalmia latifolia*, L.

Spoon'wort. *Cochlearia officinalis*, L.

Spo'ra (*L.*, *I.*) [σπορα] Spore.

Sporad'ic [σπορα]. *L.* sporadicus; *F.* sporadique; *G.* sporadisch; *I.* sporadico. Scattered, not epidemic. **S. chol'era.** *L.* cholera sporadica; *F.* choléra sporadique; *I.* colera sporadico. An acute affection of the stomach and intestinal canal, with symptoms resembling cholera; but not epidemic. **S. gan'glia,** swellings in the course of peripheral nerves caused by a group of nerve-corpuscles.

Sporadic'ity. *F.* sporadicité; *I.* sporadicità. Condition of being sporadic.

Sporadisch, er, e, es (*G.*). Sporadic.

Spore. *L.*, *I.* spora. The form of reproductive body in cryptogams which is analogous to a seed.

Sporen (*G.*). Spores.

Sporiso'rium mai'dis (*L.*). *I.* sporisorio del maïs. A parasitic fungus found on Indian corn, supposed to produce pellagra.

Sporn (*G.*). Hippocampus minor.

Sporosper'mia (*L.*) [σπορα] Psorosperma.

Spor'ulæ lycopo'dii [P. Port.]. Lycopodium.

Spostamento (*I.*). 1. Displacement, luxation. 2. Laxivation.

Spot (blind) **of ret'ina:** see *Blind spot of the retina.*

Spot of Sömmering. Macula lutea.

Spot (yellow). Macula lutea.

Spot'ted al'der. Witch-hazel, *Hamamelis virginica*, L.

Spot'ted cow'bane. *Cicuta maculata*, L.

Spot'ted fe'ver. 1. Typhus fever. 2. Cerebro-spinal fever.

Spot'ted gera'nium. *Geranium maculatum*, L.

Spot'ted hem'lock. *Conium maculatum.*

Spot'ted pars'ley. *Conium maculatum*, L.

Spot'ted spurge. *Euphorbia maculata*, L.

Spot'ted wa'ter-hem'lock. *Cicuta maculata*, L.

Spot'ted win'tergreen. *Chimaphila maculata*, Pursh.; properties similar to the official chimaphila.

Sprache (*G.*). Speech. In composition **Sprach,** as, **—anomalie,** abnormal or defective speech; **—hinderniss,** impediment in speech; **—lähmung,** vocal paralysis; **—losigkeit,** loss of speech; **—störung,** disorder of speech; **—werkzeug,** organ of speech.

Sprachwindung, Broca'sche (*G.*). Inferior or third frontal convolution of left side.

Sprain. *F.* foulée, foulure; *I.* ammaccamento, stortilatura. A twisting or stretching of ligaments so as to produce pain and soreness, and often partial rupture, but not dislocation.

Spreizlade (*G.*). Extension splint.

Spring conjunctivi'tis. *F.* conjonctivite printanière; *G.* Frühlingscatarrh, Frujahrskatarrh. An affection occurring almost without exception in the warm months, and recurring often for many years, characterized by yellowish-white elevations at base of cornea, and accompanied by hyperæmia of conjunctiva, particularly of lids.

Springgurke (*G.*). Squirting cucumber.

Spring'worm. *G.* Springwurm. *Oxyuris.*

Spritzbad (*G.*). Douche, douche-bath.

Spritze (*G.*). Syringe.

Spritzen (*G.*). To squirt, syringe, sprinkle.

Spritzmittel (*G.*). Injection, clyster.

Spritzmuskel (*G.*). Accelerator urinæ.

Sprossen (*G.*). To sprout, germinate; sprouts; — **bildung**, proliferation.

Sprossend (*G.*). Proliferating, germinating, sprouting.

Sprosspilze (*G.*). Unicellular fungi, propagating by budding; yeast fungi.

Sprossung (*G.*). Proliferation.

Sprouw. Aphthæ tropicæ.

Spruce. Plant of the genus *Picea*, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ*: see *Black*, *Hemlock*, etc. *spruce*. **S. beer**, an agreeable beverage prepared by fermenting a sweetened decoction of the young branches of the black spruce, *Abies nigra*, Poir. **S. fir**, *Abies excelsa*, DC.

Sprudelbad (*G.*). Shower-bath.

Sprudelsalz (*G.*). Carlsbad salt.

Sprue. Aphthæ tropicæ.

Sprung (*G.*). Leap; — **bein**, astragalus; — **beingelenk, oberes**, or — **gelenk**, ankle-joint, hoek; — **rolle**, trochlear surface of astragalus, comprising superior and lateral articular surfaces.

Spucken (*G.*). Spitting.

Spüljauche (*G.*). Polluted water, sewage. In composition **Spüljauchen**, as. — **rieselung**, sewage irrigation.

Spugna (*I.*). Sponge. **S. calcinata**, burnt sponge. **S. cera'ta**, waxed sponge. **S. præparata**, compressed sponge.

Spugnoso (*I.*). Spongy.

Spulmuskeln (*G.*). Lumbricales.

Spulwurm (*G.*). *Ascaris lumbricoides*; — **muskeln**, lumbricales.

Spume. *I.* spuma. Foam, froth.

Spumo'sus (*L.*). Spumous—*i. e.* frothy.

Spunk [*Gael.* spong]. *F.* amadou; *I.* esca. Surgeon's agaric.

Spur of the fe'mur. *G.* Schenkelsporn. Pointed appearance presented by section of internal femoral crest [Merkel].

Spurge. Euphorbia: see also *Flowering*, *Ipecac*, and *Spotted spurge*. **S. lau'rel**, *Daphne laureola*, L.

Spu'rious preg'nancy. A condition presenting some symptoms of pregnancy, as enlargement of abdomen, apparent fœtal movements, etc., but in which no fœtus is present.

Spur-pepper. The fruit of *Capsicum frutescens*, L.

Spurred rye. Ergot.

Sputacchiare (*I.*). Frequent spitting.

Sputa'men (*L.*). Sputum.

Sputare (*I.*). Expuition, spitting.

Sputa'tion. *L.* sputatio; *G.* Spucken; *I.* sputacione. Spitting.

Spu'tum (*L.*) [L. spuere]. *F.* crachat; *G.* Auswurf; *I.* sputo. Fluid or semifluid matter ejected from the mouth, throat, or air-passages; commonly mucus mixed with a little saliva.

Sputumsepticämie (*G.*). A form of septicæmia produced in rabbits and mice by the inoculation of sputum containing the *Micrococcus Pasteuri* of Sternberg.

S. q., abbv. for **Satis quantum** (*L.*), sufficient.

Squa'lus Carchar'ias, L. A species of shark: see *Shark oil*.

Squa'ma, pl. æ (*L.*). *F.* écaille, squame; *G.* Schuppe. Scale, epithelial scale. **S. fronta'lis.** *G.* Stirnbeinschuppe. Vertical portion of frontal bone. **S. occipita'lis**, supraoccipital bone. **S. occipita'lis supe'rior**, inca-bone. **S. os'sis fron'tis**, squama frontalis. **S. os'sis occip'itis**, supraoccipital bone. **S. os'sis tem'porum** or **S. tempora'lis.** *G.* Schuppentheil. Thin, shell-like part of squamous portion of temporal bone.

Squamelle (*F.*). *I.* squamella. Minute scale.

Squamo-pari'etal su'ture. *L.*, *I.* sutura squamosa; *F.* suture squameuse; *G.* Schuppennaht. That between squamous portion of temporal bone and parietal.

Squamo'sal. Scale-like; used substantively for squamous portion of temporal bone. **S. bone**, squamous portion of temporal bone. **S. su'ture.** *F.* suture squameuse; *G.* Schuppennaht. That formed by one bone lapping or bevelling markedly over another, especially the squamo-parietal suture.

Squamoso-tem'poral a'rea: see *Areas of the skull*.

Squamo-sphenoi'dal su'ture. That formed by union of squamous portion of temporal bone with great wing of sphenoid.

Squa'mous. *L.* squamosus. *F.* squameux, euse; *G.* schuppig; *I.* squamoso. a. Scale-like or having scales. **S. epithe'lium**, pavement epithelium. **S. por'tion of tem'poral bone.** *L.* pars squamosa; *F.* portion écailleuse; *G.* Schuppentheil; *I.* porzione squamosa. Thin antero-superior part, together with zygoma; a separate

bone at birth in man, and throughout life in birds, fishes, and reptiles. **S. su'ture**, squamo parietal suture.

Squamo-zygomat'ic por'tion. Squamous portion of temporal bone.

Squam'ule. *L.* squamula; *F.* squamelle; *I.* squamella. Small scale.

Squam'ulose or **Squam'ulous.** *L.* squamulosus. *F.* squamuleux, euse. Covered with small scales.

Square lobe of cerebel'lum. Lobus quadrangularis.

Square mus'cle. *F.* carré des lombes. Quadratus lumborum.

Squaw'berry. Deerberry, *Vaccinium stamineum*, L.

Squaw'-bush. *Viburnum opulus*, L.

Squaw-huck'leberry. *Vaccinium stamineum*, L.

Squaw-root. *Conopholis americana*, Wallr.

Squaw-vine. *Mitchella repens*, L.

Squaw-weed. *Senecio aureus*, L.

Squelettaire or **Squelettique** (*F.*). Relating to the skeleton.

Squelette (*F.*). Skeleton. **S. dermique**, exoskeleton. **S. viscéral**, splanchno-skeleton.

Squelettologie (*F.*). Skeletology.

Squill. *L.*, *I.* scilla; *F.* scille; *G.* Meerzwiebel. The sliced bulb of *Urginea Scilla*, Stein [U. S. P.]; diuretic and expectorant.

Squin'ancy. *I.* squinanzia. Tonsillitis.

Squinante (*I.*). China-root.

Squine (*F.*). China-root.

Squint [*Dutch* schuin]. Strabismus.

Squint-eyed. *F.* louche; *I.* guercio. Affected with strabismus.

Squint'ing. Strabismus.

Squirrel corn. *Dicentra canadensis*, DC.

Squirrhe (*F.*). Scirrhus.

Squirrheux, euse (*F.*). Scirrhous.

Squirt'ing cu'cumber. *F.* concombre sauvage; *G.* Spritzgurke; *I.* cocomero selvatico. *Ecballium Elaterium*, A. Rich. (*Momordica Elaterium*, L.). Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*. a common weed in southern Europe and eastward.

Squirt'ing cu'cumber fruit. *L.* ecballii fructus. The fruit, very nearly ripe, of *Ecballium Elaterium*, A. Rich. [B. P.]; active principle elaterin, hydragogue cathartic. see also *Elaterium*.

Ss., abbv. of Semis, Semissis (*L.*), one half.

Staar (*G.*). Cataract. **S., grüner**, glaucoma; **S., schwarzer**, amaurosis; **S., weisser**, albugo, leucoma; also in composition, as follows: **—äugig**, cataractous; **—auge**, cataractous eye. **—blind**, a person affected with cataract; **—brille**, spectacles to be used after extraction of cataract; **—fell**, capsular cataract; **—haken**, cataract or lens hook; **—linse**, cataractous lens; **—messer**, cataract-knife; **—nadel**, cataract-needle; **—operation**, operation for cataract; **—stechen**, discission of a cataract; **—zange**, cataract-forceps; **—zerstückelung**, discission of cataract.

Staatsarzneikunde (*G.*). Medical jurisprudence.

Stab'-culture. *G.* Stichcultur. Culture made by thrusting the inoculating wire into a tube of gelatin or agar; anaerobic bacteria grow best at the bottom of such a puncture.

Stabkranz (*G.*). Corona radiata.

Stabsarzt (*G.*). Staff surgeon.

Stachel (*G.*). Sting, prick, prickle, thorn, spine, point. In composition as follows: **—becken**, a pelvis in which the ilio-pectineal eminence is remarkably prominent or spine-like [Kilian]; **—fortsatz**, spinous process; **—haut**, prickle-skin, hystriciasis; **—kreuzband**, lesser sacrosciatic ligament; **—kreuzbeinband**, sacrovertebral ligament; **—loch**, foramen spinosum; **—schweinaussatz**, hystriciasis; **—zellen**, outer hair-cells of the organ of Corti.

Stach'ys palus'tris, L. Hedge nettle, a labiate herb, growing in Europe and North America; said to be febrifuge.

Sta'dium (*L.*) [σταδίον]. *F.* stade; *I.* stadio. Stage or period.

Stadtarzt or **Stadtphysikus** (*G.*). Town physician.

Stäbchen (*G.*). Small rod; bacillus. **S. der Retina**, retinal rods, also in composition, as in: **—bacterie**, rod bacteria; **—fasern**, rod-fibres. **—körner**, rod-granules. **—körnerlinie**, membrana limitans externa [H. Muller]; **—organ**, striated border of epithelial cells lining the intestinal villus, considered as formed by a series of coalesced cilia; **—schicht**, layer of small rods; **—sehzellen**, rod-visual cells of retina, each rod, rod-fibre, and rod granule being considered as a sin-

gle cell [Schwalbe]; —zellen, hair-cells of the organ of Corti.

Stäbchen- und Zapfen-Schicht (*G.*). Layer of rods and cones.

Stärke (*G.*). 1. Strength, vigor, firmness, corpulence. 2. Starch; —gummi, dextrin; —mehl, feeula.

Stärken (*G.*). To strengthen, invigorate.

Stärkend, er, e, es (*G.*). Analeptic. S. Pflaster, strengthening plaster.

Stärkmittel or **Stärktrank** (*G.*). A tonic, restorative, or cordial.

Stärkung (*G.*). Invigoration; —smittel, restorative, tonic.

Staff [*A. S.* stœf]. A grooved sound.

Staffa (*I.*). 1. Stapes. 2. Figure-of-8 bandage.

Staf'ford Springs. Chalybeate waters, Stafford Springs, Tolland Co., Connecticut.

Staffordshire knot. Tait's knot.

Staff'-tree. *Celastrus scandens*, L.

Staff'-vine. *Celastrus scandens*, L.

Stafilino (*I.*). 1. Pertaining to the uvula. 2. Palato-staphylinus.

Stafilite (*I.*). Staphylitis.

Stafiloma (*I.*). Staphyloma.

Stafiloplastica (*I.*). Staphyloplasty.

Stafilorrafia (*I.*). Staphylorrhaphy.

Stafilotomia (*I.*). Staphylotomy.

Stafisagria (*I.*). Staphisagria.

Stafisaina (*I.*). Staphisagrine.

Stage [*A. S.* stigan]. 1. *F.* stade; *I.* stadio. Period or degree of development 2. *F.* platine. That part of a microscope on which the object is placed. S. microm'eter. *F.* micromètre objectif; *G.* Objektivmikrometer. Micrometer ruled on glass; used on the stage of a microscope.

Stag'ger-bush. *Andromeda mariana*, L.

Stag'ger-grass. *Amaryllis atamasco*, L.; root acrid and irritant; plant supposed to produce "staggers" in cattle.

Stag'gers. *F.* immobilité; *G.* Koller. A term applied to disordered locomotion in the horse, which may be due to inflammation of the brain, to uræmic poisoning, to distension of the stomach, etc.

Stag'ger-weed. Larkspur. *Delphinium consolida*, L.

Stag'horn su'mach. *Rhus typhina*, L.

Stagno (*I.*). 1. Tin. 2. Pond.

Stahl (*G.*). Steel; —artig, chalybeate; —arzenei, chalybeate medicine; —kugeln, globuli martiales; —mittel, a chalybeate; —quelle, chalybeate spring; —wein, wine of iron.

Stain'ing. *F.* coloration; *G.* Färbung; *I.* colorazione. Use of dyes of various kinds to differentiate tissues or bacteria, or to make them readily perceptible under the microscope.

Stale'ing. Old term for urination of the horse.

Stallroth (*G.*). Hæmaturia in cattle.

Stam'ina (*L.*). Strength, vigor, capacity for endurance.

Stamm (*G.*). 1. Stem, trunk. 2. Generation, in the sense of race or breed; —ganglien, cerebral ganglia; —hirn, brain-stem; —knoten, ganglion of trunk; —lappen, island of Reil; —samenzelle, spermatogonia; —strahlung, radiatio caudicis; —theil des Gehirns, part of hemispheres belonging to primitive development of brain—viz. lamina perforata anterior, insula, and olfactory lobes.

Stamm des Balkens (*G.*). Free middle part of corpus callosum.

Stammeln (*G.*). To stammer, stutter; stammering.

Stam'mering [*A. S.* stamer]. *F.* bégaiement; *I.* balbuzie. Difficulty in pronouncing certain letters or words.

Stammesgeschichte (*G.*). Phylogeny.

Stanchezza (*I.*). Lassitude, fatigue.

Stand. *F.* statif; *G.* Stativ. The body of a microscope, including the reflecting mirror.

Stan'dard [*A. S.* standard]. Something taken for comparison; a rule or model.

Stan'nic. *F.* stannique; *I.* stannico. The name given to that series of tin compounds whose radicle is the quadrivalent atom Sn^{iv}; designating the higher salts of tin. S. chlo'ride. $SnCl_4$. *L.* stanni chloridum. Tin tetrachloride; a colorless, thin, fuming liquid, obtained by passing a stream of chlorine over tin-foil or fused tin; has been used as a tæniafuge and antispasmodic. S. sul'phide. SnS_2. Bisulphide or bisulphuret of tin, mosaic gold, bronze powder; a crystalline golden-yellow salt, obtained by heating a mixture of tin amalgam, sulphur, and ammonium chloride; has been used as a tæniafuge.

Stan'num (*L.*). Tin.

Stape'dius (*L.*). *F.* stapédien; *G.*

Steigbugelmuskel, *I.* stapedio. Small muscle of middle ear arising within pyramid and inserted upon neck of stapes; appears to adjust the tension of the chain of ossicles.

Sta'pes (*L.*). *F.* étrier; *G.* Steigbugel; *I.* staffa. A stirrup-shaped ossicle of middle ear, articulating by its head with long process of incus, and fixed by its base to the fenestra ovalis. Variously regarded as arising either from hyoid arch, from wall of auditory capsule, or according to recent observers [Rabl, Salensky] from both sources.

Staphisa'gria [*σταφις, ἀγριος*]. *L.* staphisagria; *F.* staphisaigre; *G.* Stephanskorner, Lausesamen; *I.* stafisagria. Staves-acre; the seed of *Delphinium Staphisagria*, L.; used externally as a parasiticide.

Staphisa'grine. *F.* staphisaine; an alkaloid found in staphisagria.

Staphisaigre (*F.*). Staphisagria.

Staphisaine (*F.*). *I.* stafisaina. Staphisagrine.

Staphylæmato'ma (*L.*) [*σταφυλή, αἷμα*]. Hæmatoma of the uvula.

Staph'yle (*L.*). Uvula.

Staphylin (*F.*). Azygos uvulæ.

Staphylin, ine (*F.*). Relating to the uvula.

Staphylino-pharynge'us (*L.*). Palatopharyngeus.

Staphyli'nus (*L.*). Azygos uvulæ. **S. exter'nus**, tensor tympani. **S. inter'nus**, levator palati.

Staphy'lion [*σταφυλή*]. *L.* punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris. Median point of posterior nasal spine [v. Torok].

Staphyli'tis. *F.* staphylite; *I.* stafilite. Inflammation of uvula.

Staphy'lium (*L.*). Nipple of mammary gland.

Staphylococ'cus (*L.*) [*σταφυλή, κόκκος*]. *F.* staphylocoque. Forms of micrococcus occurring in irregular masses or heaps. **S. ce'reus al'bus**, Passet, coccus found in pus, and producing by culture a white, slightly shining growth. **S. ce'reus fla'vus**, Passet, similar to the preceding, but forms a citron-yellow growth. **S. pyo'genes au'reus**, *M. pyogenes aureus*. **S. pyo'genes cit'reus**, Passet, coccus frequently found in pus, produces a lemon-yellow growth by cultivation, and causes abscesses when inoculated. **S. pyosep'ticus**, Héricourt and Richet, resembles *S. pyogenes albus*, but is more virulent, and if inoculated in small quantity produces great œdema. **S. saliva'rius pyo'genes**, Bondi, found in human saliva; round, 0.3–0.5 μ in diameter; grows well on most culture media, giving a whitish opaline appearance on gelatin and an orange-yellow on agar; produces suppuration when inoculated. **S. vir'idis flaves'cens**, Guttmann, form found in pustules of small-pox and varicella; forms greenish-yellow colonies on gelatin, which it does not liquefy; not pathogenic.

Staphylodial'ysis (*L.*) [*διαλυω*]. Relaxation of the uvula.

Staphylœde'ma (*L.*) [*οἰδημα*]. Œdema of the uvula.

Staphylo'ma (*L.*), pl. **ata** [*σταφυλωμα*]. *F.* staphylome; *G.* Staphylom; *I.* stafiloma. As applied to the eye, a bulging of any of its coats. There are two general forms: **S. of the sclerotic** and **S. of the cornea**; also sometimes called **posterior** and **anterior**. **S. cor'neæ pellu'cidum**, conical cornea. **S. intercala're**, staphyloma between the basis of the iris and the ciliary body. **S. pellu'cidum**, conical cornea. **S. racemo'sum**. *F.* staphylome rameux. Protrusion of the iris at two or more points of the cornea.

Staphylon'cus (*L.*) [*σταφυλή, ὄγκος*]. Swelling of the uvula.

Staph'yloplasty [*πλασσω*]. *F.* staphyloplastie; *I.* stafiloplastica. Plastic surgery of the palate.

Staphylopto'sis (*L.*) [*πτωσις*]. Elongation of the uvula.

Staphylor'rhaphy [*σταφυλή, ῥαφή*]. *F.* staphylorrhaphie; *G.* Gaumennath; *I.* stafilorrafia. Operation of suturing a cleft palate.

Staphylot'omy [*τομή*]. *F.*, *G.* Staphylotomie; *I.* stafilotomia. Cutting off the end of the uvula.

Staphylygro'ma (*L.*) [*ὑγρωσις*]. Staphyloedema.

Star-an'ise or **S.-an'ise fruit** [B. P.]. Illicium.

Star Spring. One of the springs at Saratoga.

Starch. *L.* amylum; *F.* amidon; *G.* Stärke; *I.* amido. 1. An abundant vegetable principle, having the composition $C_6H_{10}O_5$, of definite form, white, tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in cold water, alcohol or ether; rendered blue by iodine; convertible by dilute acids or diastase into

dextrin and dextrose. 2. The fecula of the seeds of *Triticum vulgare*, Vill., seu *T. sativum*, Lam. [U. S. P.]; wheat starch; nutritive and demulcent: see also *Canna*, *Cassava*, *Corn*, *Iodized*, *Potato*, and *Rice starch*. **S. i'odide**: see *Iodized starch*. **S. sugar**, glucose.

Star-grass. 1. Starwort, blazing star, colic-root; *Aletris farinosa*, L.; the rhizome is a bitter tonic. 2. The genus *Hypoxys*.

Stark Min'eral Spring. Saline water, Bozrah, New London Co., Connecticut.

Starkleibig (*G.*). Corpulent.

Star-of-Beth'lehem. *Ornithogallum umbellatum*, L.; seed aromatic, used as a condiment; root esculent.

Starnutatorio (*I.*). Sternutatory. **Starnuto**, sneezing.

Starr (*G.*). Rigid, stiff, staring, fixed, obstinate; —**blindheit**, the darkening of the visual field which follows the long-continued gazing at one point; —**frost**, chill from cold; —**heit**, rigidity; —**krampf**, tetanus; —**krampfig**, tetanic; —**sucht**, catalepsy.

Starre (*G.*). Rigidity, immobility.

Stars of Verheyen. Stellate veins.

Star-thistle. *Centaurea calcitrapa*, L.

Startin's ban'dage. A paraffin or starched bandage.

Star'wort. 1. *Aletris farinosa*, L. 2. *Stellaria*. 3. *Aster*.

Sta'sis (*L.*) [στάσις]. *F.*, *G.* Stase; *I.* stasi. Stagnation of the blood with coagulation in the capillaries and small vessels. **S. dermato'ses**, skin affections characterized by passive disturbance of circulation and impaired venoso-lymphatic absorption, such as gangrene. **S. phleg'mons**, deep-seated inflammations of the skin, such as phlegmonous erysipelas.

State med'icine. *L.* medicina publica; *F.* police médicale; *G.* gerichtliche Arzneiwissenschaft; *I.* polizia medicale. 1. That part of the science of medicine which relates to the welfare of the community, as distinguished from that of the individual. 2. Loosely used as a synonym for medical jurisprudence and medical police.

Stat'ic. *F.* statique; *G.* statisch. Pertaining to force in equilibrium. **S. refrac'tion**: see *Refraction*.

Stat'ice. A genus of *Plumbagineæ*. **S. Limo'nium**, L., marsh rosemary, sea-lavender, a European plant naturalized in the U. S. **S. Limo'nium**, var. **Carolinia'na**, Gray, grows in the northern U. S.; both species are very astringent.

Statif (*F.*). Stand (of microscope).

Statique (*F.*). Static.

Statisch (*G.*). Static.

Stativ (*G.*). Stand of a microscope.

Stat'ure. *L.*, *I.* statura; *G.* Statur. Height of a man.

Sta'tus (*L.*). State, condition. **S. epilep'ticus**, form of epilepsy, with rapid succession of attacks during a day or several days.

Staub (*G.*). Dust; —**fieber**, peculiar periodical disease due to inhalation of the dust of brass; —**inhalation**, inhalation of dust; —**inhalationskrankheit** or —**krankheit**, pneumonokoniosis; —**zellen**, cells found in the lung filled with particles of inhaled dust.

Stauen (*G.*). To choke, engorge.

Stauroplégie (*F.*). Crossed hemiplegia.

Stauung (*G.*). Engorgement. In composition **Stauungs**, as in, —**albuminurie**, albuminuria due to venous obstruction, as in pregnancy; —**blutfülle**, passive congestion; —**erscheinung**, appearance of engorgement; —**icterus**, icterus from engorgement of bile; —**leber**, passively congested liver; —**milz**, congested spleen; —**neuritis**, choked disc; —**niere**, congested kidney; —**ödem**, œdema due to venous obstruction; —**papille**, choked disc; —**transudat**, transudation from passive congestion.

Staves'acre or **Stavesacre-seeds** [B. P.]. Staphisagria.

Stave'-wood. *Simaruba medicinalis*, Endl.

Steap'sin. The name given by Defresne (1878) to one of the constituent ferments of pancreatin, which has the property of decomposing and emulsifying fats, but which does not act upon starch or albumin.

Stear'entine. A greenish sebaceous matter resembling cholesterin, found in the stools of infants.

Stear'ic ac'id [στέαρ]. $C_{18}H_{35}O_2$. *L.* acidum stearicum; *F.* acide stéarique; *G.* Stearinsäure; *I.* acido stearico. A firm, white, greasy, pulverizable solid, a product of the saponification of animal fats; largely used in the arts.

Stear'iform. Resembling fat.

Ste'arin [στέαρ]. $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$. *F.*

stearine. *I.* stearina. A glyceride of stearic acid or tristearate of glyceryl; a white, opaque, pulverizable solid, existing abundantly in tallow and other animal fats.

Stearinsäure (*G.*). Stearic acid.

Stear'opten. *F.* stéaroptène; *I.* stearoptene. The term applied to the solid constituent of oxygenated volatile oils. It is held in solution by the elæopten at ordinary temperatures, but frequently crystallizes out on cooling.

Stearrhœ'a (*L.*) [στέαρ, ῥέω]. *F.* stearrhée; *I.* stearrea. Seborrhœa. **S. ni'gricans**, seborrhœa with dirty blackened crusts.

Ste'atite [στέαρ]. *F.* stéatite. Talc; soapstone.

Steati'tis. Inflammation of fatty tissue.

Steat'ocele (*L., I.*) [κήλη]. *F.* stéatocèle. Liparocele.

Steato-crypto'ses (*L.*) [κρύπτω]. Diseases of the sebaceous glands.

Steato'des. *F.* steatode. Containing or resembling fat.

Steato'ma (*L., I.*). *F.* stéatome; *G.* Steatom. Lipoma.

Steatom'atous. *L.* steatomatosus; *F.* steatomateux, euse; *I.* steatomatoso. Fatty; pertaining to steatoma.

Steatopy'gia (*L.*) [στέαρ, πυγή]. *F.* stéatopyge; *G.* Fettsteiss; *I.* steatopigo. Collection of a large mass of fat in the gluteal region, a peculiarity of many women among South African races, Hottentots, Bushmen, etc.

Steatorrhag'ia (*L.*) [ῥήγνυμι]. Seborrhœa.

Steatorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. *F.* stéatorrhée; *I.* steatorrea. A fatty discharge, fatty diarrhœa.

Steato'ses (*L.*) [στέαρ]. Skin diseases, with abnormality of the sebaceous secretion.

Steato'sis (*L.*) [στέαρ]. *F.* stéatose; *G.* Talgbildung; *I.* steatosi. Excessive fatty deposit in, or fatty degeneration of, a part.

Steatozo'ön [στέαρ, ζῷον] or **S. follicula're**. *L.* Demodex folliculorum.

Stechapfel (*G.*). Stramonium; — **blatter**, stramonium leaves; — **samen**, stramonium seed.

Stéchas (*F.*). *I.* stechas. *Lavandula stœchas.*

Stechbecken (*G.*). Bed-pan.

Stechen (*G.*). To prick, sting, puncture.

Stechpille (*G.*). Suppository.

Steckhusten (*G.*). Whooping cough.

Steel [*Sax.* stel]. *G.* Stahl. A combination of carbon with iron, used by older writers in the sense of any preparation of iron used medicinally.

Stee'ple-bush. *Spiræa tomentosa*, L.

Stefanio (*I.*). Stephanion.

Steffen'sia elonga'ta, Kunth. *Artanthe elongata*, Miq.

Stege (*G.*). Helmholz's name for inner rods of Corti.

Stegno'sis (*L.*) [στεγνόω]. *F.* stégnose; *G.* Stegnose; *I.* stegnosi. A checking of discharges.

Stegnot'ic. *L.* stegnoticus; *G.* stegnotisch. Astringent.

Stehlsucht (*G.*). Kleptomania.

Steifhals (*G.*). Stiff neck, torticollis.

Steifheit (*G.*). Rigidity, rigor mortis.

Steifigkeit (*G.*). Stiffness, dyskinesia.

Steifsucht (*G.*). Catalepsy, tetanus.

Steifwerden (*G.*). Erection.

Steigbügel (*G.*). Stapes; — **muskel**, stapedius.

Stein (*G.*). Stone, calculus; — **abtreibend**, lithagogue; — **artig**, stone-like, stony; — **auflösend**, lithontriptic; — **auflösungsmittel**, a lithontriptic; — **beschwerde**, calculous disorder, lithiasis; — **bildung**, lithiasis; — **blatter**, stone-pox; — **brechung**, lithotrity; — **bruch**, porocele; — **erzeugung**, calculus production, lithiasis; — **geschwulst**, a tumor of stony hardness; — **gries**, gravel; — **hauerlunge**, chalicosis pulmonum; — **hauertod**, stonecutters' disease; — **kind**, lithopædion; — **klee**, melilot; — **kohle**, anthracite; — **kohlenkali**, anthracokali; — **kolik**, colic due to descent of calculus, renal colic; — **krankheit**, lithiasis; — **kropf**, calcified goitre; — **leiden**, lithiasis; — **löffel**, spoon-shaped instrument used in lithotomy; — **messer**, lithotome, cystotome; — **mittel**, a lithontriptic; — **operation**, operation for stone; — **pocke**, stone-pox; — **rotz**, glanders; — **sauger**, evacuator used in litholapaxy; — **schmerzen**, pains accompanying stone, stone colic; — **schnitt**, lithotomy; — **sonde**, a sound used to detect the presence of stone in the bladder; — **treibend**, lithontriptic; — **zange**, lithotomy forceps; — **zerdrücker**, lithotrite;

— zermalmung, lithontripsy, lithotrity; — zerreiber, lithotriptor; — zerreibung, lithotripsy; — zertrümmerung, lithotrity.

Steinbrech (*G.*). Saxifraga.

Steinkraut (*G.*). *Sedum acre*, L.

Steinöl (*G.*). Petroleum.

Steiss (*G.*). Nates, buttocks, breech, rump, coccygeal region; — **drüse**, coccygeal gland; — **fistel**, anal fistula; — **ganglion**, coccygeal ganglion; — **geburt**, breech delivery; — **geflecht**, coccygeal plexus; — **geschwulst**, a tumor in the region of the sacrum; sacral teratoma; — **haarwirbel**, region at apex of coccyx where the hairs diverge from a central point; — **lage**, breech presentation; — **nerv**, coccygeal nerve; — **rückenlage**, dorso-coccygeal presentation; — **teratom**, teratoma of the sacrum; — **weh**, pain in the buttocks; — **wirbel**, coccygeal vertebra; — **zange**, breech-forceps.

Steissbein (*G.*). Coccyx; — **drüse**, coccygeal gland; — **hörner**, cornua of the coccyx; — **knoten**, coccygeal ganglion; — **krümmer**, ischio-coccygeus; — **muskel**, coccygeus; — **schmerz**, coccygodynia; — **wirbel**, coccygeal vertebra.

Stella'ria me'dia, Smith. Chickweed, Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllæ*; a cooling demulcent.

Stel'late lig'ament. Costo-central ligament.

Stel'late veins. *L.* venæ stellatæ; *F.* étoiles de Verheyen; *I.* stelle di Verheyen. Star-shaped figures seen beneath capsule of kidney, caused by convergence of venous radicles around a central stem, which dips perpendicularly to discharge into the cortical arches.

Stellknorpel (*G.*). Arytenoid cartilage.

Stel'lulæ Verheyeni (*L.*). Stellate veins.

Stel'lulate. Star-like.

Stellung (*G.*). Position (in labor); in composition **Stellungs**, as in, — **wechsel**, change of position.

Stellvertretend (*G.*). Vicarious.

Stelzbein (*G.*). Artificial leg.

Stelzfuss (*G.*). Artificial foot.

Stem of hair. *F.* tige du poil. Shaft of hair.

Stem pes'sary. Pessary with a cylindrical rod or stem which enters the cervix uteri.

Stenag'ma (*L.*) [στέναγμα]. Sigh, groan.

Stenico (*I.*). Sthenic.

Stenobreg'mate [Prichard]. Having a narrow bregma, as in negro skulls.

Stenocar'dia (*L.*, *I.*) [στενός, καρδία]. *F.* sténocardie. 1. Narrowing of the orifices of the heart. 2. Angina pectoris.

Stenoceph'alous (*L.*) [στενός, κεφαλή]. *F.* sténocéphale; *G.* stenocephalisch; *I.* stenocefalo. Narrow-headed.

Stenochas'mus [χάσμα]. Term applied to skulls having a sector for the cavum naso-pharyngeum of from 94° to 71° [Lissauer].

Stenocho'ria (*L.*). Contraction of the lachrymal passages.

Sténochorie (*F.*). *I.* stenocoria. Contraction (in general).

Stenocori'asis (*L.*) [κόρη]. Contraction of the pupil.

Sténocrotaphie (*F.*). A condition of the cranium in which it is unusually narrow at the minimum sphenoidal diameter [Topinard].

Stenokardie (*G.*). Angina pectoris.

Stenon'ian duct. Stenson's duct.

Stenopæ'ic [στενός, ὀπή]. *F.* sténopéique; *G.* stenopäisch; *I.* stenopeico. Having a narrow opening or slit.

Ste'no's duct. Error for Stenson's duct.

Sténose (*F.*). 1. Stenosis. 2. Direct division (of the cell or its nucleus) [Carnoy].

Stenosengeräusch (*G.*). Stridor.

Steno'sis (*L.*) [στενός]. *F.* sténose. Narrowing or constriction of orifices or canals.

Stenosto'mia (*L.*) [στόμα]. *F.* sténostomie. Contraction of the mouth or of the orifice of a duct.

Stenotho'rax (*L.*) [θώραξ]. A narrow, contracted chest.

Steno't'ic. *L.* stenoticus; *F.* sténotique; *G.* stenotisch. Contracted, narrowed.

Sten'son, fora'men of. Incisor canal.

Sten'son's canal'. 1. Incisor canal. 2. Stenson's duct.

Stenson's duct. *L.* ductus parotideus; *F.* canal de Sténon; *G.* Stenson'scher Speichelgang; *I.* canale di Stenone. Excretory duct of parotid gland, running forward over masseter and discharging into mouth opposite second molar of upper

jaw, named from Nil Stenson (Nicolaus Stenonianus).

Sten'son's exper'iment. Tying abdominal aorta of a dog above renal arteries, thus producing, by malnutrition, rigidity of muscles of posterior extremities, disappearing when the ligature is removed.

Stephan'ic diam'eter. Superior frontal diameter of Broca; see *Frontal diameters*.

Stephan'ic in'dex. Frontal index (def. 1).

Stephan'ion [στέφανος]. *F.* stéphanion; *I.* stefanio. In craniometry region where frontal suture crosses temporal crest.

Stephanskörner (*G.*). Staphisagria.

Sterbefall (*G.*). Case of death, decease.

Sterbegerinnsel (*G.*). Heart-clot.

Sterbeliste (*G.*). List of deaths.

Sterben (*G.*). To die. In composition **Sterbens**, as in, **— angst**, death-agony; **— krank**, mortally ill, moribund; **— noth**, death-agony.

Sterbepolyp (*G.*). Death-clot, heart-clot.

Sterblich (*G.*). Mortal, deadly.

Sterblichkeit (*G.*). Mortality, in the sense of liability to death.

Sterbling (*G.*). Stillborn child.

Sterco (*L.*). Excrement. **S. del diavolo** or **S. infernale**, asafetida.

Stercobi'lin [*L.* stercus]. *F.* stercobiline; *I.* stercobilina. Greenish-brown coloring matter of feces; a variety of urobilin.

Stercora'ceous. *L.* stercoraceus; *F.* stercoraire; *G.* kothig; *I.* stercoraceo. Relating to or containing feces.

Stercorae'mia (*L.*) [stercus, αἷμα]. Name proposed by Bouchard for systemic poisoning due to alkaloids absorbed from the intestines.

Ster'coral ul'cer. *G.* Stercoralgeschwur. An ulcer produced by the pressure of hard fecal masses.

Stercoration (*F.*). Formation of feces.

Ster'corin. *F.* stercorine; *I.* stercorina. A substance found in the feces, closely allied to cholesterin.

Stercu'lia acumina'ta, R. Br. A tropical American and African tree, producing the cola nut.

Stercu'lia acumina'ta, Beauv. *Cola acuminata*, R. Br.

Sterculier (*F.* *I.* sterculia. *Sterculia acuminata*, R. Br.

Ster'cus (*L.*). Excrement. **S. diaboli**, asafetida.

Sterelmin'tha (*L.*) [στερεός, ἕλμις]. Intestinal worms without an abdominal cavity.

Ster'eocyst [κύστις]. *L.* stereocystis. A hard cystic tumor.

Stereomon'oscope [στερεός, μόνος, σκοπεῖν]. *F.* stéréomonoscope; *G.* Stereomonoskop. An instrument which by means of two lenses projects the two stereoscopic images of an object upon the same spot of a ground glass plate.

Stereophan'tascope [φαντασία, σκοπεῖν] or **Bios'cope** [βίος, σκοπεῖν]. *F.* stéréophantascope, bioscope; *G.* Stereophantaskop, Bioskop. An instrument which by replacing the pictures in a panoramic stereoscope by straboscopic discs enables one to see at the same time images apparently in motion and in stereoscopic relief.

Stereophor'oscope [φέρω, σκοπεῖν]. *F.* stéréophoroscope; *G.* Stereophoroskop. An instrument for the same purpose as the stereophantascope. The pairs of pictures are placed on strips of paper which are fastened to the sides of a revolving horizontal prism of wood. A cylinder of paper with appropriate slits encloses the prism at a distance of some inches, and the whole is turned about a horizontal axis before the lenses of a Brewster's stereoscope.

Ster'eoscope [στερεός, σκοπεῖν]. *F.* stéréoscope; *G.* Stereoskop; *I.* stereoscopio. An instrument of various form by which pictures made to represent objects as seen by the eyes singly can be united and give distance, relief, etc. The reflecting stereoscope (*F.* stéréoscope à reflection; *G.* Spiegelstereoskop), or stereoscope of Wheatstone, accomplishes the uniting of the pictures by means of two mirrors set at about 90° to each other, with their reflecting surfaces outward and their angle toward the observer and in the median plane. The lenticular stereoscope (*F.* stéréoscope à lentilles, *G.* Linsenstereoskop), or stereoscope of Brewster, accomplishes the same thing by portions of two lenses or prisms placed near the eye.

Stereoscop'ic vis'ion. Binocular vision, in which objects are seen in perspective; the power of uniting the two images of a stereoscopic picture into one.

Ster'ile. *L.* sterilis; *F.* stérile; *G.* steril, unfruchtbar. Not productive, barren.

Steril'ity. 1. *L.* sterilitas; *F.* stérilité; *G.* Unfruchtbarkeit; *I.* sterilità. Barrenness. 2. Incorrect synonym for impotence.

Steriliza'tion. *F.* stérilisation; *I.* sterilizzazione. The depriving of vitality of all organisms or germs in or on a surface, a fluid, or a substance, by heat or other disinfectants.

Stern (*G.*). 1. Star. 2. Pupil of eye; —**band**, ciliary ligament; —**bruch**, stellate fracture; —**staar**, stellar cataract.

Stern'ad. Toward the sternum.

Stern'al. *I.* sternale. Pertaining to sternum. **S. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ sternales. 1. Small twigs from internal mammary to anterior and posterior surfaces of sternum and triangularis sterni. 2. Internal mammary arteries. **S. as'pect**, that toward the sternum. **S. bend.** *G.* Brustkrümmung. That at internal portion of clavicle. **S. fora'men.** *L.* foramen sternale. Perforation occasionally found in lower part of sternum, caused by imperfect union of two lateral portions. **S. glands.** *L.* glandulæ sternales. A few lymphatic glands along course of internal mammary artery. **S. groove**, that shown upon surface of body over sternum and between pectoral muscles. **S. line.** L. linea sternalis. Median line drawn on the sternum; used for reference in physical examination. **S. nerves**, descending branches of cervical plexus passing to sternal region. **S. ribs.** *L.* costæ sternales; *F.* côtes sternales; *G.* wahre Rippen; *I.* coste sternali. Upper seven pairs, being those which are continued directly to sternum by means of costal cartilages.

Sternal'gia (*L.*, *I.*) [στέρνον, ἄλγος]. *F.* sternalgie. Pain in the sternum.

Sterna'lis bruto'rum (*L.*). Sternalis muscle.

Sterna'lis mus'cle. *L.* musculus sternalis; *F.* muscle présternal. A supernumerary muscle found in 3 or 4 per cent. of cases, running vertically, superficial to great pectoral. Sometimes it has no attachment to bone, but may be attached to sternum, costal cartilages, and ribs. Regarded variously as a vestige of panniculus adiposus, as an extension upward of rectus abdominis, as an extension downward of sterno-mastoid, or as a new respiratory muscle peculiar to man. Innervated by anterior thoracic or by intercostal nerves, and said to be more frequent in females.

Sternalspalt (*G.*). Fissure of the sternum.

Sternanis (*G.*). Illicium; —**öl**, oil of star-anise.

Sterndistel (*G.*). *Centaurea calcitrapa*, L.

Sterne'bra (*L.*). *F.* sternèbre. Segment of sternum.

Sternfigur (*G.*). Aster.

Sterno (*L.*). Sternum.

Sterno-abdomina'lis (*L.*). Triangularis sterni and transversalis abdominis, considered together as a single muscle [Rosenmüller].

Sterno-cervica'lis (*L.*). Supernumerary muscular slip arising from manubrium and inserted into fascia of neck.

Sterno-chon'dro-scap'ular muscle. Sterno-scapular muscle.

Sterno-clavic'ular. *F.* sterno-claviculaire; *I.* sterno-clavicolare. Relating to both sternum and clavicle. **S.-c. articula'tion.** *L.* articulatio sterno-clavicularis; *F.* articulation sterno-clavieulaire; *G.* Brustbeinschlüsselbeingelenk; *I.* articolazione sterno-clavicolare. The arthrodial joint between inner end of clavicle and sternum; an interarticular fibro-cartilage intervenes. **S.-c. lig'aments.** *L.* ligamenta sterno-clavicularia. Those of sterno-clavicular articulation. There are described an **anterior**, a **posterior**, and the **interclavicular** ligament or fibro-cartilage.

Sterno-clavicula'ris anti'cus (*L.*). Supernumerary muscle sometimes found, arising from sternum near insertion of sterno-mastoid, passing in front of sterno-clavicular articulation, and inserted upon anterior surface of clavicle.

Sterno-clavicula'ris posti'cus (*L.*). Rare muscular slip passing from inner end of manubrium to clavicle behind joint. Considered as a variety of sterno-scapularis.

Sterno-clavicula'ris supe'rior. Arises from sternum above sterno-clavicularis anticus, and passes to the clavicle; may be united with sterno-mastoid.

Sterno-clavio-huméral (*F.*). Pectoralis major.

Sterno-clavio-mastoïdien (*F.*). Sterno-cleido-mastoid.

Sterno-cleido-brachia'lis (*L.*). Pectoralis major.

Sterno-cleido-hyoi'deus (*L.*). Sterno-hyoid muscle.

Sterno-cleido-mastoi'deus (*L.*). *F.* sterno-cleido-mastoïdien; *G.* Kopfknicker; *I.* sterno-cleido-mastoideo. Large, thick

muscle running obliquely over side of neck, arising below by two heads—1st, from manubrium; 2d, from inner third of clavicle—and inserted into mastoid process and superior curved line of occipital bone.

Sterno-costa'lis (*L.*). *F.* sterno-costal; *I.* sterno-costale. Triangularis sterni.

Sterno-costo-carot'icus (*L.*). Aberrant insertion of sterno-thyroid upon carotid sheath.

Sterno-costo-clavi-huméral (*F.*). Pectoralis major.

Sterno-costo-coracoi'deus (*L.*). 1. Pectoralis minimus. 2. Aberrant insertion of deep fibres of sterno-thyroid upon cricoid cartilage.

Sterno-costo-epitrochlea'ris (*L.*). A muscular strip sometimes found attached to lower border of the pectoralis major, and inserted into the epitrochlea [Testut].

Sterno-costo-fascia'lis (*L.*). Aberrant insertion of fibres of sterno-thyroid upon sternal fascia.

Sterno-costo-glos'sus (*L.*). Sterno-glossus.

Sterno-costo-hyoi'deus profun'dus (*L.*). 1. Fascicle of sterno-thyroid muscle, sometimes passing to great cornu of hyoid bone. 2. Muscle formed by union of sterno-thyroid and thyro-hyoid muscles, the thyroid insertion being lost.

Sterno-costo-thyroi'deus (*L.*). Sterno-thyroid muscle.

Sternodyn'ia (*L.*) [*στέρνον*, *ὀδύνη*]. Sternalgia.

Sterno-fascia'lis (*L.*). Sterno-cervicalis.

Sterno-glos'sus (*L.*). Aberrant form of sterno-hyoid, in which it passes upward and unites with hyo-glossus muscle.

Sterno-huméral (*F.*). Pectoralis major [Chaussier].

Sterno-hy'oid mus'cle. *L.* sterno-hyoideus; *F.* cleido-hyoidien; *G.* Brustbeinzungenbeinmuskel; *I.* sterno-joideo. A ribbon-like muscle of the front of the neck; arises from sternum (or variably outward as far as inner end of clavicle); inserted into body of hyoid bone.

Sterno-mas'toid ar'teries. *L.* arteriæ sterno-mastoideæ. Branches from external carotid or some of its divisions to sterno-mastoid muscle.

Sterno-mas'toid mus'cle. *L.* nutator capitis internus. 1. Sternal head of sterno-cleido-mastoid, in contradistinction to clavicular head (cleido-mastoid). 2. *F.* sterno-mastoidien; *I.* sterno-mastoideo. Sterno-cleido-mastoid.

Sterno-maxilla'ris (*L.*). Aberrant slip of sterno-mastoid inserted upon angle of jaw.

Sternomphalody'mia (*L.*) [*ὀμφαλός*, *δύω*]. Sternopagus.

Sterno-omerale (*L.*). Pectoralis major.

Sterno-omoi'deus (*L.*). Sterno-clavicularis superior.

Sternop'agus (*L.*) [*στέρνον*, *πάγος*]. *F.* sternopage; *I.* sternopago. Xiphopagus.

Sterno-pericar'diac lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta sterno-pericardiaca. Two bands passing to pericardium from manubrium and ensiform process of sternum.

Sterno-pubien (*F.*). *I.* sterno-pubico. Rectus abdominis [Chaussier].

Sterno-scap'ular mus'cle. Muscle constant in many animals (pachyderms, ruminants), and sometimes found in man, extending from sternum to superior border of scapula; sometimes attached also to first costal cartilage.

Sterno-thy'roid mus'cle. *L.* sterno-thyroideus; *F.* sterno-thyréoidien; *G.* Brustbeinschildknorpelmuskel; *I.* sterno-tiroideo. Thin flat muscle of front of neck, arising from manubrium and inserted into oblique line of thyroid cartilage.

Sternotrype'sis (*L.*) [*τρύπησις*]. Perforation of the sternum.

Sterno-xi'phoid lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta sterno-xiphoidea. Bands which connect sternum with the xiphoid cartilage.

Ster'num (*L.*) [*στέρνον*]. *G.* Brustbein; *I.* sterno. Flat, symmetrical bone, situated on the median line and ventral aspect of body, and united to rest of skeleton by clavicles and costal cartilages.

Sternuta'tio (*L.*). *F.* eternuement; *I.* sternuto. Sneezing.

Sternu'tatory. *L.* sternutatorium; *F.* sternutatoire; *G.* Niesmittel; *I.* sternutatorio. A drug which causes sneezing and increases secretion from the nasal mucous membrane; an errhine. **S. pow'der.** *L.* pulvis ad sternutamentum; *F.* poudre sternutatoire. Asarabacca leaves, betonica leaves, sweet marjoram-leaves, lily-of-the-valley-flowers, equal parts, in fine powder; mix [Cod.].

Ster'tor (*L.*). *F.* stertor, stertor; *I.* stertore. Loud snoring.

Ster'torous. *L.* stertorosus; *F.* ster-

toreux, euse; *G.* schnarchend; *I.* stertoroso, a. Pertaining to, or characterized by, stertor.

Stethæ'mia (*L.*) [*στῆθος, αἷμα*]. Pulmonary congestion.

Stethocathar'sis (*L.*) [*καθαίρω*]. Expectoration.

Stethoch'ysis (*L.*) [*χύσις*]. Hydrothorax.

Steth'ograph [*γράφω*]. *F.* stéthographe. An instrument for recording the movements of the chest-wall.

Stethom'eter [*μέτρον*]. *F.* stéthomètre; *I.* stetometro. An instrument for measuring the circumference of the chest or the extent of its movement.

Steth'oscope [*σκοπέω*]. *F.* stéthoscope; *G.* Stethoskop; *I.* stetoscopio. An instrument to convey to the ear sounds produced in the heart, lungs, or other viscera.

Stethos'copy. *F.* stéthoscopie; *G.* Stethoskopie; *I.* stetoscopia. Use of the stethoscope in auscultation.

Sthe'nia (*L.*) [*σθένος*]. *F.* sthénie; *I.* stenia. Strength, excessive force.

Sthen'ic [*σθένος*]. *L.* sthenicus; *F.* sthénique; *G.* sthenisch; *I.* stenico. Strong.

Stib'ialism [*στίβι*]. The condition produced by excessive doses of antimonials.

Stibiation (*F.*). *I.* stibiazione. The administration of antimony in large doses.

Stibié, ée (*F.*). *I.* stibiato. Containing antimony.

Stibio-ka'li tartar'icum [P. Ross.]. Antimony and potassium tartrate.

Stib'ium (*L.*). Antimony. **S. chlora'tum** [P. Aust.], antimony chloride. **S. chlora'tum solu'tum**, solution of antimony chloride. **S. joda'tum**, antimony iodide. **S. oxyda'tum**, antimonious oxide. **S. oxydula'tum vit'reum**, antimony glass. **S. oxysulfura'tum**, antimony oxysulphuret. **S. sesquichlora'tum**, antimony chloride. **S. sulfura'tum auranti'acum** [P. G.], antimony pentasulphide. **S. sulfura'tum ni'grum** [P. G.], antimony sulphide. **S. sulfura'tum ni'grum læviga'tum** [P. Ross.], purified antimony sulphide. **S. sulfura'tum ru'brum**, antimony oxysulphuret.

Stib'ogram [*στίβος, γράφω*]. A graphic record of footsteps.

Stich (*G.*). Prick, puncture, stab; a quick, darting pain; a sting; — **cultur**, a culture in which the inoculation is made by piercing the medium with a needle or wire dipped in the material to be tested; **stab culture**; — **säge**, metacarpal saw; — **verletzung** or — **wunde**, punctured wound.

Sticken (*G.*). To suffocate. In composition **Stick**, as in, — **dampf** or — **dunst**, choke-damp; — **fieber**, suffocative or catarrhal fever; — **fluss**, suffocative catarrh; — **gas**, nitrogen; — **husten**, whooping cough; — **luft**, nitrogen; — **oxyd**, nitrous oxide; — **sucht**, pneumatelectasis.

Stickend (*G.*). Choking, suffocating.

Stick'ing plas'ter. Resin plaster.

Stick-lac. *F.* laque en bâtons; *G.* Stocklack. Lac in its natural state, investing the twigs of the tree.

Stickstoff (*G.*). Nitrogen; — **ausscheidung**, elimination of nitrogen; — **oxydul**, nitrogen monoxide.

Stick'wort. Agrimony.

Stic'ta pulmona'ria, Ach. Lungwort, hazel rag, hazel crottles, a membranous wrinkled whitish lichen; formerly used instead of cetraria.

Stiefmütterchen (*G.*). *Viola tricolor.*

Stiel (*G.*). Pedicle, peduncle; — **behandlung**, treatment of the pedicle; — **einsenkung**, dropping the pedicle; — **hirn**, podencephalus; — **los**, without a pedicle, sessile; — **torsion**, twisting of the pedicle by rotation of an ovarian tumor; — **versenkung**, dropping into the cavity the pedicle of an ovarian or other abdominal tumor ligated and cut short; — **versorgung**, care of the pedicle; — **zerreissung**, rupture of the pedicle.

Stiel der Scheidewand (*G.*). Pedunculus septi pellucidi.

Stieräugig (*G.*). Buphthalmic, exophthalmic.

Stiersucht (*G.*). Satyriasis, nymphomania.

Stifle-joint. Femoro-tibial joint of the horse.

Stig'ma (*L.*) [*στίγμα*]. 1. A round circumscribed red spot on skin or mucous membrane, having in its centre a minute scale. 2. A small cicatrix.

Stig'ma of Graa'fian fol'licle. *L.* macula pellucida folliculi. Spot where the blood-vessels of the wall are wanting, and where it finally ruptures.

Stig'mata, pl. of **Stig'ma.** 1. Nævi 2. The breathing-pores of insects. 3. The small areas in the black lines of silver stained capillaries. **S. heredita'tis**, marks of

heredity, term applied by Morel to various abnormities of physical conformation observed in the insane and in criminals. **S. Malpigh'ii**, small mouths of venules appearing in considerable numbers along the sides of the larger veins of the spleen. **S. ovario'rum**, the cicatrices left in the ovary after the escape of ova.

Stig'mata croci [P. Dan.]. Saffron.

Stig'mata maydis (*L.*). Corn-silk.

Stigmatiza'tion. *F.* stigmatisation; *I.* stimatizzazione. The appearance of bloody marks on various parts of the body, but more especially on the palms of the hands, the backs of the feet, the left side, and the forehead, usually connected with ecstasy.

Stigmato'ses. Superficial forms of inflammation of skin, due to erosion of the epidermis.

Stilette'. A wire or trocar passed through a tube or canula.

Still [distil]. An apparatus for distillation; an alembic.

Still lay'er of Poiseuille. Plasmatic current.

Stillamme (*G.*). Wet-nurse.

Still'born. *F.* mort-né; *I.* nato morto. Term used vaguely to mean either born dead, or born with so little vitality as to die a few moments after birth.

Stillen (*G.*). To still, calm, allay, abate, mitigate, arrest; hush, suckle.

Stillend (*G.*). Lenitive, calming.

Stillicid'ium (*L.*). *I.* stillicidio. A flowing drop by drop. **S. uri'næ**, the passing away of the urine in drops.

Stillin'gia. *F.* stillingie. 1. A genus of *Euphorbiaceæ*. 2. The root of *Stillingia sylvatica*, L. [P. S. P.]; alterative, cathartic, and emetic. **S. sebif'era**, Michx., tallow-tree, indigenous to China; yields Chinese tallow. **S. sylvat'ica**, L., queen's root, silver leaf, queen's delight, an indigenous herb with a milky juice; the root is official: *see Stillingia*.

Stilling's nu'cleus. *F.* noyau rouge de Stilling; *I.* nucleo rosso di Stilling. Red nucleus.

Stilling'scher Kern (*G.*). Clarke, column of.

Stillmittel or **Stillungsmittel** (*G.*). A sedative.

Stillungsnot or **Stillungsnoth** (*G.*). Necessity for weaning; dystrita.

Stilo-cerato-joideo (*L.*). Stylo-hyoid.

Stilo-condro-joideo (*L.*). Stylo-hyoid.

Stilo-faringeo (*L.*). Stylo-pharyngeus.

Stilo-glosso (*L.*). Stylo-glossus.

Stilo-joideo (*L.*). Stylo-hyoid muscle.

Stilo-mascellare (*L.*). Stylo-maxillary.

Stilo-mastoideo (*L.*). Stylo-mastoid.

Stilus ante'rior, S. infe'rior, S. inter'nus, S. supe'rior (*L.*): *see Peduncles of optic thalamus.*

Sti'lus dilu'bilis or **S. un'guens** (*L.*). Medicated pencil.

Stimato'sis (*L.* [στῖγμα]. Hæmorrhage from the penis, especially in priapism.

Stimme (*G.*). Voice. In composition **Stimm**, as in — **bänder**, vocal cords; — **band, wahres**, true vocal cord: *see Vocal cords*; — **bandfortsatz**, vocal process; — **bandlähmung**, paralysis of the vocal cords; — **bandmuskel**, thyro-arytenoid muscle, inferior; — **beschwerde**, phonopathia; — **bildung**, phonation; — **fortsatz**, vocal process; — **fremitus**, vocal fremitus; — **gabel**, tuning-fork; — **häute**, vocal cords; — **krampf**, laryngeal spasm; — **los**, voiceless; — **losigkeit**, aphonia; — **membran**, membrana vocalis; — **nerv**, pneumogastric nerve, inferior laryngeal nerve; — **organ**, organ of voice; — **ritze**, glottis; — **ritzenbänder**, vocal cords; — **ritzenkrampf**, spasm of the glottis; — **spalte**, rima glottidis membranacea; — **umfang**, compass of voice; — **wechsel**, change of voice at puberty.

Stimolazione (*I.*). Stimulation.

Stim'ulant. *G.* Reizmittel; *I.* stimolante. An agent which increases the functional activity of any organ or series of organs; see also *Diffusible stimulant*.

Stimula'tion. *G.* Reizung; *I.* stimolazione. The action of a stimulant.

Stim'ulus (*L.*). *G.* Reiz; *I.* stimolo. That which excites energy or arouses the action of an organ or part. **S. dif'ference.** *G.* Reizunterschied. Absolute stimulus difference is the difference in force between two stimuli; relative stimulus difference is the ratio of the difference of two stimuli to their mean. **S. receptiv'ity.** *F.* réceptivité à l'excitation; *G.* Reizempfänglichkeit. Power of receiving and appreciating the maximum degree of stimulus, or Reizhöhe. **S. scope.** *F.* etendue de l'excitation; *G.* Reizumfang. The extent between the limits of stimulus susceptibility and

stimulus receptivity. **S. susceptibility.** *F.* sensibilité à l'excitation; *G.* Reizempfindlichkeit. Power of perceiving a stimulus. The lower the stimulus threshold, the greater the stimulus susceptibility. **S. thresh'old.** *G.* Reizschwelle: see *Threshold* (1). **S. value.** *G.* Reizwerth. Term applied in psychophysics to indicate the sign or formula indicating the intensity of a stimulus.

Stine. Hordeolum.

Stinkasant (*G.*). Asafetida; — **milch,** asafetida mixture; — **pflaster,** asafetida plaster; — **tinktur,** tincture of asafetida.

Stink-bush. *Illicium Floridanum.*

Stinknase (*G.*). Fetid nose, ozæna.

Stinknessel (*G.*). *Stachys palustris*, L.

Stink'poke. *Dracontium fœtidum.*

Stink'weed. *Datura Stramonium*, L.; *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, L.; *Polanisia graveolens*, Raf.; *Nesæa verticillata*, HBK.

Stip'itate. *L.* stipitatus; *F.* stipité, ée; *I.* stipitato. Having a stalk or pedicle.

Stip'ites dulcama'ræ (*L.*). Dulcamara.

Stip'ites lamina'riæ (*L.*): see *Laminaria Cloustoni*, Edm.

Stip'ticus (*L.*). Styptic.

Stirace liquido (*I.*). Storax.

Stiracina (*I.*). Styracin.

Stiramento dei nervi (*I.*). Nerve-stretching.

Stiratura (*I.*). Stretching, elongation.

Stirn (*G.*). Forehead, brow, top, front; — **ader,** frontal vein; — **arterie,** frontal artery; — **band,** head-band, bandage for the forehead; — **blutader,** frontal vein; — **bogen,** frontal arc; — **breiten,** frontal diameters; — **dreieck,** frontal triangle; — **ecke,** frontal angle; — **fontanelle,** anterior fontanelle; — **fontanellenknochen,** Wormian bone in the situation of the anterior fontanelle; — **fortsatz,** nasal process; — **furche,** frontal sulcus; — **gegend,** frontal region; — **glatze,** glabella; — **höcker,** frontal eminence; — **höhlen,** frontal sinuses; — **höhlenentzündung,** inflammation of the frontal sinus; — **höhlenkatarrh,** catarrh of the frontal sinuses; — **horn,** anterior cornu of lateral ventricles of brain; — **hügel,** frontal eminence; — **kopfschmerz,** frontal headache; — **lage,** forehead presentation; — **lappen,** frontal lobe; — **muskel,** frontalis muscle; — **nasenwulst,** glabella; — **naht,** frontal suture; — **nerv,** frontal nerve; — **pol,** frontal extremity of a hemisphere of the brain; — **pulsader** or — **schlagader,** frontal artery; — **schleimhöhle** or — **sinus,** frontal sinus; — **theil,** squama frontalis; — **vene,** frontal vein; — **viereck,** frontal quadrangular figure formed by lines connecting the two frontal protuberances and the orbital ends of the frontomalar suture [Welcker]; — **windungen,** frontal convolutions; — **wirbel,** frontal vertebra; — **wulst,** torus frontalis.

Stirnbein (*G.*). Frontal bone; — **loch,** supraorbital foramen; — **schuppe,** squama frontalis; — **viereck, sagittales,** quadrangle formed by connecting the ends of the maximum and minimum frontal diameters [v. Török]; — **viereck, verticales,** quadrangle formed by connecting the frontal protuberances and the infraorbital foramina [v. Török].

Stirolo or **Stiroleno** (*I.*). Styrol.

Stirose (*F.*). Sterility.

Stirpazione (*I.*). Extirpation.

Stir'rup [*A. S.* stige-rap]. *L.* stapes; *F.* étrier; *I.* staffa. Stapes.

Stitch [*A. S.* stican]. An acute sudden pain, a cramp.

Stitch'wort. *Stellaria media*, Sm., common chickweed.

Stiticaggine, or **Stiticheria,** or **Stitichezza** (*I.*). Constipation.

Stiticità (*I.*). Stypticity; constipation.

Stitico (*I.*). Styptic.

Stizolo'bium (*L.*). A genus of *Leguminosæ*. **S. pru'riens,** Pers., *Mucuna pruriens*, DC. **S. u'rens,** Pers., *Mucuna urens*, DC.

Stockfischleberthran (*G.*). Cod-liver oil.

Stocklack (*G.*). Stick-lac.

Stockrose (*G.*). Hollyhock.

Stockung (*G.*). Passive hyperæmia.

Stockzahn (*G.*). Molar tooth.

Stœ'chas (*L.*). *F.* stéchas. *Lavandula stœchas.*

Stœchiologie (*F.*). Stoichiology.

Stœchiométrie (*F.*). Stoichiometry.

Stöhnen (*G.*). To groan.

Stöpfel (*G.*). Plug, tampon.

Störung (*G.*). Disturbance, disorder, perturbation.

Stössel (*G.*). Pestle.

Stoff (*G.*). Matter, substance; — **ab-**

gabe, loss of substance. — **aufnahme**, absorption of matter; — **austausch**, interchange of matter, as between mother and fœtus through the placenta; — **bildend**, plastic; — **menge**, matter in mass; - **theilchen**, particle of matter; — **umsatz** or — **umwandelung**, change of form of matter; — **verwandtschaft**, affinity of matter; — **wechsel**, metabolism, metamorphosis.

Stoichiol'ogy or **Stœchiol'ogy** [στοιχεῖον, λόγος]. *L.* stœchiologia; *F.* stœchiologie. The science of the elements or proximate principles composing the body; physiological chemistry.

Stoichiom'etry [στοιχεῖον, μέτρον]. *F.* stœchiométrie; *G.* Elementenmessung. The determination and estimation of the elements contained in a compound body.

Stokes' lin'iment. A mixture of oil of turpentine and acetic acid, the mixture being effected by means of yolk of egg [P. Hely].

Stolpergang (*G.*). Stumbling gait.

Stolpern (*G.*). Stumbling.

Sto'ma (*L.*, *I.*) [στόμα]. Mouth.

Stomac'ace (*L.*) [κακή]. Ulceration or gangrene of the mouth, cancrum oris. **S. universa'le**, purpura hæmorrhagica.

Stomacale (*L.*). Stomachal.

Stom'ach [στόμα]. *L.* ventriculus; *F.* estomac; *G.* Magen; *I.* stomaco. Principal organ of digestion, being a large pyriform dilatation of alimentary canal, lying somewhat obliquely in left hypochondriac and epigastric regions, continuous with œsophagus above and duodenum below. **S.-pump.** *F.* pompe stomacale; *G.* Magenpumpe; *I.* pompa stomacale. Instrument for forcing fluids into, or pumping them from, the stomach. **S. tooth**, canine tooth of lower jaw of first dentition, so called because of gastric disturbance frequently accompanying its eruption. **S. ver'tigo.** *L.* vertigo a stomacho læso; *F.* vertige stomacal; *I.* vertigine stomacale. Vertigo due to gastric disorder.

Stomach'ic. *F.* stomachique; *G.* Magenmittel; *I.* stomachico. 1. A remedy which stimulates the functions of the stomach and improves the appetite and digestion. 2. Pertaining to the stomach.

Stom'achus (*L.*). Stomach.

Stomaco (*I.*). Stomach.

Stomadæ'um. Stomodæum.

Stomæmorrhag'ia (*L.*) [αἷμα, ῥηγνυμι]. Stomatorrhagia.

Stomalgie (*F.*). *I.* stomalgia. Stomatalgia.

Stom'ata (*L.*). pl. of **Stoma**. Mouths, applied especially to intercellular openings in lymph-sinuses, also to intercellular spaces of capillaries which stain black with nitrate of silver, and are thought by some to be openings in the vessel wall.

Stomatal'gia (*L.*) [στόμα, ἄλγος]. Pain in the mouth.

Stomatelco'sis (*L.*) [ἕλκωσις]. Ulceration of the mouth.

Stomatite (*F.*). Stomatitis. **S. crémeuse** or **pultacée**, thrush.

Stomatite (*I.*). Stomatitis. **S. cotennosa**, diphtheria. **S. cremosa** or **pultacea**, thrush.

Stomati'tis. *F.*, *I.* stomatite. Inflammation of the mouth. **S., gan'grenous**, cancrum oris, stomacace. **S. intertrop'ica**, sprouw. **S. pustulo'sa acaro'sa**, a disease of the mouth of the horse, caused by a minute species of *Acarus*. **S. pustulo'sa contagio'sa**, a contagious disease of the horse, resembling glanders and horse pox, but distinct from both.

Stomatoc'ace (*L.*) [κακή]. Stomacace.

Stomatocathar'sis (*L.*) [καθαίρω]. Ptyalism.

Stomatodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. Pain in the mouth.

Stomatoiatri'a (*L.*) [ἰατρεία]. Discussion of the diseases of the mouth.

Stomatomala'cia (*L.*) [μαλακός]. Softening or sloughing of parts in the mouth.

Stomatome'nia (*L.*) [μήν]. Vicarious menstruation by the mouth.

Stomato'mia (*L.*) [τομή]. Incision of the os uteri.

Stomatono'ma (*L.*) [νομή]. Stomacace.

Stomatopath'ia (*L.*) [πάθος]. Diseases of the mouth.

Stomat'oplasty [πλάσσω]. *F.* stomatoplastie; *I.* stomatoplastia. Plastic surgery of the mouth.

Stomatorrhag'ia (*L.*) [ῥηγνυμι]. *F.* stomatorrhagie; *I.* stomatorragia. Hæmorrhage from the mouth.

Stomatorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥέω]. A flow or discharge from the mouth.

Stomat'oscope [σκοπέω]. *G.* Stomatoskop; *I.* stomatoscopio. An instrument for examining the interior of the mouth by the eye.

Stomatosep'sis (*L.*) [*σῆψις*]. Stomacace.

Stomatosyr'inx (*L.*) [*σῦριγξ*]. Eustachian tube.

Stomenceph'alus or **Stomoceph'alus** (*L.*) [*στόμα, κεφαλή*]. *F.* stomocéphale; *G.* Cyclops; *I.* stomocefalo. Cyclops.

Stomodæ'um (*L.*) [*στόμα, δαίω*]. The invagination of the ectoderm to form the buccal cavity.

Stomoman'icon (*L.*) [*μανός*?]. Platysma myoïdes.

Stone [*Sax.* stân?]. *L.* lapis; *F.* pierre; *G.* Stein; *I.* pietra. Calculus.

Stone'crop. *Sedum acre*, L.

Stone'mint. *Cunila mariana*, L.

Stone-pine. 1. *Pinus Cembra*, the Siberian stone-pine. 2. *Pinus Pinea*, the stone-pine of Italy.

Stone-pock. Acne.

Stone-root. *Collinsonia canadensis*, L.

Stool [*Goth.* stols]. *F.* déjection; *G.* Darmausleerung, Stuhlgang; *I.* evacuazione. A fæcal discharge, a dejection; a passage from the bowels.

Stopfarzenei (*G.*). An astringent, a styptic.

Stop'page [*Dut.* stoppen]. Popular term for obstruction of a natural discharge.

Stop'ping. 1. The operation of filling the cavity of a carious tooth with some substance, to prevent the access of foreign matter. 2. The substance so employed.

Stor'age albu'min. Circulating albumin.

Stor'age bat'tery: see *Faure's battery.*

Sto'rax [*στόραξ*]. *L.* styrax; *F.* styrax liquide; *G.* flüssiger Storax; *I.* storace liquido. Liquid storax; a balsam prepared from the inner bark of *Liquidambar orientalis*, Mill.; a stimulating expectorant; used externally in the treatment of scabies: see also *Styrax calamita* and *Liquid storax.*

Storcimento (*I.*). Sprain.

Stordimento (*I.*). A stunning. **Stordito,** stunned.

Sto'resin. $C_{36}H_{58}O_3$. An amorphous substance, the most abundant constituent of storax.

Storks'bill. *Erodium cicutarium.*

Stornarella (*I.*). Agalasia contagiosa.

Storpio or **Stroppio** (*I.*). Lame, bow-legged, knock-kneed.

Storta (*I.*). 1. Retort. 2. Muscular rheumatism in the neck; "stiff neck;" acquired wry neck.

Stortilatura (*I.*). Sprain.

Stotterig (*G.*). Stammering, stuttering.

Stotterkrampf (*G.*). Clonic spasm.

Stottern (*G.*). To stammer, stutter; to have an impediment in speech.

Stotteroperation (*G.*). Section of the genio-glossus muscle or other operation for the cure of stammering.

Stough'ton's elix'ir. *L.* tinctura absinthii composita [Cod.]; *F.* élixir stomachique de Stoughton; *I.* elisire di Stoughton. Wormwood, germander, gentian, rhubarb, bitter-orange peel, of each 25 parts, aloes and cascarilla, of each 5 parts, alcohol 1000 parts; make a tincture [Cod.].

Strabico (*I.*). One affected with strabismus, strabismic.

Strabique (*F.*). One affected with strabismus, strabismic.

Strabisme (*F.*). Strabismus.

Strabis'mic [*στραβός*]. *F.* strabique; *G.* strabotisch; *I.* strabico. Pertaining to, or affected with, strabismus.

Strabismo (*I.*). Strabismus.

Strabismom'eter. Strabometer.

Strabismom'etry [*στραβίζω, μέτρον*]. Measurement of the degree or amount of strabismus.

Strabis'mus (*L.*) [*στραβός*]. *F.* strabisme; *G.* Schielen; *I.* strabismo. A condition in which the visual axes of both eyes are not directed to the same point of fixation. When the axes cross between the fixation-point and the eyes, causing one eye to turn in, it is **convergent**; when the axes cross beyond the fixation-point or behind the eyes when prolonged backward, causing them to diverge, it is **divergent**; it is **concomitant** when both eyes are affected equally; **monolateral** when confined to one eye; other varieties are **upward, downward, periodic,** and **paralytic. S. incon'gruens,** incongruence of the retina.

Strabom'eter [*στραβός, μέτρον*]. *F.* strabomètre; *I.* strabometro. An instrument for measuring the degree of strabismus.

Straboscop'ic disc [*στραβός, σκοπεῖν*]. *F.* disque straboscopique; *G.* straboscopische Scheibe. Form of phenakistoscope in which the figures appear distorted.

Strabos'itas (*L.*). Strabismus.

Strabotisch (*G.*). Strabismic.

Strabot'omy [*στραβός, τομή*]. *L.*, *I.* strabotomia; *F.*, *G.* Strabotomie. Cutting operation for the cure of strabismus.

Stränge des Rückenmarks (*G.*). Columns of spinal cord.

Straffheit (*G.*). Tenseness, rigidity, stiffness.

Strahlenbändchen, or **Strahlenband**, or **Strahlenblättchen** (*G.*). Zone of Zinn.

Strahlenblutader (*G.*). Ciliary vein.

Strahlenkörper (*G.*). Ciliary body.

Strahlenkranz or **Strahlenkrone** (*G.*). Corona ciliaris.

Strahlenpilz (*G.*). *Actinomyces*.

Strahlenplättchen (*G.*). Zone of Zinn.

Strahlenring (*G.*). Annulus ciliaris.

Straight si'nus. *L.* sinus rectus; *F.* sinus droit; *G.* Hirnzellenblutleiter, *I.* seno retto. Venous channel at junction of falx cerebri and tentorium. It receives the inferior longitudinal sinus and great vein of Galen, and discharges into torcular Herophili.

Straight tu'bule. *L.* tubulus rectus, *G.* Markcanalchen. Central stem of a uriniferous tubule, receiving urine from collecting tubule.

Straight tu'bules of tes'tis. *L.* tubuli recti, *F.* vaisseaux droits or efférents; *I.* canalicoli retti. Short straight tubes which at mediastinum of testis receive secretion of seminiferous tubules, and discharge it into rete testis.

Strain [*I.* stringo]. *F.* étreinte, *G.* Spannung. 1. Alteration of form or volume due to stress. 2. Effort, tension. 3. Sprain. 4. To remove suspended matters in a liquid by passing it through a sieve or cloth.

Strait-jacket. *F.* camisole or gilet de force; *G.* Zwangsjacke, *I.* camicinola di forza. A short sleeveless coat of strong material, used to confine the arms of the violently insane. It is sometimes made with sleeves without openings which are strapped or tied behind the patient's back.

Straits of pel'vis: see *Inlet of pelvis* and *Outlet of pelvis*.

Stramoine (*F.*). Stramonium.

Stramo'nii fo'lia (*L.*). Stramonium-leaves.

Stramo'nii se'men (*L.*). Stramonium-seed.

Stramo'nium (*L.*). *F.* stramoine; *G.* Stechapfel; *I.* stramonio. *Datura Stramonium*, L.; thornapple, Jamestown weed. A poison, the seeds and fruit being especially active. Physiologically and chemically, not to be distinguished from belladonna. Seeds may be recognized in alimentary canal. Its alkaloid, daturine, is not to be distinguished from atropine, with which it is generally regarded as identical: see *Table of antidotes*. **S.-leaves.** *L.* stramonii folia; *F.* feuilles de stramoine; *G.* Stechapfelblätter; *I.* foglie di stramonio. The leaves of *Datura Stramonium*, L.; antispasmodic and anodyne. **S. oint'ment.** *L.* unguentum stramonii. Extract of stramonium 10, water 5, benzoinated lard 85, mix [U. S. P.]. **S. plas'ter.** *F.* emplâtre d'extrait de stramoine. Extract of stramonium 90, elemi 10, galbanum plaster 20 [Cod.]. **S.-seeds.** *L.* stramonii semen; *F.* semences de stramoine; *G.* Stechapfelsamen; *I.* semi di stramonio. The seeds of *Datura Stramonium*, L.; medicinal properties like those of the leaves, but more powerful.

Strangdegeneration (*G.*). Degeneration of the tracts of white matter in the cord.

Strangförmig er, e, es (*G.*). Restiform. **S. Körper**, restiform body.

Stran'gles [*L.* strangulo]. *F.* gourme; *G.* Strengel, *I.* cimorro. A specific febrile disease of the horse, with catarrhal inflammation of the glands beneath the jaw, occurring, as a rule, but once in the same animal.

Strangoglioni (*I.*). Angina in the horse.

Strangolamento or **Strangolazione** (*I.*). Strangulation.

Strangrimme (*G.*). Groove or furrow produced by drawing a cord tightly around a part, as around the neck.

Strangsclerose (*G.*). Sclerosis of the tracts of white matter in the cord.

Stran'gulated. Closely constricted.

Strangula'tion. *L.* strangulatio; *G.* Erdrosselung, Erwurgen; *I.* strangolazione. 1. The act or state of choking. 2. Constriction.

Stranguliren (*G.*). To strangle.

Stran'gury. *L.*, *I.* stranguria; *F.* strangurie, *G.* Harnstrenge. Painful dysuria.

Strappamento (*I.*). Avulsion.

Strass'burg tur'pentine. *L.* terebinthina argentoratensis; *F.* térébenthine d'Alsace, des Vosges, or de Strasbourg. A variety of turpentine, resembling Canada turpentine, obtained by puncturing the vesicles which form in the bark of *Abies pectinata*, DC.

Strassburger's cell'-plate. The equatorial plate formed in karyokinesis.

Strato (*I.*). Stratum. **S. adiposo,** panniculus adiposus. **S. cinericcio,** claustrum. **S. di Malpighi,** rete Malpighii. **S. profondo** [Golgi], Hauptzone, innere. **S. superiore** [Golgi]. Hauptzone, äussere.

Stra'tum (*L.*). *G.* Schicht; *I.* strato. Layer. **S. ary-syndes'micum,** syndesmoarytenoideus. **S. bacillo'rum,** layer of rods and cones. **S. Bowman'i,** anterior elastic layer of cornea. **S. cellula'rum pyramida'lium,** pyramidal layer, large. **S. chorio-capilla're,** tunica Ruyschiana. **S. cine'reum.** *G.* graue Schicht. 1. Layer of investing gray matter in anterior corpora quadrigemina, lying immediately under superficial stratum zonale. 2. Layer of gray matter on floor of fourth ventricle. **S. convolu'tum,** Meynert's name for the stratum radiatum and the layer of large pyramidal cells combined. **S. cor'neum,** the superficial horny layer of the epidermis, consisting of several layers of horny scales without nuclei. **S. cor'porum nervo'rum arcto'rum,** stratum granulosum. **S. cuta'neum,** dermoid layer of membrana tympani. **S. cylindrorum,** layer of rods and cones. **S. dorsa'le,** dorsal layer. **S. episclera'le,** that part of capsule of Ténon lying upon the sclerotic coat. **S. gelatino'sum,** gelatinous layer. **S. germinati'vum,** germinal spot. **S. glomerulo'sum,** glomerular layer. **S. granulo'sum.** 1. In the fascia dentata of the brain a narrow layer of small pyramidal cells, of which the nuclei have but a slight protoplasmic investment; corresponds to layer of small pyramidal cells of general cortex. 2. Granular layer of retina. 3. Most superficial portion of rete mucosum, containing cells with large nuclei. **S. horizonta'le,** superficial arcuate fibres of medulla, covering surface of the anterior pyramid turned toward the median furrow. **S. interme'dium,** in the crura cerebri a layer of fibres lying ventrally from substantia nigra, believed to connect with formatio reticularis of medulla and pons below, and with cells of substantia nigra and of lenticular nucleus above. **S. interme'dium thal'ami,** subthalamic tegmental region. **S. lacuno'sum** [Meynert], a layer of cortical cells in the hippocampus major of the human brain, characterized by the reticulate structure of its neuroglia; appears to correspond to deeper portion of molecular layer of general cortex. **S. lemnis'ci.** *G.* Schleifenschicht. Deepest layer of anterior quadrigemina, consisting of transverse fibres derived from lemniscus tract. **S. lu'cidum,** in the skin, a clear layer of cells which lies between the stratum granulosum and the horny layer. **S. Malpigh'i,** rete mucosum. **S. media'num horizonta'le,** stratum horizontale. **S. medulla're.** *F.* couche medullaire; *G.* Markschicht des Bulbus. A layer of medullated nerve-fibres in the olfactory bulb, about the central gray substance, representing the original central canal. **S. medulla're me'dium,** stratum lacunosum. **S. molecula're.** 1. Molecular layer of cortex. 2. Gelatinous layer of olfactory bulb. **S. muco'sum,** rete mucosum. **S. muscula're lin'guæ longitudina'le,** a slender muscular bundle rarely found, running in the middle glosso-epiglottic fold to the antero-superior surface of the epiglottis. **S. ni'grum,** substantia nigra. **S. op'ticum,** layer of fine longitudinal nerve-fibres with scattered cells, lying in corpora quadrigemina under stratum cinereum. **S. o'riens,** in the cortex of the hippocampus major a thin layer of cells appearing to represent the spindle-cell layer of the general cortex; lying between the layer of pyramidal cells and the alveus. **S. profun'dum pon'tis,** deep layer of transverse fibres of pons Varolii. **S. radia'tum,** a layer in the cortex of the hippocampus major immediately succeeding the layer of large pyramidal cells, and composed mostly of radiating processes derived from them. **S. reticula're** [Kupffer], stratum lacunosum. **S. reticula'tum,** latticed layer. **S. semiluna're,** spiral ligament. **S. subthalam'icum,** subthalamic tegmental region. **S. superficia'le, pon'tis.** *G.* Querfaserschicht, oberflächliche. Superficial layer of transverse fibres of pons Varolii. **S. supravascula're,** external muscular coat of the uterus, composed partly of circular, partly of longitudinal, fibres. **S. thyreo-ary-epiglot'icum,** thyro-ary-epiglottieus. **S. thyreo-membrano'sum,** thyro-epiglottieus muscle. **S. transver'sum,** stratum zonale of medulla oblongata. **S. vascula're,** the middle muscular coat

of the uterus, containing large veins. **S. zona'le**, name given collections of white fibres appearing upon surface of cerebro spinal axis in different regions—viz. 1, upon medulla (collection of superficial arcuate fibres); 2, upon corpora quadrigemina; 3, upon dorsal surface of optic thalamus; 4, upon ventricular surface of corpus striatum.

Stravaso or **Stravasamento** (*I.*). Extravasation.

Stravenamento (*I.*). Exudation.

Straw'berry. *F.* fraisier; *G.* Erdbeere; *I.* fragaria. 1. Plants of the genus *Fragaria*: see *Wood* and *Scarlet strawberry*. 2. *F.* fraise; *I.* fragola. Their fruit. **S.-bush**, *Euonymus americanus*, L. **S. toma'to**, *Physalis Alkekengi*. **S. tongue**, a red and papillated tongue, seen in scarlatina.

Streblo'sis (*L.*) [στρεβλόω]. A twisting or putting out of place.

Streckapparat (*G.*). Extension apparatus.

Streckbett (*G.*). Fracture-bed for extension of limb.

Streckbewegung (*G.*). Extension movement.

Strecker (*G.*). Extensor.

Streckfläche (*G.*). Extensor surface.

Streckmuskel (*G.*). Extensor muscle.

Streckstuhl (*G.*). Extension chair.

Strecktetanus (*G.*). Tetanic muscular spasm produced by stretching the tendons.

Streckung (*G.*). Extension, stretching.

Streifen (*G.*). Band, fillet, streak, stripe. **S. hügel**, corpus striatum, especially the nucleus caudatus. **S. hügelbrückenbahn**, pedunculus substantiæ nigræ. **S. keratitis**, form of keratitis observed after incisions of cornea, characterized by gray streaks radiating from the wound.

Strem'ma (*L.*) [στρέμμα]. Sprain.

Strengel (*G.*). Strangles.

Strength'ening plas'ter. Iron plaster.

Steph'otome [στρεπτός, τέμνω]. Name given by W. D. Spanton to the corkscrew shaped needle used in his operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia.

Strep'itus (*L.*). Noise.

Strep'to-bacte'ria (*L.*). Bacteria linked together to form a chain.

Strep'tococcus (*L.*). A genus of the *Coccaceæ*; chain cocci, division occurring in one direction only. **S. diphthe'riæ**, Prudden, found in diphtheritic membrane. Cocci 0.75–1.2 μ in diameter, in pairs or chains; forms granular colonies of slow growth on gelatin, which it does not liquefy; on agar forms colonies with a faint yellowish shimmer; in gelatin tubes forms a white streak; no visible growth on potato. **S. erysipela'tis**, Fehleisen, or **erysipelato'sus**, *Micrococcus erysipelatosus*. **S. lanceola'tus**, Gamaleia, *Micrococcus Pasteuri*, Sternberg. **S. pernicio'sus psittaco'rum**, Eberth, coccus of a disease very common in the gray parrot, *Psittacus erithacus*. **S. plicat'ilis**, Lemaistre, a rapidly-growing form found in perlèche, *q. v.*, and in drinking-water. **S. pyog'enes**, Rosenbach, coccus found in acute abscesses. **S. sep'ticus**, found in polluted soils; growth on gelatin slow; produces death when inoculated in dogs and mice. **S. sep'to-pyæm'icus**, Biondi, found in human saliva; round, 0.7–0.8 μ in diameter; joined in long chains; pathogenic, like the erysipelas coccus. **S. vacci'næ**, cocci found in vaccine lymph.

Strep'tothrix Förs'teri, Cohn (*L.*). *Cladothrix Forsteri*.

Stretch'er [*A. S.* streecan] *F.* brancard; *I.* barella. Litter.

Stretto (*I.*). 1. Constricted. 2. Strait. **S. inferiore**, inferior strait. **S. superiore**, superior strait.

Strettura (*I.*). Stricture.

Stretturotomia (*I.*). Urethrotomy.

Streupulver (*G.*). Lycopodium.

Stri'a (*L.*, *I.*). *F.* strie; *G.* Streif. Parallel groove or line. **S. acus'tica**, that part of wall of cochlear duct of inner ear to which filaments of auditory nerve are distributed, contains organ of Corti. **S. al'ba tub'eris**, a white band sometimes seen on the base of the brain, passing from the lateral border of a corpus mammillare forward and outward over the tuber cinereum; passes upward above optic chiasma to fornix. **S. cor'nea**, stria terminalis. **S. dorsa'lis**, dorsal olfactory root. **S. exter'na**, ligamentum tectum. **S. latera'lis**, outer olfactory root. **S. media'lis**, inner olfactory root. **S. medulla'ris ascen'dens**, one of the medullary striæ of fourth ventricle, frequently seen, which runs obliquely upward and outward. **S. medulla'ris of op'tic thal'amus**, *F.* rene or pedoncle supérieur du cerveau; *G.* Zirbelstiel; *I.* abena. White

streak extending from pineal gland alongside of optic thalamus to foramen of Monro, indicating where the ependyma forming roof of third ventricle is reflected upon side of that cavity. **S. pinea'lis**, stria medullaris. **S. termina'lis.** *F.* lame cornée; *G.* Grenzstreif; *I.* stria cornea. That portion of internal capsule which comes to surface of floor of lateral ventricle of brain as a thin white band, separating optic thalamus from corpus striatum. Many authors confine the term to medial portion somewhat undermined by vein of corpus striatum, calling deeper portion, under vein, the tænia semicircularis. **S. vascula'ris**, prominence on outer wall of cochlear duct, containing numerous blood-vessels.

Stri'æ (*L.*). pl. of **Stria. S. acus'ticæ**, medullary striæ. **S. atroph'icæ**, the linear lesions seen in atrophy of the skin. **S. cilia'res**, ciliary processes. **S. gravida'rum**, lineæ albicantes. **S. Lancis'ii**, striæ longitudinales. **S. lib'eræ**, median striæ longitudinales of corpus callosum. **S. longitudina'les cor'dis**, muscular fibres of heart, which run in a nearly vertical direction along posterior longitudinal furrow. **S. longitudina'les of cor'pus callo'sum**, whitish antero-posterior striations on upper surface of corpus striatum. The lateral ones are edges of indusium griseum. **S. medulla'res**, medullary striæ. **S. obtec'tæ**, those striæ longitudinales of corpus callosum situated laterally, so as to be covered over by margin of hemispheres. **S. olfacto'riæ**, olfactory roots. **S. ret'inæ subjec'ti ligamen'ti cilia'ris**, ciliary sulci. **S. of Ret'zius**, Retzius, striæ of. **S. semiluna'res**, tænia semicircularis. **S. tec'tæ**, striæ obtectæ. **S. transversa'les Willis'ii**, Willis, cords of.

Stri'ate ar'teries. *F.* artères striées. Small twigs from anterior and middle cerebral arteries that penetrate anterior perforated space, and supply corpus striatum [Duret].

Stri'ated. *L.* striatus; *F.* strié, ée; *I.* striato. Having striæ. **S. coat**, fenestrated membrane. **S. ipecacuan'ha**, Peruvian ipecacuanha. **S. mus'cles**: see *Muscles.*

Strib'ling Springs. Chalybeate and alum springs, in Augusta Co., Virginia; sometimes called Augusta Springs.

Strichcultur (*G.*). Scratch or streak culture, made by drawing the infected needle over the surface of a plate of gelatin or agar.

Strickförmiger Körper or **Strickkörper** (*G.*). Restiform body.

Stricnina (*I.*). Strychnine.

Stricnismo (*I.*). Strychnism.

Stric'ture. *L.* strictura; *F.* rétrécissement; *G.* Verengerung, Strictur; *I.* stringimento, strettura. A contraction in a canal or duct. It may be spasmodic and temporary, or due to organic change and permanent.

Stricturot'omy. *F.* stricturotomie; *I.* stretturotomia. Cutting a stricture.

Stri'dor (*L.*). *F.* strideur; *I.* stridore. A grating noise. **S. den'tium**, grinding of the teeth.

Strid'ulant. *F.* stridulant, ante. Term applied to a harsh, loud, grating sound.

Strid'ulous. *L.* stridulus; *F.* strideleux, euse; *I.* stridulo. Harsh, grating, creaking.

Strie (*F.*). Stria.

Strié, ée (*F.*). Striated.

Striegelgeräusch (*G.*). A harsh, rough, cardiac murmur.

Strigilation (*F.*). *I.* strigilazione. Forcible friction with the naked hand, a brush, or a glove of horsehair.

Striktur (*G.*). Stricture.

String'halt. An irregular convulsive action of the muscles of the hind legs in the horse; a species of chorea.

Stringimento (*I.*). Constriction.

Stri'olated. Somewhat striated.

Striped dog'wood. *Acer pennsylvanicum*, L.

Striped ma'ple. *Acer pennsylvanicum.*

Striped mus'cle. Striated muscle.

Strob'ila or **Strobile** (*L.*) [*στρόβιλος*]. *F.*, *I.* strobile. An adult tænia.

Strob'ile [*στρόβιλος*]. *L.* strobilus; *I.* strobilo. A multiple fruit in the form of a cone or head, as that of the hop and the pine.

Strob'ili lu'pili or **Strob'ili tum'uli.** Hops.

Stroboscop'ic disc. *G.* stroboskopische Scheibe. 1. Phenakistoscope. 2. Straboscopic disc.

Strömen (*G.*). To stream, flow, gush out.

Strömung (*G.*). Current.

Strofantina (*I.*). Strophanthin.

Strofanto (*L.*). Strophanthus.

Strofolo (*L.*). Strophulus.

Strohladen (*G.*). Straw splint.

Stroke [*A. S. astrican*]. *L.* ictus, *F.* coup, *G.* Schlag; *I.* colpo. 1. A blow. 2. Apoplexy. 3. The movement of a limb against the medium in which the animal is moving. The movement in preparation of the stroke is the "recover" [H. Allen]. **S. of the sun**, sunstroke.

Stro'ma (*L.*) [*στρῶμα*]. The tissue forming the groundwork of an organ, as the connective tissue and vessels. **S. fi'brin**, fibrin formed directly from the stroma of the blood corpuscles.

Stromaplexus (*G.*). Plexus of naked axis cylinders formed by the nerves of the cornea within its substance.

Stromuhr (*G.*). Ludwig's instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood; rheometer.

Strong solu'tion of ammo'nium cit'rate. *L.* liquor ammonii citratis fortior. An aqueous solution of tribasic ammonium citrate ($NH_4)_3C_6H_5O_7$, prepared by neutralizing 12 oz. of citric acid, in solution, with strong solution of ammonia, adding water to make one pint [B. P.]; diuretic.

Strong'er al'cohol [U. S. P. 1870]. Same as alcohol [U. S. P. 1880].

Strong'er e'ther. *L.* æther fortior. A liquid composed of about 94 per cent. of ethyl oxide and about 6 per cent of alcohol containing a little water; spec. grav. not higher than 0.725 at 15° C. [U. S. P.]

Strong'er water of ammo'nia. *L.* aqua ammoniæ fortior; *F.* ammoniaque liquide officinale; *I.* ammoniaca liquida. An aqueous solution of ammonia gas, having the spec. grav. 0.900 [U. S. P.], 0.891 [B. P.], 0.925 [Cod.], and containing of ammonia about 28 per cent [U. S. P.], 32.5 per cent [B. P.], 20 per cent [Cod.]; stimulant, irritant, and caustic; for external use.

Strong'er white wine. *L.* vinum album fortius. White wine 7, alcohol 1 part; mix; should contain not less than 20, nor more than 25 per cent. of absolute alcohol [U. S. P.].

Stron'gylus (*L.*) [*στρογγύλος*]. *F.* strongle; *I.* strongilo. A genus of nematoid worms. **S. gi'gas** [Rudolphi]. *I.* strongilo gigante. Found in the kidney or bladder of the dog, horse, and rarely, of man. **S. longevagina'tus** [Diesing]. *F.* strongle à long vagin; *I.* strongilo a lungo vagina. A small species found in the lung of a child. **S. paradox'us.** *F.* strongle paradoxal. Species found in the air-passages of hogs; also in the fæces of man.

Stron'tia Spring. Alkaline saline water, Brooklandville, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Strophan'thin. *F.* strophantine; *I.* strofantina. A white, crystalline, neutral, poisonous compound, the active principle of inée; extracted by Hardy and Gallois (1877) from the seed of *Strophanthus hispidus*, DC.

Strophanthus hispidus, DC. A plant, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*, native of tropical Africa; see *Inée*.

Strophoceph'alus (*L.*) [*στροφός*, *κεφαλή*]. *F.* strophocéphale; *I.* strofocefalo. A monster with a distorted head.

Strophoceph'aly. *F.* strophocéphalie; *I.* strofocefalia. The condition of strophocephalus.

Stroph'ulus (*L.*) [*στρόφος*]. 1. A papular eruption on an infant. 2. Miliaria. **S. al'bidus**, popularly known as white gum. Appears as large whitish papules on the sides of the trunk, shoulders, and arms of infants of one year or thereabouts, disappearing in about a week. **S. can'didus**, milium. **S. confer'tus**, tooth-rash.

Stro'phus (*L.*) [*στρόφος*]. Tormina.

Strotzen (*G.*). To be puffed up, exuberant, turgescent.

Strozzamento (*I.*). Strangulation.

Struc'tural diseas'es. Those producing, or due to, alteration of tissues or organs.

Strudelgefässe, or **Strudelvenen** (*G.*). Venæ vorticosæ.

Stru'ma (*L.*). *F.* strume. 1. Scrofula. 2. Goitre. **S. cys'tica**, **S. fibro'sa**, **S. gelatino'sa**, **S. hyperplas'tica**, **S. os'sea**, **S. parenchymato'sa**, **S. petro'sa**, are various forms of goitre.

Strumectomie (*G.*). Excision of enlarged thyroid.

Strumeux, euse (*F.*). Strumous.

Strumi'tis. *F.* strumite. Thyroiditis.

Strumoder'ma (*L.*). Scrofulous disease of the skin and superficial glands.

Strumös (*G.*). Strumous.

Strumo'sis (*L.*). Production of scrofula, tuberculization.

Strumosité (*F.*). Condition of scrofulous enlargement of neck or other parts.

Stru'mous. *L.* strumosus; *F.* strumeux, euse; *G.* strumös; *I.* strumoso, a. Scrofulous.

Struppig (*G.*). Hirsute.

Struthine (*F., I.*). Saponin.

Strych'nia. Strychnine.

Strychni'na (*L.*). Strychnine.

Strychni'næ sul'phas (*L.*). Strychnine sulphate.

Strychnine, strik'neen. $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$. *L.* strychnina; *F.* strychnine; *G.* Strychnin; *I.* stricnina. A crystallizable, odorless, intensely bitter alkaloid; prepared from nux vomica or ignatia, and also occurring in other plants of the Nat. Ord. *Loganiaceæ;* a spinal stimulant and violent convulsive poison: $\frac{1}{2}$ grain is smallest fatal dose recorded; $\frac{1}{12}$ grain has produced alarming symptoms. Sublimes by heat, depositing penniform crystals; melts under heat to a brown liquid, giving off dense white fumes and leaving carbon as residue. A drop of pure sulphuric acid applied to a small fragment of strychnine will dissolve it without color. If a bit of potassium bichromate or other oxidizing agent be brought into contact with the solution, a play of colors follows—deep-blue, violet, purple, pink, and red. Extremely delicate, but uncertain in presence of other alkaloids. Potassium bichromate throws down from solutions of strychnine a bright-yellow precipitate, which may be verified by sulphuric acid: see *Curarin.* Tardieu's test: When a small stream of chlorine is passed slowly through strychnine, a copious white amorphous deposit, soluble in ammonia, falls. Physiological test: Injected beneath the skin of a frog, $\frac{1}{500}$ grain of strychnine has caused convulsions and death. May remain several years unchanged in the body after death: see *Table of antidotes.* **S. ac'etate,** a salt of strychnine, crystallizable only in the presence of excess of acid; soluble in 96 parts of water. **S. hydrochlo'rate.** $2(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2,HCl),3H_2O$. *F.* chlorhydrate de strychnine. Prepared by dissolving the alkaloid in warm dilute hydrochloric acid; crystallizes in delicate silky needles, soluble in 50 parts of water. **S. sul'phate.** *L.* strychninæ sulphas [U. S. P.], sulfas strychnicus [Cod.]; *F.* sulfate de strychnine; *G.* schwefelsaures Strychnin; *I.* solfato di stricnina. A neutral, crystalline, very bitter salt, formed by the action of dilute sulphuric acid upon strychnine; contains about 75 per cent. of the alkaloid, to which it is preferred for medicinal use because of its greater solubility.

Strychni'num (*L.*). Strychnine. **S. ni'tricum,** strychnine nitrate. **S. sulfu'ricum,** strychnine sulphate.

Strych'nism. *F.* strychnisme; *G.* Strychnismus; *I.* stricnismo. The condition produced by an excessive dose of strychnine.

Strych'nos. A genus of tropical trees or climbing shrubs. Nat. Ord. *Loganiaceæ.* **S. Castelnæa'na,** Wedd., a Brazilian species, furnishing the principal constituent of curare, from the upper Amazon region. **S. colubri'na,** native of Malabar, furnishes one kind of snake-wood. **S. Gaultheria'na,** Pierre, a Siamese species, the bark of which has been introduced by the name of hoangnan. **S. Ignat'ii,** Berg., a large climbing shrub, native of the Philippine Islands, the botanical source of ignatia. **S. nux vom'ica,** a medium-sized tree, native of the East Indies, the source of nux vomica and of false angustura-bark. **S. potato'rum,** an Indian tree, the seeds of which are known as clearing-nuts. **S. Tieuté,** Lesch., a climbing shrub, growing in Java, yielding a juice used by the natives as an arrow-poison: see *Upas-tieuté.* **S. toxif'era,** Schomb., the bark of this species, together with *S. cogens,* Benth., and *S. Schomburgkii,* Klotzsch, is used in the preparation of the curare of British Guiana.

Stryphnoden'dron Barbatiamã'o, Mart. A Brazilian tree, the bark of which is authorized by the P. Port. as a substitute for that of *Pithecollobium avaremotemo.*

Stückbruch (*G.*). A comminuted fracture.

Stuello (*I.*). Dossil.

Stümmeln (*G.*). To mutilate, maim. **Stümmelung,** mutilation.

Stützbein (*G.*). The supporting leg in locomotion: see *Hangbein:* **Stützfäden,** Retzius, fibres of; **Stützfasern,** supporting fibres, Müller's fibres; **Stützgewebe,** supporting tissue; **Stützlamelle,** supporting lamella: **Stützsubstanz,** neuroglia.

Stützzellen (*G.*). Supporting cells—*i. e.* epithelial cells supporting cells of special function in terminal organs of special sense. **S., äussere,** cells of Hensen.

Stufenjahr (*G.*). Climacteric.

Stuhlausleerung (*G.*). Stool, alvine evacuation. **Stuhldrang**, tenesmus; **Stuhlentleerung** or **Stuhlgang**, alvine evacuation; **Stuhlmangel**, or **Stuhlretardation**, or **Stuhlverhaltung**, or **Stuhlverstopfung**, constipation, costiveness.

Stuhlzäpfchen (*G.*). Suppositories.

Stuhlzwang (*G.*). Tenesmus.

Stulti'tia (*L.*). Folly.

Stumm (*G.*). Dumb, mute; —**heit**, dumbness.

Stump [*Dut.* stomp] *F.* moignon; *G.* Stumpf; *I.* moncone. A short projecting end or part of a limb, pedicle, or other portion of the body, from which a part has been cut off or otherwise removed.

Stumpf (*G.*). 1. Stump. 2. (adj.) Blunt, obtuse; —**gefühl**, insensibility, indifference, apathy; —**heit**, bluntness, dulness, stupidity; —**nase**, pug nose; —**sichtigkeit**, dulness of vision, amblyopia; —**sinn**, imbecility, hebetude; —**sinnigkeit**, stupidity, imbecility.

Stunned [*A. S.* stunian]. *F.* étourdi, e; *L.* stordito, a. Made senseless or dizzy by a blow on the head.

Stunt'edness [*Icel.* stunta]. *F.* rabougrissement. The state of being stunted or hindered in growth.

Stupe [στύπη]. A fomentation.

Stupefa'cient [*L.* stupefacere]. *F.* stupéfiant, ante; *G.* betäubend; *I.* stupefacente. Causing stupor, narcotic.

Stupéfaction (*F.*). Stupor, narcotism.

Stu'por (*L.*). *F.* stupeur; *I.* stupore. Unconsciousness, insensibility. **S. vig'ilans**, catalepsy.

Stupriren (*G.*). To ravish, to rape.

Stu'prum (*L.*). *I.* stupro. Rape.

Stur'dy [*Old F.* estourdi]. *G.* Drehkrankheit. 1. A disease of sheep caused by a hydatidiform parasite in the brain, the *Cœnurus cerebralis*. 2. Strong, vigorous.

Sturmhut (*G.*). Aconite; —**blätter**, aconite leaves.

Sturzbad (*G.*). Plunge-bath.

Sturzgeburt (*G.*). Sudden, rapid delivery in labor while in the standing or sitting posture.

Stut'terer [*Dut.* stotteren]. *F.* bègue; *I.* balbo. One affected with stuttering.

Stut'tering [*Dut.* stotteren]. Obstruction of speech due to spasmodic neurosis of articulation, making it difficult to pronounce certain syllables or words in combination; a severe form of stammering.

Sty, Sty'an, or Stye [*A. S.* stigend]. *F.* orgelet; *G.* Gerstenkorn; *I.* orzajuolo. Hordeolum.

Style, lach'rymal. A short metal wire worn in the nasal duct in the treatment of lachrymal obstructions.

Sty'let [στιλός]. 1. Probe. 2. A rod passed through a tubular instrument, such as a catheter or trocar.

Sty'liform. Styloid.

Stylo-. A prefix indicating attachment or relation to the styloid process of temporal bone.

Stylo-auricularis (*L.*). Auriculo-glossus.

Stylo-cerato-hyoi'deus (*L.*). *F.* stylo-cerato-hyoïdien; *I.* stilo-cerato-joideo. Stylohyoid.

Stylo-chondro-hyoi'deus (*L.*). *F.* stylo-chondro-hyoïdien; *I.* stilo-condro-joideo. Stylo-hyoideus alter.

Stylo-glos'sal nerve. Branch of facial which supplies stylo-glossus muscle and mucous membrane at base of tongue [Hirschfeld].

Stylo-glos'sus (*L.*). *F.* stylo-glosse; *G.* Griffelzungenmuskel; *I.* stilo-glosso. A slender muscle springing from styloid process and stylo-maxillary ligament, inserted into side of tongue.

Stylo-hy'al bone. *F.* stylhyal. Styloid process.

Stylo-hy'oid arch. Hyoidean arch.

Stylo-hy'oid lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum stylo-hyoideum; *F.* ligament stylo-hyoïdien; *I.* ligamento stilo-joideo. Fibrous cord passing from tip of styloid process, temporal bone, to lesser cornu of hyoid bone. It represents a vestige of hyoid (second post oral) arch of fœtus, normally ossified in many mammals, and sometimes in man.

Stylo-hy'oid muscle. *L.* stylo-hyoideus; *F.* stylo-hyoïdien; *G.* Griffelzungenbeinmuskel; *I.* stilo-joideo. Small muscle of upper neck, arising from styloid process and inserted into great cornu of hyoid bone.

Stylo-hy'oid nerve. *L.* nervus stylo-hyoideus; *F.* nerf stylien. Branch of facial to stylo-hyoid muscle.

Stylo-hyoi'deus (*L.*). Stylo-hyoid muscle. **S.-h. accesso'rius**, stylo-hyoi-

deus alter. **S.-h. al'ter**, muscular slip which replaces stylo-hyoid ligament, passing from styloid process to hyoid bone, independently of normal stylo-hyoid muscle [Albinus]. **S.-h. mi'nor** or **S.-h. no'vus**, stylo-hyoideus alter. **S.-h. profun'dus**, stylo-hyoideus alter [Sappey]. **S.-h. secun'dus**, stylo-hyoideus alter [Macalister].

Stylo-hyoidien (*F.*). Stylo-hyoid; substantively, stylo-hyoid muscle.

Sty'loid [*στῦλος, εἶδος*]. *F.* styloïde; *I.* stiloide. Pointed, peg-shaped. **S. cor'nua**, lesser cornua: see *Cornua of the hyoid bone*. **S. proc'ess of fib'ula**. *L.* tuberculum fibulæ. *F.* apophyse styloide; *I.* apofisi stiloide. Pointed eminence on postero-superior aspect of the head, giving attachment to short, external, lateral ligament of knee. **S. proc'ess of ra'dius**, *F.* apophyse styloïde du radius; *I.* apofisi stiloide del radio. Conical outer part of lower extremity. **S. proc'ess of tem'poral bone**. *L.* processus styloideus; *F.* apophyse styloïde; *G.* Griffelfortsatz; *I.* apofisi stiloide. Tapering bony spine of variable length, extending downward and forward from base of petrous portion of temporal bone; separate in early life. It belongs to the series of osselets developed in the hyoid arch. **S. proc'ess of third metacar'pal**. *L.* processus styloideus metacarpalis III: *F.* apophyse pyramidale ou styloïde du troisième métacarpien. Projection on radial side and dorsal aspect of bone. **S. proc'ess of ul'na**. *L.* processus styloideus ulnæ; *F.* apophyse styloïde du cubitus; *I.* apofisi stiloide della cubito. Pointed internal portion of lower extremity.

Stylo-larynge'us (*L.*). That part of the stylo-pharyngeus inserted upon the thyroid cartilage and epiglottis.

Stylo-mas'toid. *F.* stylo-mastoïdien; *I.* stilo-mastoideo. Relating to both styloid and mastoid processes. **S.-m. ar'tery**. *L.* arteria stylo-mastoidea. Branch from posterior auricular a. to stylo-mastoid foramen, supplying Fallopian canal and tympanum. **S.-m. fora'men**. *L.* foramen stylo-mastoideum; *F.* trou stylo-mastoïdien; *G.* Griffelwarzenloch; *I.* forame stilo-mastoideo. In temporal bone, lower outlet of facial canal near styloid and mastoid processes.

Stylo-max'illary. *L.* stylo-maxillaris; *F.* stylo-maxillaire; *I.* stilo-mascellare. Relating to both styloid processes and to the jaw. **S.-m. lig'ament**. *L.* ligamentum stylo-maxillare. Process of deep cervical fascia which runs from styloid process to posterior border of lower jaw, separating parotid and submaxillary glands.

Stylo-pharynge'us (*L.*). *F.* stylo-pharyngien; *I.* stilo-faringeo. Slender muscle arising from styloid process of temporal bone, and inserted into side of pharynx, epiglottis, and thyroid cartilage. **S.-p. inter'nus**, duplicate stylo-pharyngeus muscle; sometimes found.

Stylo-pharyngiens (*F.*). Stylo-pharyngeus, and the three constrictors of the pharynx [Chaussier].

Stylo-pharyngo-larynge'us (*L.*). Stylo-pharyngeus.

Styloph'orum diphyl'lum, Nutt. Celandine poppy; indigenous perennial herb. Nat. Ord. *Papaveraceæ*; has been used in treatment of urinary disorders and as a vulnerary.

Stylosan'thes ela'tior, Sw. *F.* stylosanthe. Pencil-flower; a leguminous plant, native of the U. S.; the herb is recommended as a uterine sedative and tonic.

Stylo-staphylin, ine (*F.*). Relating to the styloid process and velum palati.

Stylosteophy'tum (*L.*) [*στῦλος, ὀστέον, φυτόω*]. A spike-like osteophyte.

Stylostix'is (*L.*) [*στίζω*]. Acupuncture.

Stylo-thyro-pharyngien (*F.*). Stylo-pharyngeus.

Stylo-tonsilla'res (*L.*). Fibres of stylo-pharyngeus which pass to tonsil [Luschka].

Sty'ma (*L.*) [*στῦμα*]. Priapism.

Stymato'sis (*L.*) [*στῦμα*]. *F.* stymatose. Production of priapism with bloody discharge.

Stypage (*F.*). Production of local anæsthesia by refrigeration due to the evaporation of methyl-chloride from a tampon of cotton.

Stype (*G.*). Tampon-carrier for stypage.

Styp'sis (*L.*) [*στῦψις*]. Application of, or condition produced by, a styptic.

Styp'tic [*στυπτικός*]. *L.* stipticus; *F.* styptique; *G.* blutstillendes Mittel; *I.* stitico. 1. An agent which arrests the flow of blood from wounded vessels, either mechanically, by coagulation of the blood, or by causing contraction of the vessels themselves. 2. Astringent. **S. collo'dion**. *L.* collodium stypticum; *F.* collodion au tannin. A solution of tannic acid in a mixture of alcohol, ether, and collodion; contains 20 per cent. of tannin [U. S. P.]; a local

astringent and styptic. **S. col'loid**, styptic collodion. **S. cot'ton.** *L.* gossypium hæmostaticum. *F.* coton hémostatique. Absorbent cotton impregnated with solution of ferric chloride or ferric sulphate, and dried. **S. pow'der.** *L.* pulvis styptieus; *F.* poudre hemostatique. A mixture of equal parts of alum, gum acacia, and colophony [P. Ross.]; of argil, tragacanth, and colophony [P. Belg.]. **S. weed,** *Cassia occidentalis*, L.

Styptic'ity. *F.* styptieité; *G.* Styptieität; *I.* stitticità. The quality of being styptic.

Styptique (*F.*). Styptic.

Styptisch (*G.*). Styptic.

Sty'racin. $C_{16}H_{16}O_2$. *F.* styracine; *I.* stiracina. Styryl cinnamate, found in storax and some other balsams; crystalline, odorless, tasteless, insoluble in water, very soluble in ether; by oxidizing agents convertible into benzoic acid and oil of almonds.

Sty'rax (*L.*) [στύραξ] *I.* stirace. 1. Storax. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Styraceæ*. **S. Ben'zoin,** Dryand., a tall tree, native of Sumatra, Borneo, etc., the source of benzoin. **S. calam'ita.** *F.* styrax calamite; *I.* stirace calamitato. A balsam obtained from incisions made in the trunk of *Styrax officinalis*, L. [P. Port.], as found in the market, it consists of a mixture of sawdust or residual liquidambar-bark, with liquid storax. **S. liq'uidus.** *F.* styrax liquide; *I.* stirace liquido. 1. Storax. 2. Liquidambar [P. Belg.]. **S. officina'lis,** native of the Levant, the source of true Styrax calamita. **S. præpara'tus,** prepared storax.

Styrax liquide (*F.*). Storax.

Sty'rol. *I.* stirolo or stiroleno. Cinnamene.

Sty'ryl cin'namate. Styracin.

Sty'sis [στύω] Erection.

Suakim gum, a very inferior and brittle variety of gum acacia, the product of *Acacia stenocarpa*, Hochst., and *A. seyal*, Del.

Sub-. A prefix indicating inferiority in position or quality.

Subac'tas (*L.*). Subacetate. **S. cu'pricus** [Cod.], verdigris. **S. plum'bicus liq'uidus,** solution of subacetate of lead.

Subac'etate. *L.* subacetas; *F.* sous-acétate; *G.* unteressigsaures Salz; *I.* sotto-acetato. A salt of acetic acid containing two or more equivalents of base to one of acid.

Subacro'mial bur'sa. Upper part of bursa deltoidea.

Subacute. *F.* subaigu, uë; *I.* subacuto, a. Midway between acute and chronic in violence and rapidity of development. **S. myeli'tis,** a myelitis in which all symptoms reach their intensity in from two to six weeks. **S. spi'nal at'rophy,** progressive muscular atrophy.

Subala'ris ve'na (*L.*). Axillary vein.

Subancone'us (*L.*). *F.* sous-anconé. One or more muscular fascicles arising from humerus above olecranon fossa (but distinct from triceps), and inserted into capsule of elbow-joint [Theile]. Many anatomists consider them a portion of the triceps.

Subarach'noid [ἀράχνη]. *F.* sous-arachnoïdien, ienne; *G.* subarachnoidal; *I.* sotto-aracnoideo, a. Beneath the arachnoid. **S. con'fluents.** *L.* cisternæ subarachnoidales; *F.* confluents sous-arachnoïdiens; *G.* subarachnoidale Höhlen. Expansions of subarachnoid space; see under *Cisterna*, the special names. **S. liq'uid.** *F.* liquide sous-arachnoïdien; *I.* liquido sotto-aracnoideo. Cerebro-spinal fluid. **S. space.** *L.* spatium subarachnoidale; *F.* espace sous-arachnoïdien; *G.* Subarachnoidalraum; *I.* spazio-sotto-aracnoideo. Interval between arachnoid membrane and pia mater. **S. tis'sue.** *G.* Subarachnoidalgewebe. Filamentous and trabecular connective tissue uniting arachnoid and pia mater.

Subarachnoidal (*G.*). Subarachnoid. — **flüssigkeit,** cerebro-spinal fluid; — **gewebe,** subarachnoid tissue; — **raum,** subarachnoid space.

Subarachnoi'dal space of op'tic nerve. The space between the arachnoid sheath and the optic nerve.

Subatloi'deus (*L.*). Second pair of cervical nerves [Chaussier].

Subaxoi'deus (*L.*). Third pair of cervical nerves [Chaussier].

Sub-brachycephal'ic. Having a cephalic index from 80.0 to 84 [Topinard].

Sub-bromhy'dras quin'icus [Cod.]. Quinine hydrobromate.

Subcæ'cal fos'sa. *L.* fossa subcæcalis. Pocket sometimes found in the peritoneum behind the cæcum, running up into folds of ascending mesocolon.

Subcar'bonate. *L.* subcarbonas; *F.* sous-carbonate; *G.* basischkohlensaures Salz; *I.* sotto-carbonato. A carbonate

having more than one equivalent of base for one of acid. **S. of i'ron**: see *Crocus martis*.

Subcen'tral arch. Hæmal arch.

Subcerebel'lar ar'tery. Cerebellar artery anterior inferior.

Subchlo'ride of mer'cury. Mercurous chloride.

Subclavialdrüsen (*G.*). Subclavian glands.

Subcla'vian. *F.* sous-clavier, ère; *I.* succlavio, a. Under the clavicle. **S. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria subclavia; *F.* artère sous-clavière; *G.* Schlüsselbeinschlagader; *I.* arteria succlavia. First portion of trunk supplying arm or thoracic limb, arising on the right from innominate artery, on the left from arch of aorta, and extending to outer border of first rib, where its name is changed to axillary artery. For convenience divided into three parts: first (portio pectoralis), from its origin to the inner border of the scalenus anticus muscle; second (portio muscularis), behind that muscle; third (portio cervicalis), between muscle and outer border of first rib. **S. bur'sa,** bursa subclavia. **S. glands.** *F.* glandes sous-clavières; *G.* Subclavialdrüsen; *I.* glandole succlavie. Lymphatic glands under the arch of the right subclavian artery. **S. groove.** *L.* sulcus subclaviæ. 1. That in which the subclavian artery lies on upper surface of first rib. 2. That into which the subclavius muscle is inserted on under surface of clavicle. **S. lymphat'ic trunk,** axillary lymphatic trunk. **S. plex'us of lymphat'ics,** a not infrequent breaking up of lymphatic subclavian trunk into numerous anastomosing vessels. **S. tri'angle**: see *Triangles of the neck*. **S. vein.** *F.* veine sous-clavière. Continuation of axillary from outer border of first rib to where it joins the internal jugular to form the innominate vein.

Subclavic'ula (*L.*). The first rib.

Subcla'vius (*L.*). Small prismatic muscle between clavicle and first rib, arising from junction of latter with its cartilage, inserted into subclavian groove of clavicle. **S. posti'cus,** sterno-scapular muscle.

Subcontin'ual fe'ver. *F.* fièvre subcontinue. Malarial fever.

Subcos'tal. Beneath a rib. **S. an'gle.** *F.* angle sous-costal. That formed by margins of costal cartilages at lower aperture of thorax, converging on either side from tenth rib to ensiform cartilage. **S. ar'tery,** intercostal artery, superior. **S. groove.** *L.* sulcus costalis inferior. Groove along inferior border of a rib in which run intercostal vessels and nerve. **S. muscles.** *L.* musculi subcostales; *F.* muscles sous-costaux; *G.* Unterrippenmuskeln; *I.* muscoli sotto-costali. Internal intercostal muscles, with fibres passing over one or more ribs to a lower insertion; not constant.

Subcosta'lis (*L.*). Subcostal muscle.

Subcrep'itant râle. Coarse, moist râle produced by larger air-bubbles than occur in crepitant râles.

Subcruen'tus (*L.*). Blood-stained, somewhat bloody.

Subcrura'lis (*L.*). Subcrureus.

Subcru'reus (*L.*). *F.* sous-crural. One or more muscular fasciculi arising from anterior surface of femur directly below crureus, and inserted into capsule of knee-joint.

Subcuta'nea col'li (*L.*). Jugular vein, anterior.

Subcuta'neous. *F.* sous-cutané, ée; *I.* sotto-cutaneo, a. Situated or occurring under the skin; hypodermic. **S. fas'cia,** superficial fascia: see *Fascia*. **S. injec'tion,** hypodermic injection. **S. meth'od,** tenotomy, osteotomy, urethrotomy, etc., with the smallest possible valvular opening through the skin.

Subcuta'neus colli (*L.*). Platysma myoides.

Subcuta'neus ma'læ (*L.*). Malar branch of orbital nerve.

Subcuta'neus nu'chæ (*L.*). A tensor muscle of the nuchal fascia, sometimes found, arising from lateral portions of superior curved line of occipital bone, passing down superficially, and inserted into fascia over serratus posticus superior.

Subdelir'ium (*L.*). *I.* subdelirio. Delirium with lucid intervals.

Subdicrot'ic [ὑπό, *δικροτέω*]. Partially or obscurely dicrotic.

Subdolichocephal'ic [*δολιχός, κεφαλή*]. Having a cephalic index to 70 to 74 [Topinard].

Sub-du'ral. *F.* sous-dural, ale; *I.* sotto-durale. Beneath the dura mater. **S.-d. space.** *G.* Subduralraum. Space between dura mater and arachnoid. **S.-d. space of optic nerve,** space between dural sheath and optic nerve.

Subduralraum (*G.*). Subdural space.

Subduralflüssigkeit (*G.*). Cerebrospinal fluid.

Subectop'ic gesta'tion. *F.* gestation subectopique. Condition in which the ovum is implanted upon and grows in the lower zone of the uterine cavity, below Bandl's ring.

Subenceph'alon (*L.*) [ὑπεγκέφαλος]. *G.* Unterhirn. Krause's name for combined medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, and corpora quadrigemina.

Subependymsclerose (*G.*). Sclerosis of the tissue beneath the ependyma.

Subepithe'lial lay'er of cochlea. *G.* subepitheliale Schicht. Layer of cells near inner rods of organ of Corti, at exit of cochlear nerve-filaments.

Subepitheliale Schicht (*G.*). 1. Outer molecular layer of retina. 2. Subepithelial layer of cochlea.

Su'ber (*L.*). Cork.

Su'berate. A salt of suberic acid.

Suber'ic ac'id. $C_8H_{14}O_4$. *F.* acide subérique; *I.* acido suberico. A crystallizable acid first obtained by the action of nitric acid upon cork. It has since been found to be a product of the oxidation of nearly all fatty matters.

Su'berin. The trade name for very finely powdered cork; recommended as an absorbent application to excoriated surfaces.

Suberose' or **Su'berous.** Corky.

Subglenoida'lis (*L.*). Accessory subscapular muscle.

Subgrondation (*F.*). The slipping or depression of part of a bone beneath another, as in cranial fractures, etc.

Subic'ulum cor'nu Ammo'nis (*L.*). Uncinate convolution.

Subic'ulum promonto'rii (*L.*). Bony ridge on medial wall of tympanum, extending downward from promontory to floor between foramen rotundum and sinus tympani.

Subinflammation (*F.*). Slow inflammation.

Subin'trant fe'ver. *F.* fièvre subintrante; *I.* febbre subentrante. An intermittent fever in which paroxysms follow so closely on one another that they may overlap.

Subinvolu'tion. Slow, delayed, or incomplete involution.

Sub'ject. *F.* sujet de dissection. A body intended for dissection.

Subjec'tive sensa'tions. Sensations not caused by an object external to the body.

Subkutan (*G.*). Subcutaneous.

Subla'tio catarac'tæ (*L.*). Operation of depression of the cataractous lens.

Sublimat (*G.*). Sublimate; — **kieselguhr,** a paste of silicious earth and corrosive sublimate, used in antiseptic surgery; — **vergiftung,** poisoning by mercuric bichloride.

Sub'limate. 1. *F.* sublimé; *G.* Sublimat; *I.* sublimato. The product of sublimation. 2. Mercuric chloride.

Sublima'tion. *G.* Sublimirung; *I.* sublimazione. The process of converting a solid substance into vapor by heat, and subsequently condensing the vapor by exposure to a lower temperature.

Sublimato (*I.*). 1. Sublimate. 2. Mercuric chloride. **S. corrosivo,** mercuric chloride.

Sublima'tus corrosi'vus (*L.*) [P. Belg.]. Mercuric chloride.

Sublimazione (*I.*). Sublimation.

Sublimé (*F.*). 1. Sublimate. 2. Mercuric chloride. **S. corrosif,** mercuric chloride.

Sublime delle dita (*I.*). Flexor sublimis digitorum.

Sublime des doigts (*F.*). Flexor sublimis digitorum.

Sublimed' sul'phur. *L.* sulphur sublimatum; *F.* soufre sublimé; *G.* Schwefelblumen; *I.* solfo sublimato. Sulphur prepared from crude or rough sulphur by sublimation [B. P.].

Sublimirung (*G.*). Sublimation.

Subli'mis (*L.*). Superficial.

Sublin'gual. *L.* sublingualis; *I.* sottolinguale. Under the tongue. **S. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria sublingualis; *F.* artère sublinguale; *G.* Unterzungenarterie; *I.* arteria sotto-linguale. Branch from lingual to sublingual gland and muscles, below lower jaw. **S. car'uncle.** *L.* caruncula sublingualis; *F.* tubercule du conduit de Wharton. The papilla at which Wharton's duct opens, behind lower incisor teeth. **S. gan'glion.** *L.* ganglion sublinguale; *F.* ganglion sublingual; *I.* ganglio sotto-linguale. 1. Group of ganglion-cells scattered among fibres of sublingual nerve, near the sublingual gland; connected with

submaxillary ganglion. 2. Submaxillary ganglion. **S. gland.** *L.* glandula sublingualis; *F.* glande sublinguale; *G.* Unterzungendrüse; *I.* glandola sotto-linguale. Smallest of the salivary glands, situated on floor of mouth under tongue, covered only by mucous membrane; considered by some as a group of glands each of which discharges separately by one of the ducts of Rivinus. **S. nerve.** *L.* nervus sublingualis. Branch of submaxillary ganglion, supplying sublingual gland, gums, and floor of mouth. **S. vein.** *L., I.* vena ranina; *F.* veine ranine. Corresponds to ranine artery, discharging into the lingual vein.

Sublob'ular veins. *I.* vene sotto-lobulari. Branches of hepatic veins that collect from base of lobules.

Subluxa'tion. *L.* subluxatio; *I.* sublussazione. Partial dislocation.

Submam'mary ab'scess. Abscess behind the mammary gland, over the pectoral muscle, pushing the gland forward in a characteristic way.

Submatité (*F.*). Slight dulness, diminished resonance.

Submaxillardrüse (*G.*). Submaxillary gland.

Submaxillarspalte (*G.*). Separation of layers of cervical fascia for enclosing of submaxillary gland.

Submax'illary. *F.* sous-maxillaire; *G.* submaxillar; *I.* sotto-mascellare. Beneath the jaw. **S. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria submaxillaris; *G.* Kieferdrüsenast. Branch from facial to submaxillary gland. **S. duct,** Wharton's duct. **S. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa submaxillaris. Depression on inferior maxillary bone, below the mylo-hyoid ridge, in which rests the submaxillary gland. **S. gan'glion.** *L.* ganglion submaxillare; *F.* ganglion sous-maxillaire; *G.* Unterkieferknoten; *I.* ganglio sotto-mascellare. A spindle-shaped collection of gray nerve-cells connected with the sublingual nerve, near the submaxillary gland. **S. gland.** *L.* glandula submaxillaris; *F.* grand submaxillaire. *G.* Kinnbackendrüse. *I.* glandola sotto-mascellare. One of the salivary glands, situated immediately below, and internally from, the angle of the jaw, above digastric muscle. **S. lymphat'ic glands.** *L.* glandulæ lymphaticæ submaxillares. A considerable group behind angle and body of jaw, receiving efferents from floor of mouth and salivary glands. **S. re'gion.** That between the hyoid bone and lower jaw. **S. tri'angle:** *see Triangles of the neck.* **S. veins.** *L.* venæ submaxillares; *I.* vene sotto-mascellari. Tributaries of facial vein from submaxillary gland.

Submen'tal. *F.* sous-mental, ale; *I.* sotto-mentale. Under the chin. **S. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria submentalis; *F.* artère sous-mentale; *G.* Unterkinnarterie; *I.* arteria sotto-mentale. Branch from facial in neck to surrounding muscles. **S. veins.** *L.* venæ submentales; *F.* sous-mentales; *G.* Unterkinnvenen; *I.* vene sotto-mentali. Tributaries of facial vein which collect blood from submaxillary gland and convey it to anterior jugular.

Submergé (*F.*). A drowned person.

Submer'sio (*L.*). Drowning.

Sub-mesaticephal'ic. Having a cephalic index of 75 or 76 [Topinard].

Submis'sio cor'dis (*L.*). Cardiac systole.

Submu'cous. Lying just beneath the mucous membrane; applied to uterine tumors.

Submukosa (*G.*). Submucous membrane.

Subna'sal point. *F.* point spinal. In craniometry the centre of inferior border of anterior nasal aperture.

Subni'tras (*L.*). Subnitrate. **S. bismuth'icus** [Cod.], bismuth subnitrate. **S. hydrargyro'sus** [Cod.], mercurous nitrate, basic.

Subni'trate. *L.* subnitras; *F.* sous-azotate; *I.* sotto-nitrato. A salt of nitric acid having more than one equivalent of base for one of acid.

Subnor'mal. Less than usual.

Suboccip'ital. *F.* sous-occipital, ale; *I.* sotto-occipitale. Under the occiput. **S. an'gle,** that between lines drawn from auricular point to inion and opisthion. **S. glands.** *L.* glandulæ occipitales. Lymphatic glands near superior oblique line of occipital bone. **S. nerve,** first cervical nerve.

Suboccipita'lis (*L.*). Transversus nuchæ.

Suboccip'ito-bregmat'ic diam'eter. Distance from point midway between occipital protuberance and foramen magnum to bregma, about 3¾ inches in fœtus at term.

Subor'bital ar'tery. Infraorbital artery.

Subor'bitar. *F.* sous-orbitaire; *I.* sotto

orbitale or sotto-orbitario. Infraorbital. **S. fis'sure,** infraorbital fissure. **S. fos'sa,** canine fossa.

Subor'bitary. Infraorbital.

Subpari'etal sul'cus. *L.* sulcus subparietalis. A shallow furrow occasionally found on median surface of brain, continuing backward from calloso-marginal sulcus, and following its general direction parallel to corpus callosum.

Subpedun'cular lobe. Flocculus.

Subperios'teal. Beneath the periosteum.

Subperitone'al plex'us [Turner]. Anastomoses between the visceral and parietal arteries, found beneath the peritoneum in lumbar and iliac regions.

Subpleu'ral medias'tinal plex'us. Network of vessels formed in mediastinal space by small offsets from superior phrenic, internal mammary, bronchial, and intercostal arteries.

Sub-pon'tine ar'teries. *F.* artères sous-protuberantielles. Branches from basilar a. to lower edge of pons Varolii on median line [Duret].

Subpoplite'us (*L.*). Popliteus.

Subpu'bic. *F.* sous-pubien, ienne; *I.* sotto-pubico, a. Beneath the pubis. **S. an'gle,** that made by union of the two pubic bones at median line. **S. arch:** see *Pubic arch.* **S. fas'cia,** triangular ligament of urethra. **S. lig'ament.** *L.* ligamentum arcuatum pubis; *F.* ligament sous-pubien or inférieur; *I.* legamento pubico inferiore. Thick triangular band passing under symphysis pubis, arching over subpubic angle. **S. mem'brane,** obturator membrane.

Subquadrigeminalspalte (*G.*). Fissure-like space in the loose connective tissue of the fascia covering lower half of inner surface of sterno-mastoid muscle.

Subscap'ular. *F.* sous-scapulaire; *I.* sotto-scapolare. Beneath the scapula. **S. an'gle,** that made at deepest part of subscapular fossa by ridge at axillary border. **S. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria subscapularis; *F.* artère sous-scapulaire. *G.* Unterschulterblattschlagader. *I.* arteria scapolare inferiore or arteria sotto-scapolare. Large branch of axillary distributed to scapular muscles and latissimus dorsi. Its dorsal branch turns around axillary border of scapula, and ramifies in infraspinous fossa; its descending branch runs along axillary border. **S. fas'cia,** covers anterior surface of subscapular muscle, continuous behind with lumbodorsal fascia. **S. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa subscapularis; *F.* fosse sous-scapulaire; *I.* fossa sotto-scapolare. Hollow on anterior surface of scapula, mainly filled by the subscapular muscle. **S. glands,** lymphatic glands along subscapular artery. **S. groove.** *L.* sulcus subscapularis. A shallow furrow on costal surface of scapula, near axillary border, separated from subscapular fossa by a ridge. It affords attachment to outer portion of subscapularis muscle. **S. lines.** *L.* lineæ subscapulares. Ridges for attachment of subscapularis muscle on costal surface of scapula. **S. nerves.** *L.* nervi subscapulares; *G.* Unterschulterblattnerven. Three in number, derived from posterior cord of brachial plexus; distinguished as superior, supplying subscapularis muscle; middle, supplying same muscle and teres major; and inferior (long subscapular), supplying latissimus dorsi. Quain, Gray, and other English anatomists call the nerve here described as middle subscapular the inferior, and the long subscapular the middle. **S. vein,** has same general distribution as subscapular artery, discharging into axillary vein.

Subscapula'ris (*L.*). *F.* sous-scapulaire; *G.* Unterschulterblattmuskel; *I.* sotto-scapolare. A shoulder muscle, arising from venter of scapula and inserted into lesser tuberosity of humerus. **S. mi'nor,** accessory subscapular muscle [Gruber].

Subscapulo-capsula'ris (*L.*). Accessory subscapular muscle [Gruber].

Subscapulo-humera'lis (*L.*). Accessory subscapular muscle [Macalister].

Subsep'tate. *L.* subseptus; *F.* semiloculaire. Partially divided.

Subsero'sa (*L.*). Subserous tissue.

Subse'rous. Lying just under the serous membrane or covering.

Subses'sile. Nearly sessile.

Subsiden'tia pupil'læ (*L.*). Closure of the pupil.

Substance (*F.*). Matter, tissue. **S. blanche de Schwann,** myelin. **S. celluleuse réticulaire,** spongy tissue. **S. corticale du poil,** cortex of hair. **S. de soutien,** connective tissue. **S. gélatineuse,** substantia gelatinosa. **S. médullaire du poil,** medulla of hair. **S. perforée,** perforated space.

Substan'tia (*L.*). Substance. **S. adamanti'na,** enamel. **S. cine'rea interme'-**

dia, trigonum intercrurale. **S. cortica'lis cer'ebri**, cortex cerebri. **S. cortica'lis len'tis**, external softer portion of crystalline lens. **S. cortica'lis pi'li**, cortex of hair. **S. cortica'lis re'nis**, cortex renis. **S. cribro'sa latera'lis**, anterior perforated space. **S. cribro'sa me'dia**, lamina terminalis. **S. denta'lis os'sea**, or **S. denta'lis pro'pria**, or **S. denta'lis tubulo'sa**, or **S. ebur'nea**, dentine. **S. ferrugin'ea** or **S. ferrugin'ea Arnoldi**. *G.* rostfarbige Substanz. Pigmented cells over locus cœruleus, floor of fourth ventricle. **S. ferrugin'ea supe'rior**, roof-nucleus. **S. fibro'sa pi'li**, cortex of hair. **S. filamento'sa den'tium**, enamel of teeth. **S. fla'va cer'ebri**, deeper, lighter portion of cortex cerebri. **S. fundamenta'lis den'tis**, intertubular substance of dentine. **S. fus'ca**, substantia nigra. **S. gelatino'sa.** *F.* substance gélatineuse; *G.* Ependymfaden, gelatinöse Substanz; *I.* sostanza gelatinosa. Collection of neuroglia having transparent jelly-like appearance, and found in spinal cord near tip of posterior horn (S. g. Rolandi), and surrounding central canal (S. g. centralis). **S. gris'ea centra'lis**, substantia gelatinosa centralis. **S. innomina'ta**, ansa peduncularis. **S. intertubula'ris den'tis**, intertubular substance of dentine. **S. medulla'ris pi'li**, medulla of hair. **S. medulla'ris re'nis**, medullary portion of kidney. **S. ni'gra** or **S. nigra Sœmmeringii**, layer of dark ganglionic cells in crura cerebri, separating crusta from tegmentum. **S. os'sea den'tis**, cement. **S. os'sium compac'ta**, compact tissue of bone. **S. osteoi'dea den'tis**, cement. **S. perfora'ta ante'rior**, or **S. perfora'ta anti'ca**, or **S. perfora'ta latera'lis**, perforated space, anterior. **S. perfora'ta media'lis**, or **S. perfora'ta poste'rior**, or **S. perfora'ta posti'ca**, perforated space, posterior. **S. pulpo'sa den'tis**, dental pulp. **S. pulpo'sa lie'nis**, pulp of spleen. **S. reticula'ris**, reticular formation. **S. reticula'ris al'ba**, reticulated white substance. **S. reticula'ris Arnol'di**, delicate web-like white appearance seen on surface of uncinate gyrus in fresh brains. **S. ru'bra**, pulp of spleen. **S. spongio'sa.** *G.* schwammige Substanz; *I.* sostanza spongiosa. Portion of supporting tissue (neuroglia, etc.) of spinal cord, enclosing ganglionic cells. **S. subal'bida cer'ebri**, substantia flava cerebri. **S. tubulo'sa (re'nis)**, medullary substance of kidney. **S. vasculo'sa**, pulp of spleen. **S. vit'rea**, enamel.

Substanzverlust (*G.*). Loss of substance.

Subsul'fas hydrargyr'icus (*L.*) [Cod.]. Mercuric sulphate, basic.

Subsul'phas (*L.*). Subsulphate. **S. cinchon'icus** [Cod.], cinchonine sulphate. **S. cinchonid'icus** [Cod.], cinchonidine sulphate. **S. quin'icus** [Cod.], quinine sulphate. **S. quinid'icus**, quinidine sulphate.

Subsul'phate. *L.* subsulphas; *F.* sous-sulfate; *I.* sotto-solfato. A sulphate containing more than one equivalent of base for one of acid. **S. of mer'cury**, mercuric sulphate, basic.

Subsul'tus (*L.*). *F.* soubresaut; *G.* Zuckung; *I.* sussulto. Twitching, jerking. **S. ten'dinum.** *G.* Sehnenhüpfen. Convulsive twitching of muscles.

Subtarsa'lis (*L.*). Muscular fibres of palpebral portion of orbicularis palpebrarum, that pass behind the tarsi, and do not reach the outer angle of the eye [Moll].

Subtem'poral point. *F.* point sous-temporal. That where the spheno-temporal suture is crossed by the infratemporal crest [Topinard].

Subtem'poral width. Infratemporal diameter; see *Basilar diameter*.

Subthal'amic tegmen'tal re'gion. *L.* regio subthalamica; *G.* Haube des Zwischenhirns. The continuation of the tegmentum forward under the optic thalami as far as the corpora albicantia.

Subthyroi'deus (*L.*). Muscle formed by the partial union of the superior and inferior portions of the thyro-arytenoid muscle.

Subvag'inal space [Schwalbe]. Intervaginal space.

Subzo'nal lay'er. The layer of cells in the mammalian ovum at the close of segmentation, next to the zona pellucida.

Suc (*F.*). Juice. **S. d'airelle**, blueberry-juice. **S. de berbéris**, barberry-juice. **S. cancéreux**, cancer-juice. **S. de citron**, lemon-juice. **S. de coing**, quince-juice. **S. de cresson**, the juice expressed from the fresh leaves of *Nasturtium officinale*, R. Br. [Cod.]. **S. enterique**, intestinal juice. **S. gastrique**, gastric juice. **S. de grenades**, the juice of pomegranates clarified by brief fermentation [Cod.]. **S. intestinal**, secretions of the intestines. **S. lacté**, chyle. **S. de mûres.** 1. Mulberry-juice. 2. Blackberry-juice. **S. de nerprun**, buckthorn-juice.

S. nourricier, blood plasma. **S. d'oranges douces**, the expressed and filtered juice of fresh oranges [Cod.]. **S. pancréatique**, pancreatic juice. **S. pylorique**, juice secreted by pyloric region of stomach, said by some to be alkaline in reaction. **S. stomacal**, gastric juice. **S. de verjus**, the expressed juice of unripe grapes, clarified by brief fermentation [Cod.].

Succeda'neum (*L.*). *F.* succédané; *I.* succedaneo. A substitute.

Succenturia'tus (*L.*). *F.* succenturié, ée; *I.* succenturiato. Substitute; accessory.

Succhiamento or **Succiamento** (*I.*). Suction.

Succiasangue (*I.*). Leech.

Succin (*F.*). Amber.

Suc'cinas (*L.*). Succinate. **S. ammo'niæ empyreumat'icus liq'uidus** [P. Belg.], solution of ammonium succinate.

Suc'cinate. *L.* succinas; *G.* bernsteinsaures Salz, *I.* succinato. A salt of succinic acid.

Succin'ic ac'id. *L.* acidum succinicum; *F.* acide succinique; *G.* Bernsteinsaure; *I.* acido succinico. A crystallizable acid product of the dry distillation of amber; it may also be formed artificially from many animal and vegetable substances, has been considered to be antispasmodic and diaphoretic.

Succino (*I.*). Amber.

Suc'cinum (*L.*). Amber. **S. cine'reum** or **S. gris'eum**, ambergris.

Succlavio, a (*I.*). Subclavian.

Succo (*I.*). Juice. **S. cancerigno**, cancer-juice. **S. gastrico**, gastric juice. **S. intestinale**, intestinal juice. **S. di limone**, lemon-juice, lime-juice. **S. pancreatico**, pancreatic juice. **S. di ramno**, buckthorn juice.

Suc'cory. Chicory.

Suc'cubus (*L.*). *F.* succube; *I.* succubo. 1. Nightmare. 2. A female demon, the supposed cause of lascivious dreams.

Suc'culent. *L.* succulentus; *F.* succulent, ente; *I.* succulento. Juicy, full of juice.

Suc'cus (*L.*). Juice. **S. belladon'næ**, juice of belladonna. **S. coni'i**, juice of hemlock. **S. enter'icus**, intestinal juice. **S. e fruc'tibus cydo'niæ** [Cod.], quince-juice. **S. gas'tricus**, gastric juice. **S. hyoscy'ami**, juice of hyoscyamus. **S. junip'eri inspissa'tus** [P. G.], an inspissated juice of fresh juniper berries. **S. limo'nis**, lemon juice. **S. liquirit'iæ**, extract of glycyrrhiza. **S. liquirit'iæ depura'tus** [P. G.], an evaporated cold infusion of liquorice-root. **S. moro'rum**, mulberry-juice. **S. sambu'ci inspissa'tus** [P. Dan.]; see *Rob sambuci*. **S. scopa'rii**, juice of broom. **S. tarax'aci**, juice of dandelion. **S. theba'icus**, opium.

Succus'sion. *L.* succussio; *G.* Schütteln; *I.* succussione. A shaking quickly and sharply.

Succussionsgeräusch (*G.*). Splashing sound.

Suchnadel (*G.*). Exploring-needle.

Suchröhrchen (*G.*). Exploring-tube, hollow probe.

Sucht (*G.*). Disease, distemper, plague.

Sucidume (*I.*). 1. Sordes. 2. Suint.

Suck'ing-bot'tle. *F.* biberon; *I.* zampilletto. Nursing-bottle.

Suçon (*F.*). Ecchymosis caused by suction.

Sucre (*F.*). Sugar. **S. de betterave**, beet-sugar. **S. candi**, rock-candy. **S. de canne**, cane-sugar. **S. du foie**, glycogen. **S. interverti**, invert-sugar. **S. de lait**, milk-sugar. **S. d'orge**, barley-sugar. **S. de raisin**, grape-sugar. **S. de Saturne**, lead acetate.

Sucré, ée (*F.*). Containing sugar.

Su'crose. Cane-sugar.

Sudam'ina (*L.*). *G.* Schweissbläschen. 1. A non-inflammatory disorder of the sweat-glands, producing small translucent whitish vesicles. 2. Miliaria. **S. al'ba**, form in which the epidermis forming the vesicle is macerated and the vesicular contents are of a milky color. **S. crystalli'na**, form in which the vesicular contents are clear. **S. malig'na**, miliaria. **S. ru'bra**, form in which the papules or vesicles have a reddish base.

Suda'tion. *L.* sudatio; *G.* Schwitzen; *I.* sudazione. Perspiration; production of sweating.

Sudato'ria milia'ria (*L.*). Miliary fever.

Sudato'rium (*L.*). A hot-air bath; the sweating-room in a bath-house.

Su'datory. *L.* sudatorius; *F.* sudatoire; *I.* sudatorio. Pertaining to perspiration.

Sudazione (*I.*). Sudation.

Su'dor (*L.*). Sweat. **S. an'glicus**, sweating sickness. **S. areno'sus**, uridrosis crystallina. **S. cruen'tus**, hæmatidrosis.

S. lac'teus, galactidrosis. **S. sabulo'sus**, uridrosis crystallina. **S. sanguin'eus**, hæmatidrosis. **S. urino'sus**. *G.* Harnschweiss. Uridrosis.

Sudoral, ale (*F.*). Pertaining to sweat or to sweating.

Sudoration (*F.*). Production of sweating.

Sudore (*I.*). Sweat. **S. anglico** or **S. inglese**, sweating sickness.

Sudorif'erous. *F.* sudorifère; *I.* sudorifero. 1. Conveying perspiration. 2. Often used erroneously for sudoriparous.

Sudorif'ic. *L.* sudorificus; *F.* sudorifique; *G.* schweisstreibend; *I.* sudorifico. 1. An agent which causes sweating; differs from diaphoretic only in degree of action. 2. Producing sweating.

Sudorification (*F.*). *I.* sudorificazione. Production of perspiration.

Sudorip'arous. *F.* sudoripare; *I.* sudoriparo. Producing or forming sweat. **S. glands**, sweat-glands of the skin, consisting of convoluted and branched tubules located in the subcutaneous tissue, and lined with nucleated epithelium. The duct from each gland is undulating in its passage through the corium, nearly straight in the papillary layer, and twisted into a spiral in the epidermis, on the free surface of which it opens by a slightly expanded orifice. The total number of these glands is over 2,000,000.

Süchtig (*G.*). Tending to produce disease; morbific.

Sülze (*G.*). Jelly.

Süsse Mandeln (*G.*). Sweet almonds.

Süssholz (*G.*). Glycyrrhiza; — **saft**, extract of glycyrrhiza; — **wurzel**, Russian liquorice-root; — **zucker**, glycyrrhizin.

Süssmandelöl (*G.*). Almond oil.

Su'et [*W.* swyf]; *L.* sebum; *F.* suif; *G.* Talg; *I.* sego. 1. The internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep, *Ovis Aries*, L., purified by melting and straining [U. S. P.]. 2. The internal hard fat of any ruminant.

Suette (*F.*). Miliary fever. **S. anglaise**, sweating sickness. **S. miliaire**, miliary fever. **S. des Picards**, miliaria, sweating sickness.

Sueur (*F.*). Sweat.

Suffimen'tum (*L.*). A fumigation.

Suffocant, ante (*F.*). Suffocating, causing suffocation.

Suffoca'tio (*L.*). Suffocation. **S. hyster'ica** or **uteri'na**, globus hystericus.

Suffoca'tion. *L.* suffocatio; *F.* étouffement; *G.* Erstickung; *I.* soffocazione. 1. Condition produced by stoppage of respiration, causing deficiency of oxygen in the blood. 2. The act of stifling or choking.

Suffumiga'tio (*L.*). Fumigation. **S. Guytonia'na** [Cod.], chlorine fumigation.

Suffumigio (*I.*). Fumigation.

Suffu'sio (*L.*). Suffusion, especially effusion in the eye, causing dimness of vision. **S. len'tis**, cataract.

Suffu'sion. *L.* suffusio; *G.* Ergiessung. *I.* suffusione. Act of spreading or flowing over; slight diffused congestion.

Sug'ar [*Sansc.* çarcarā]. *L.* saccharum; *F.* sucre; *G.* Zucker; *I.* zucchero. 1. The name applied to members of a series of carbohydrates, mostly of vegetable origin, neutral, having a sweet taste, soluble in water, and in solution possessing the power of rotating the plane of polarization of polarized light to the right or left. Sugars may be classed as: *a*, true sugars, of which grape-sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) and cane-sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) are the types, convertible by fermentation into alcohol and carbonic acid; *b*, non-fermentable sugars, having the same chemical composition as grape-sugar, but not capable of fermentation, as inosit, etc.; *c*, saccharoids, saccharine vegetable principles, containing a larger relative proportion of hydrogen in their chemical composition than the true sugars, as mannit, dulcit, etc. 2. The refined sugar of *Saccharum officinarum*, L. [U. S. P.]: see also *Barley*, *Beet*, *Cane*, *Diabetic*, *Fruit*, *Grape*, *Invert*, *Maple*, *Milk*, *Muscle*, *Muscovado*, *Oil*, *Palm*, *Refined*, and *Starch sugar*. **S.-beet**, *Beta vulgaris*, L. **S.-cane**, *Saccharum officinarum*, L. **S.-drops.** *L.* rotulæ; *F.* pastilles; *G.* Zuckerplätzchen; *I.* pastiglie. A form of troche prepared by melting sugar with a very little water, and pouring the semiliquid mass in drops upon a cold slab; they may be medicated before or after being formed. **S. of lead**, lead acetate. **S.-ma'ple**, *Acer saccharinum*, Wang., the sweet sap of this tree yields to commerce a considerable quantity of sugar. **S. of milk**: see *Milk-sugar*.

Sug'arberry. *Celtis occidentalis*, L.

Sug'ar-house molasses: see *Treacle*.

Sugges'tion. *L.* suggestio; *I.* suggestione. Term employed to express the in-

fluence exerted on a person, especially if in a state of hypnotism, by a command, promise, or affirmation of the operator. If the suggestion is made to a hypnotized person that he shall do or see a certain thing at a certain time after awaking, it is called post hypnotic suggestion.

Suggestionner (*F.*). To give a suggestion to a hypnotized person.

Suggilla'tion. *L.* sugillatio; *G.* Sangemaal, Blutunterlaufung; *I.* suggellazione. A more or less diffuse discoloration of a surface caused by slight superficial hæmorrhage or by passive congestion; ecchymosis.

Suggrondazione (*I.*): see *Subgrondazione*.

Suggrun'dium oc'uli or supercilio'rum *L.* Superciliary arch.

Sughero (*I.*). Cork.

Sugna porcina (*I.*). Lard.

Sugo (*I.*). Juice: see *Succo*. **S. di liquirizia,** extract of glycyrrhiza.

Su'icide [sui, cædo]. *G.* Selbstmord; *I.* suicidio. 1. Voluntary killing one's self; self-murder. 2. One who commits self-murder.

Suie (*F.*). Soot.

Suif (*F.*). Suet. **Suifeux, euse,** suety, tallowy.

Suint. *L.* sesypnum; *G.* Wollschweiss; *I.* sucidume. Wool-fat; the peculiar fat contained in sheep's wool, hair, feathers, skin, etc.

Suintement (*F.*). Leaking; passing out drop by drop; applied to passage of urine through a strictured urethra.

Sujet de dissection (*F.*). "Subject," body reserved for dissection.

Sul'cated. *L.* sulcatus, *F.* sillonné, *G.* furchig, *I.* solcato a. Deeply grooved or furrowed.

Sulcature (*F.*, *I.* solcatura). Abnormal groove or furrow due to pressure or erosion.

Sul'ci (*L.*, pl. of **Sulcus**, *q. v.*). **S. arterio'si,** grooves for meningeal arteries on inner surface of cranial bones. **S. caroti'co-tympan'ici,** grooves for carotico-tympanic nerves on promontory of middle ear. **S. of cerebel'lum.** *L.* sulci cerebelli, *F.* sillons cerebelleux, *G.* Kleinhirnfurchen. The following are usually described. **Sul'cus horizonta'lis mag'nus,** a great horizontal fissure along lateral edges of the organ. **Sulci vermicula'res,** separating the vermis from either hemisphere; the **superior, anterior,** and **posterior sulci,** laterally directed on upper surface; the **inferior, anterior** (sulcus of the flocculus), **middle** (also called anterior), and **posterior**; the **Sulcus inferior lateralis,** between the slender and digastric lobes; and the **Sulcus collatera'lis inferior,** between the two portions of the digastric lobe. **S. cilia'res,** ciliary sulci. **S. collatera'les medul'læ spina'lis:** see *Groove, antero-lateral,* and *Groove, postero-lateral*. **S. cubita'les,** two grooves lying on either side of biceps tendon as it descends into the fossa cubitalis. **S. longitudina'les cor'dis,** longitudinal furrows of heart. **S. meninge'i,** grooves for meningeal arteries on interior surface of cranium, particularly upon parietal bone. **S. occipita'les,** occipital sulci. **S. poplite'i,** grooves lying at the three principal angles of popliteal space, above between hamstring muscles, on either side between hamstring tendons and gastrocnemius. **S. supraorbita'les longitudina'les,** small longitudinal furrows that may appear on the orbital surface of the hemispheres, instead of the triradiate sulcus. **S. tempora'les,** temporo-sphenoidal sulci. **S. tempora'les transver'si,** transverse temporal sulci. **S. vermicula'res, supe'rior et infe'rior,** vermicular sulci. **S. vertebra'les,** vertebral grooves.

Sul'culus la'bii superio'ris (*L.*). Amabile.

Sul'cus (*L.*, *F.* sillon; *G.* Furche; *I.* solco). A groove or furrow. In the hemispheres of the brain some limit the term to those furrows which involve only the gray matter of the cortex: see *Fissura*. **S. ad acquæduc'tum vestib'uli,** fossula suleiformis. **S. ala'ris,** groove separating the movable from the more fixed portions of side of nose. **S. alve'olo-bucca'lis,** groove in mucous membrane of the mouth, between the cheek and the gums. **S. alve'olo-lingua'lis,** groove in mucous membrane of mouth between gums and tongue. **S. antero-tempora'lis,** temporal sulcus median. **S. antibra'chii radia'lis,** slight skin-furrow on outer side of a muscular forearm, indicating interval between the mass of pronator and flexor muscles and the supinator longus. **S. antibra'chii ulna'ris,** slight skin furrow on inner side of a muscular forearm, indicating interval between flexor sublimis digitorum and flexor carpi ulnaris. **S. aor'ticus,** impression made by descending

aorta on mediastinal surface of left lung. **S. arcua'tus præcu'nei**, a small independent furrow on medial surface of hemispheres, separating superior parietal convolution from posterior end of gyrus cinguli. **S. arte'riæ occipita'lis**, occipital groove. **S. arte'riæ subcla'viæ**, sulcus subclaviæ. **S. articulatio'nis pri'mæ ma'nus**, middle line of rasceta. **S. articulatio'nis secun'dæ ma'nus**, lower line of rasceta. **S. atrio-ventricula'ris** (cor'dis), auriculo-ventricular furrow. **S. au'ris ante'rior.** *L.* incisura auris. Deep furrow in external ear, separating helix from tragus. **S. au'ris poste'rior**, shallow depression in external ear, where antihelix joins antitragus. **S. basila'ris**, basilar groove. **S. bicipita'lis bra'chii**, bicipital groove. **S. bicipita'lis exter'nus**, external bicipital furrow: see *Bicipital furrows*. **S. bicipita'lis inter'nus**, internal bicipital furrow. **S. calca'nei**, interarticular groove. **S. calcari'nus**, calcarine sulcus. **S. callo'so-margina'lis**, calloso-marginal sulcus. **S. callo'sus**, sulcus cinguli. **S. carot'icus**, carotid groove. **S. carotide'us**, furrow in front of sternomastoid muscle under which carotid artery lies. **S. centra'lis**, central sulcus. **S. centra'lis modi'oli**, continuation of canalis centralis of modiolus of cochlea as a slight groove upon lamina modioli. **S. cerebel'li supe'rior ante'rior**, groove between anterior and median lobes of upper surfaces of cerebellum. **S. chias'matis**, optic groove. **S. choroi'deus**, choroid sulcus. **S. cin'guli**, that between the corpus callosum and the gyrus cinguli. **S. circula'ris cor'dis**, auriculo-ventricular furrow. **S. circula'ris Reil'ii**, that separating island of Reil from surrounding lobes. **S. cœ'cus.** *F.* fossette sus-olivaire. Deep groove separating olive from posterior border of pons. **S. collatera'lis ante'rior medul'læ spina'lis**, groove, antero-lateral. **S. collatera'lis cer'ebri**, occipito-temporal sulcus. **S. collatera'lis infe'rior**, that between the two portions of digastric lobe of cerebellum. **S. collatera'lis poste'rior**, groove, postero-lateral. **S. collatera'lis postre'mus**, paramedian sulcus. **S. condyloi'deus**, small groove frequently found between condyle and jugular notch of occipital bone. **S. corona'lis cor'dis** or **S. corona'rius**, auriculo-ventricular furrow. **S. cor'porum quadrigem'inorum, longitudina'lis** or **sagitta'lis**, median furrow separating corpora quadrigemina. **S. cor'porum quadrigemino'rum transver'sus**, transverse furrow separating anterior corpora quadrigemina from posterior. **S. of cor'pus callo'sum.** *L.* sulcus corporis callosi. A well-marked groove on mesial surface of the hemispheres, separating corpus callosum from gyrus fornicatus. **S. costa'lis** or **S. costa'lis infe'rior**, subcostal groove. **S. costa'lis supe'rior**, supracostal groove. **S. crucia'tus** or **S. crucifor'mis**, triradiate sulcus. **S. cru'ris hel'icis**, groove in medial surface of external ear, corresponding to crus helicis of outer surface. **S. deltoi'deopectora'lis**, slight furrow on skin, indicating interval between deltoid and great pectoral muscles. **S. denta'tus**, sulcus hippocampi. **S. digita'lis poste'rior.** *L.* linea cephalica; *G.* Fingerfurche, hintere. Furrow caused by general flexion of fingers, running from radial to ulnar border of hand; guide to deep palmar arch where it crosses metacarpale III.; borrowed from cheiromancy. **S. digita'tus**, furrow on floor of descending cornu of either lateral ventricle of brain, separating the eminentia collateralis from hippocampus major. **S. digita'tus ante'rior.** *L.* linea mensalis; *G.* Gedärmlinie. Furrow caused by flexion of three outer fingers, running on palm from root of index finger outward to ulnar side; borrowed from cheiromancy. **S. ethmoida'lis**, groove for nasal nerve on posterior surface of nasal bone. **S. extre'mus**, independent vertical furrow on median surface of hemispheres, near occipital end of calcarine fissure. **S. floc'culi**, sulcus of flocculus: see *Sulci of cerebellum*. **S. fornica'tus infe'rior**, combined sulcus cinguli and sulcus hippocampi. **S. fornica'tus supe'rior**, calloso-marginal sulcus. **S. fronta'lis**, frontal sulcus. **S. fronto-latera'lis**, fronto-lateral sulcus. **S fronto-margina'lis**, fronto-marginal sulcus. **S. fronto-parieta'lis inter'nus**, calloso-marginal sulcus. **S. grac'ilis**, groove between the slender lobe and remainder of posterior lobe of cerebellum. **S. grac'ilis cerebel'li**, sulcus inferior posterior: see *Sulci of cerebellum*. **S. ham'uli pterygoi'dei**, hamular groove. **S. hippocam'pi**, that between hippocampal gyrus and fascia dentata. **S. horizonta'lis mag'nus**, great horizontal fissure. **S. horizonta'lis tib'iæ**, groove on head of the tibia for insertion of semi-membranosus muscle. **S. ili'acus**, iliac groove. **S. infe'rior ante'rior**, groove separating flocculus from digastric lobe and amygdala of cerebellum. **S. infe'rior latera'lis**, be-

tween posterior and inferior lobes of cerebellum. **S. infe'rior media'lis**, separating digastric lobe of cerebellum from amygdala. **S. infrainsula'ris.** *F.* rigole inférieure. Separates island of Reil from temporo-sphenoidal lobe. **S. infra na'tes**, gluteal fold. **S. infraorbita'lis**, infraorbital groove. **S. infrapalpebra'lis**, oculo-zygomatic line. **S. inguina'lis**, inguinal furrow. **S. interarticula'ris calca'nei**, interarticular groove. **S. interarticula'ris calca'nei accesso'rius** or **S. ta'li accesso'rius**, additional grooves sometimes found dividing the median articular facet of the calcaneum and astragalus. **S. interbrachia'lis**, that between anterior and posterior brachia corporis quadrigemini. **S. interinsula'ris**, a median furrow sometimes seen in the island of Reil. **S. interme'dius**, intermediate groove. **S. interme'dius poste'rior** or **S. interme'dius posti'cus**, paramedian sulcus. **S. intertubercula'ris**, bicipital groove. **S. intraparieta'lis**, intraparietal sulcus. **S. Jacobson'ii**, groove for tympanic nerve upon promontory of middle ear. **S. jugula'ris**, groove for termination of lateral sinus on inner side of jugular notch, cerebral surface of occipital bone. **S. lachryma'lis**, lachrymal groove on outer wall of inferior meatus of nose, below and continuous with opening of nasal duct. **S. latera'lis.** *F.* gouttière latérale. Groove for first part of lateral sinus, along transverse ridge on cerebral surface of occipital bone. **S. latera'lis ante'rior**, groove, antero-lateral. **S. latera'lis dorsa'lis**, postero-lateral groove of spinal cord and medulla oblongata. **S. latera'lis medul'læ spina'lis**: see *Groove, antero-lateral*, and *Groove, postero-lateral*. **S. latera'lis mesenceph'ali**: see *Peduncular sulci*. **S. latera'lis poste'rior**, groove, postero-lateral. **S. latera'lis postre'mus**, paramedian sulcus. **S. latera'lis ventra'lis**, antero lateral groove of spinal cord and medulla oblongata. **S. ligamen'ti spira'lis**, spiral groove, external. **S. lo'bi olfacto'rii**, olfactory sulcus. **S. longitudina'lis**, groove for longitudinal sinus on cerebral surface of occipital bone, parietal and frontal bones. **S. longitudina'lis cor'dis**, crura cordis. **S. longitudina'lis infe'rior**, inferior vermiform sulcus of the cerebellum. **S. longitudina'lis supe'rior**, superior vermiform sulcus of cerebellum. **S. mag'nus cerebel'li** or **S. mag'nus horizonta'lis**, great horizontal fissure: see *Sulci of cerebellum*. **S. malleola'ris** or **malle'oli**, slight groove in which long process of malleus rests upon inner surface of tympanic portion of temporal bone. **S. malleola'ris exter'nus** or **latera'lis**, groove for peroneal tendons behind external malleolus. **S. malleola'ris inter'nus** or **media'lis**, groove for tendon of tibialis posticus, behind internal malleolus. **S. media'lis fronto-parieta'lis**, calloso-marginal sulcus. **S. media'nus fos'sæ rhomboi'deæ** or **S. medianus si'nus rhomboida'lis**, longitudinal sulcus of fourth ventricle. **S. media'nus of lower jaw**, narrow furrow on median line between juga alveolaria. **S. me'dius substan'tiæ perfora'tæ anterio'ris**, slight longitudinal furrow running from the anterior perforated space to rostrum of corpus callosum. **S. medul'læ oblonga'tæ**, basilar groove of occipital bone. **S. meninge'us**, meningeal groove. **S. menta'lis** or **S. mento-tibia'lis**, mento-labial furrow. **S. of Monro'.** *L.* sulcus Monroi. A shallow furrow on side of third ventricle of brain, extending from anterior opening of aqueduct of Sylvius to foramen of Monro, and separating optic thalamus from region of infundibulum. **S. muscula'ris flexo'ris lon'gi hal'lucis**, incisura calcanei. **S. muscula'ris tym'pani**, canalis tensoris tympani. **S. mus'culi perone'i lon'gi**, peroneal groove. **S. musculo'sus**, canalis tensoris tympani. **S. mylohyoi'deus of lower jaw**, mylohyoid groove. **S. na'so-labia'lis.** 1. Nasal line. 2. Naso-labial line. **S. na'so-palati'nus**, naso-palatine groove. **S. navicula'ris.** 1. On anterior surface of scaphoid bone of wrist between articular surface for radius and that for trapezium. 2. Navicular fossa. **S. obturato'rius**, obturator groove. **S. occipita'lis ante'rior**, anterior occipital sulcus. **S. occipita'lis infe'rior**, or **S. occipita'lis latera'lis**, or **S. occipita'lis longitudina'lis infe'rior**, occipital sulcus inferior. **S. occipita'lis me'dius**, middle occipital sulcus. **S. occipita'lis transver'sus**, transverse occipital sulcus. **S. occipito-tempora'lis**, or **S. occipito-temporalis infe'rior**, or **S. occipito-tempora'lis inter'nus**, collateral fissure. **S. oculomoto'rii**, sulcus pedunculi medialis. **S. olfacto'rius**, olfactory sulcus. **S. oli'væ**, olivary sulcus. **S. op'ticus**, optic groove. **S. orbita'lis**, triradiate sulcus. **S. orbita'lis intermedia'lis**, intermediate orbital sulcus. **S. orbita'lis latera'lis**, lateral orbital sulcus. **S. orbita'lis media'lis**, olfactory sulcus. **S. orbito-palpebra'lis infe'rior** and su-

pe'rior, furrows between the eyelids and edges of the orbit below and above. **S. os'sis carpa'lis pri'mi**, sulcus ossis multanguli. **S. os'sis cuboi'dei**, peroneal groove. **S. os'sis multan'guli**, groove for flexor carpi radialis, on palmar surface of trapezium. **S. os'sis navicula'ris**, groove just below the tubercle on navicular bone of tarsus. **S. os'sis tarsa'lis quar'ti**, peroneal groove. **S. palati'nus media'nus**, groove in hard palate in some persons, corresponding to median palatal suture. **S. palma'ris longitudina'lis.** *G.* Längsfurche der Hohlhand. Line on palm, running from middle of wrist to near space between digits III. and IV.; borrowed from cheiromancy. **S. palpebro-mala'ris**, oculo-zygomatic line. **S. paracentra'lis**, paracentral sulcus. **S. paramedia'nus dorsa'lis**, paramedian sulcus. **S. parapyramida'lis**, parapyramidal sulcus. **S. parieta'lis**, intraparietal sulcus. **S. pari'eto-fronta'lis**, præcentral sulcus. **S. peduncula'ris**, great horizontal fissure of cerebellum: see *Sulci of cerebellum*. **S. pedun'culi latera'lis** and **S. pedun'culi media'lis**: see *Peduncular sulci*. **S. perone'i**, peroneal groove. **S. perpendicula'ris exter'nus**, occipital sulcus, superior. **S. petro-squamo'sus**, petro-squamosal suture. **S. petro'sus infe'rior os'sis tem'porum**, inferior petrosal sulcus. **S. petro'sus superficia'lis os'sis tem'porum**, semicanalis nervi Vidiani. **S. petro'sus supe'rior.** *I.* doccia petrosa superiore. Groove for superior petrosal sinus on upper border of petrous portion of temporal bone. **S. pharynge'us latera'lis**, sinus pyriformis. **S. pinna'lis**, sulcus alaris. **S. pol'licis.** *G.* Daumenfurche. Line on palm limiting thenar eminence, and indicating movements of flexion and opposition of thumb. **S. postcentra'lis**, postcentral sulcus. **S. postoliva'ris**, sulcus olivæ lateralis: see *Olivary sulci*. **S. præauricula'ris**, groove sometimes found in front of auricular surface of ilium, for anterior sacro-iliac ligament. **S. præcentra'lis**, præcentral sulcus. **S. præcentra'lis infe'rior**, that part of præcentral sulcus below the middle frontal convolution. **S. præcentra'lis supe'rior**, that part of the præcentral sulcus above the middle frontal convolution. **S. præcunea'tus**, transverse occipital sulcus. **S. præinsula'ris.** *F.* rigole antérieure. Separates island of Reil from frontal lobe. **S. præoccipita'lis**, anterior occipital sulcus. **S. prærolan'dicus**, præcentral sulcus. **S. præsyl'vius**, præsylvian sulcus. **S. pro tu'ba Eustachia'na**, navicular fossa. **S. pterygoi'deus**, pterygo-palatine groove. **S. pterygo-palati'nus**, pterygo-palatine groove. **S. pulmona'lis**, pulmonary groove. **S. pylor'icus**, groove on external surface of alimentary tube, marking the boundary between stomach and duodenum. **S. radia'lis hu'meri**, musculo-spiral groove. **S. radio-ulna'ris**, upper line of rasceta. **S. ra'mi auricula'ris va'gi**, auricular sulcus. **S. rec'tus**, olfactory sulcus. **S. retroglandula'ris**, cervix glandis. **S. Rolan'di**, fissure of Rolando. **S. Rolan'dicus ante'rior**, præcentral sulcus. **S. sagitta'lis**, sulcus longitudinalis. **S. scle'ræ**, slight depression upon eyeball at the corneo-scleral junction. **S. scle'ræ inter'nus**, groove formed by outer wall of Schlemm's canal. **S. si'nus transver'si**, sigmoid fossa. **S. sphe'noethmoida'lis**, recessus spheno-ethmoidalis. **S. spira'lis**, musculo-spiral groove. **S. spira'lis exter'nus** and **inter'nus**: see *Spiral groove*. **S. sta'pedis**, slight furrow upon the concave surface of either branch of the stapes. **S. subcla'viæ** or **S. subcla'vius**, subclavian groove. **S. subparieta'lis**, subparietal sulcus. **S. subscapula'ris**, subscapular groove. **S. substan'tiæ perfora'tæ posterio'ris**, median furrow upon posterior perforated space. **S. supe'rior ante'rior**, between lobulus centralis, with its alæ, and the monticulus and anterior lobe of cerebellum. **S. supe'rior cerebel'li**, superior median sulcus of cerebellum. **S. supe'rior poste'rior**, between anterior and posterior lobes of cerebellum. **S. supracallo'sus**, calloso-marginal sulcus. **S. suprainsula'ris.** *F.* rigole supérieure. Separates island of Reil from frontal and parietal lobes above. **S. supraorbita'lis**, supraorbital sulcus. **S. supraorbita'lis transver'sus**, furrow on orbital surface of frontal lobe of hemispheres, corresponding to transverse portion of triradiate sulcus. **S. ta'li**, interarticular groove. **S. tempora'lis interme'dius**, intermediate temporal sulcus. **S. trac'tus olfacto'rii**, olfactory sulcus. **S. transver'sus.** 1. Furrow on the ampulla of a semicircular canal at entrance of the ampullary branch of auditory nerve. 2. Sulcus lateralis of occipital bone. **S. triradia'tus**, triradiate sulcus. **S. tu'bæ Eustach'ii**, sulcus tubarius. **S. tuba'rius**, slight groove for cartilaginous portion of Eustachian tube at base of internal pterygoid plate, and upon petrous portion

of temporal bone. **S. tympan'icus.** *G* Paukenrinne. Groove on concave surface of tympanic plate, for attachment of membrana tympani. **S. ulna'ris,** ulnar groove. **S. ve'næ ca'væ,** impression for vena cava on upper portion of right lung. **S. veno'sus,** furrow for a sinus of the dura mater on internal surface of cranial bones. **S. vertebra'lis atlan'tis,** groove (sometimes a foramen) for vertebral and suboccipital nerve on upper surface of posterior arch of atlas. **S. vertebra'lis latera'lis atlan'tis,** sinus atlantis.

Sul'fas (*L.*). According to the Cod. and P. Port., the Latin synonym for sulphate. **S. alumin'icus** [Cod.], aluminium sulphate. **S. alumino-potas'sicus** [Cod.], alum. **S. alumino-potassicus desicca'tus** [Cod.], dried alum. **S. ammo'nicus** [P. Port.], ammonium sulphate. **S. atropi'næ** [Cod.] or **S. atropin'icus** [P. Port.], atropine sulphate. **S. cad'micus** [Cod.], cadmium sulphate. **S. cu'pricus** [Cod.], copper sulphas. **S. cuproammo'nicus** [Cod.], ammoniated copper. **S. eseri'nus,** eserine sulphate. **S. fer'ricus,** ferric sulphate. **S. ferro'sus** [P. Dan.], ferrous sulphate. **S. ferro'sus sic'cus,** dried ferrous sulphate. **S. hydrargyr'icus** [Cod.], mercuric sulphate. **S. kal'icus,** potassium sulphate. **S. mangano'sus,** manganous sulphate. **S. magne'sicus** [Cod.], magnesium sulphate. **S. mor'phicus** [Cod.] or **S. morphin'icus** [P. Port.], morphine sulphate. **S. nat'ricus** [P. Port.], sodium sulphate. **S. potas'sicus** [Cod.], potassium sulphate. **S. quin'icus** [Cod.], quinine bisulphate. **S. quinin'icus** [P. Port.], quinine sulphate. **S. so'dicus** [Cod.], sodium sulphate. **S. strych'nicus** or **S. strychnin'icus,** strychnine sulphate. **S. zin'cicus** [Cod.], zinc sulphate.

Sulfate (*F.*). Sulphate. **S. d'alumine,** aluminium sulphate. **S. d'alumine et de potasse:** see *Alun*. **S. d'ammoniaque,** ammonium sulphate. **S. d'atropine,** atropine sulphate. **S. de bioxide de mercure,** mercuric sulphate. **S. (sous) de bioxyde de mercure,** mercurie sulphate, basic. **S. de cadmium,** cadmium sulphate. **S. de chaux,** calcium sulphate. **S. de cinchonidine basique** [Cod.], cinchonidine sulphate. **S. de cinchonine basique,** cinchonine sulphate. **S. de cuivre ammoniacal,** ammoniated copper. **S. d'ésérine,** eserine sulphate. **S. ferreux,** ferrous sulphate. **S. ferreux desséché,** dried ferrous sulphate. **S. ferreux précipité,** precipitated ferrous sulphate. **S. ferrique,** ferric sulphate. **S. ferrique ammoniacal,** ammonio-ferric sulphate. **S. ferrique liquide,** solution of ferric sulphate. **S. de manganèse,** manganous sulphate. **S. de magnésie,** magnesium sulphate. **S. mercurique,** mercuric sulphate. **S. (sous) mercurique,** mercuric sulphate, basic. **S. de morphine,** morphine sulphate. **S. de nickel,** nickel sulphate. **S. de potasse,** potassium sulphate. **S. de quinidine basique** [Cod.], quinidine sulphate. **S. de quinine basique,** quinine sulphate. **S. de quinine neutre,** quinine bisulphate. **S. de soude,** sodium sulphate. **S. de strychnine,** strychnine sulphate. **S. de zinc,** zinc sulphate.

Sulfhydrate de soude cristallisé (*F.*). Sodium monosulphide.

Sulfide carbonique (*F.*). Carbon bisulphide.

Sul'fis (*L.*). Sulphite. **S. kal'icus,** potassium sulphite. **S. magne'sicus,** magnesium sulphite. **S. nat'ricus,** sodium sulphite. **S. potas'sicus,** potassium sulphite. **S. so'dicus,** sodium sulphite.

Sulfite (*F.*). Sulphite. **S. de chaux,** calcium sulphite. **S. de magnésie,** magnesium sulphite. **S. de potasse,** potassium sulphite. **S. de soude,** sodium sulphite. **S. sulfuré de soude,** sodium hyposulphite.

Sulfito (*I.*). Sulphite.

Sulfobactéries (*F.*). Sulphobacteria.

Sulfocarbolsaure Kalkerde (*G.*). Calcium sulphocarbolate.

Sulfovinate (*F.*). Sulphovinate. **S. de soude,** sodium sulphovinate.

Sulfur (*L.*). Sulphur. **S. depura'tum** [P. G.], washed sulphur. **S. joda'tum** [P. Helv.], iodide of sulphur. **S. præcipita'tum** [P. G.], precipitated sulphur. **S. sublima'tum** [P. G.], sublimed sulphur. **S. sublima'tum et lo'tum** [Cod.], washed sulphur.

Sulfura'tum stib'icum lu'teum [P. Port.] (*L.*). Sulphurated antimony.

Sulfure (*F.*). Sulphide. **S. d'antimoine,** antimony sulphide. **S. d'antimoine pur,** purified antimony sulphide. **S. (oxy-) d'antimoine fondu,** crocus of antimony. **S. de calcium,** calcium sulphide. **S. de carbone,** carbon bisulphide. **S. ferreux,** ferrous sulphide. **S. jaune**

d'arsenic, orpiment. S. mercurique, mercuric sulphide. S. de potasse, sulphurated potassa. S. sodique cristallisé [P. Belg.], sodium monosulphide. S. de soude, sulphurated soda.

Sulfureo (*L.*). Sulphurous.

Sulfure'tum (*L.*). Sulphide. S. carbon'icum [Cod.], carbon bisulphide. S. hydrargyr'icum [Cod.], mercuric sulphide. S. na'tricum [P. Port.] or S. so'dicum [Cod.], sodium monosulphide. S. stib'icum [Cod.], antimony sulphide. S. stib'icum aura'tum [Cod.], antimony pentasulphide.

Sul'phas (*L.*). Sulphate. S. alumin'ico-ka'licus [P. Dan.], alum. S. alumin'ico-ka'licus sicca'tus [P. Dan.], dried alum. S. aluminico-potas'sicus [F. Mex.], alum. S. ammo'nico-fer'ricus, ammonio-ferric sulphate. S. atrop'icus [P. Dan.], atropine sulphate. S. cal'cicus us'tus [P. Dan.], calcined gypsum. S. chin'icus [P. Dan.], quinine sulphate. S. cinchon'icus [F. Esp.], cinchonine sulphate. S. cu'prico-ammoni'acus [P. Dan.], ammoniated copper. S. cu'pricus [P. Dan.], copper sulphate. S. hydrargyr'icus fla'vus, basic mercuric sulphate. S. ka'lico-alumin'icus [P. Neer.], alum. S. ka'lico-alumin'icus exsicca'tus [P. Neer.], dried alum. S. ka'licus [P. Dan.], potassium sulphate. S. magne'sicus [P. Dan.], magnesium sulphate. S. mercu'ricus [F. Esp.], mercuric sulphas. S. mor'phicus [F. Esp.], or S. morphi'næ [P. Belg.], or S. morphi'ni [P. Neer.], morphine sulphate. S. na'tricus [P. Dan.], sodium sulphas. S. na'tricus sic'catus [P. Dan.], dried sodium sulphate. S. quin'icus [F. Esp.] or S. quini'næ, quinine sulphate. S. so'dicus [F. Esp.], sodium sulphate. S. strych'nicus, strychnine sulphate.

Sul'phate. *L.* sulphas; *F.* sulfate; *G.* schwefelsaures Salz; *I.* solfato. A salt of sulphuric acid.

Sul'phide. *L.* sulphidum; *F.* sulfure; *G.* Schwefelmetall; *I.* solfuro. A compound formed by the chemical combination of sulphur with another body.

Sulphi'dum (*L.*). Sulphide. S. stib'icum, antimony pentasulphide. S. stibio'sum nati'vum [P. Neer.], antimony sulphide.

Sulphindigo'tic ac'id. $C_{16}H_8N_2O_2(HSO_3)_2$. *F.* acide sulfo-indigotique; *I.* acido solfo-indacotico. A product of the solution of indigo in sulphuric acid.

Sul'phion [*L.* sulphur]. SO_4. A hypothetical body, supposed to combine with hydrogen to form sulphuric acid, or with metals to form salts. These combinations were called sulphionides.

Sul'phis (*L.*). Sulphite. S. cal'cicus [F. Mex.], calcium sulphite. S. magne'sicus [P. Neer.], magnesium sulphite. S. na'tricus [P. Neer.] or S. so'dicus [F. Mex.], sodium sulphite.

Sul'phite. *L.* sulphis; *F.* sulfite; *G.* schwefligsaures Salz; *I.* sulfito or solfito. A salt of sulphurous acid.

Sulpho-az'otized. *F.* sulfazoté, ée; *I.* solfazotato. Containing sulphur and nitrogen.

Sulphobacte'ria (*L.*). *F.* sulfobactéries; *G.* Schwefelbacterien. Bacterial organisms which grow in sulphurated waters, and which contain sulphur.

Sulphocar'bol. Aseptol.

Sulphocar'bolate. *F.* sulphophénate; *G.* phenylschwefelsaures Salz. A salt of sulphocarbolic acid. S. of soda, sodium sulphocarbolate.

Sulphocarbolate de chaux (*F.*). Calcium sulphocarbolate.

Sulphocarbol'ic ac'id. $C_6H_5HSO_4$. *F.* acide sulfocarbolique; *I.* acido solfocarbolico. Orthophenolsulphonic acid, formed by dissolving crystallized carbolic acid in an equal weight of strong sulphuric acid.

Sulpho-car'bonated. *F.* sulfo-carbonate; *I.* solfocarbonato. Containing sulphur and carbonic acid.

Sulphoichthyol'ic acid. $H_2C_{72}H_{36}S_4O_6$. A bibasic acid, in the form of a dusky semi-solid mass, obtained by treating ichthyol with concentrated sulphuric acid, and washing with a strong solution of sodium chloride.

Sulphomethyl'ic ac'id. *F.* acide sulphométhylique; *I.* acido solfometilico. An acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon methylic alcohol.

Sul'phonal. $(CH_3)_2C(C_2H_5SO_2)_2$. *F.* sulfonal; *I.* solfonal. Diethylsulphondimethylmethan, an oxidation product of the union of ethyl-mercaptan with acetone; a tasteless, odorless, crystalline substance, soluble in 100 parts of cold water, readily soluble in alcohol; highly recommended as a hypnotic in doses of 15 to 45 grains. Written also *sulfonal*.

Sulphophénate (*F.*). Sulphocarbolate. S. de soude, sodium sulphocarbolate.

Sulphophénol. Aseptol.

Sulpho-pic'ric ac'id [Kleinenberg] *G* Pikrinschwefelsaure. Add 1 c.c. pure sulphuric acid to 200 c.c. saturated solution of picric acid; after an hour filter, and dilute the filtrate with 600 c.c. distilled water.

Sulphovi'nate. *F* sulfovinate; *I* solfovinato. A salt of sulphovinic acid.

Sulphovi'nic ac'id. *F* acide sulfovinique; *I* acido solfovinico. A syrupy acid liquid, product of the action of sulphuric acid upon ordinary alcohol.

Sul'phur *L.* *F* soufre; *G* Schwefel; *I* solfo or zolfo. Symbol S. A non-metallic element, found native, widely distributed, in combination with metals and in many organic substances. It is a brittle, nearly tasteless, and inodorous substance, existing in several allotropic modifications—crystalline, amorphous, or soft or oily—combustible, a poor conductor of heat and electricity, negatively electrifiable; melts at 114.5° C., vaporizes at 440° C.; insoluble in water, soluble in alkaline solutions, fixed and volatile oils, alcohol, ether, chloroform, and especially in carbon bisulphide. Medicinally, it is laxative, diaphoretic, and resolvent: see also *Golden*, *Precipitated*, *Roll*, *Sublimed*, *Vegetable*, and *Washed sulphur*. **S. aura'tum** or **S. aura'tum antimo'nii**, antimony pentasulphide. **S. depura'tum**, washed sulphur. **S. diox'ide**, sulphurous acid. **S. lo'tum**, washed sulphur. **S. oint'ment.** *L.* unguentum sulphuris; *F* pommade soufree; *G* Schwefelsalbe. A mixture of sublimed sulphur and benzoated lard in the proportion of 3 to 7 [P. S. P.], 1 to 4 [B. P.], 1 to 8 (and 1 of almond oil) [Cod.]: see also *Alkaline sulphur ointment*. **S. præcipita'tum**, precipitated sulphur. **S. stibia'tum auranti'acum**, antimony pentasulphide. **S. stibia'tum ru'brum**, antimony oxysulphuret. **S. sublima'tum**, sublimed sulphur. **S. sublima'tum et lo'tum** [P. Ross.] washed sulphur. **S. vegeta'bile**, lycopodium. **S. vi'vum**, horse brimstone.

Sul'phurated. *F* soufré, ée, or sulfuré, ée; *I* solforato. Containing sulphur. **S. an'timony.** Sb_2S_3. Sb_2O_3. *L.* antimonium sulphuratum; *F* sulfure d'antimoine précipité; *G* gefälltes Schwefelantimon. A reddish-brown [orange-red, B. P.], amorphous, odorless, tasteless powder, soluble in water and alcohol, consisting chiefly of antimonious sulphide, with a very small amount of antimonious oxide; prepared by boiling antimony sulphide in a solution of soda, and precipitating with sulphuric acid; alterative, diaphoretic, emetic. **S. bath.** *L.* balneum sulphuratum; *F* bain sulfuré. Sulphurated potassa 2, water 100 parts; dissolve [Cod.]. **S. lime.** CaS $CaSO_4$. *L.* calx sulphurata; *F* sulfure de chaux; *G* Kalkschwefelleber; *I* solfuro di calcio, fegato di solfo calcare. A mixture (commonly misnamed sulphide of calcium), consisting chiefly of calcium sulphide and calcium sulphate in varying proportions, but containing not less than 36 per cent. of absolute calcium sulphide; a grayish-white or yellowish-white powder, having a faint odor of hydrosulphuric acid, an offensive alkaline taste, and an alkaline reaction, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, used externally for certain skin diseases. **S. oil**, balsam of sulphur; a product obtained by boiling 1 part of sulphur in 8 parts of olive oil. **S. oil of tur'pentine.** *L.* oleum terebinthinæ sulfuratum, oleum harlemanse. Prepared by digesting sulphur in linseed oil, and to the product adding oil of turpentine until the mixture acquires a syrupy consistence. **S. potas'sa.** *L.* potassa sulphurata; *F* sulfure de potasse; *G* Kalischwefelleber; *I* solfuro di potassa. Potassium sulphuret, liver of sulphur; a hard, brittle, liver-brown, amorphous substance, having a faint, disagreeable odor, a bitter alkaline nauseous taste, an alkaline reaction, soluble in about 2 parts of water; the product of fusion of 1 part of sulphur with 2 parts of potassium carbonate; laxative, diaphoretic, alterative, antiparasitic. **S. so'da.** *L.* trisulfuretum sodicum [Cod.]. *F* trisulfure de sodium solide. A compound obtained by fusing 14 parts of dried sodium carbonate with 10 parts of sublimed sulphur [Cod.]. **S.-wa'ter.** *L.* aqua sulfurata [Cod.]; *F* eau sulfurée. A solution of sodium monosulphide and sodium chloride, each 0.15 gms. in 650 gms. of water which has been deprived of air by boiling [Cod.].

Sul'phuret. *L.* sulphuretum. Sulphide. **S. of an'timony**, antimony sulphide.

Sul'phuretted. *F* sulfuré, ée; *I* solforato, a. Holding or having sulphur in combination. **S. hy'drogen.** *F* sulfure d'hydrogène; *I* solfuro d'idrogeno. Hydrogen sulphide.

Sulphure'tum *L.* Sulphuret or sulphide. **S. antimo'nii aura'tum** [P. Belg.] antimony pentasulphide. **S. arsenio'sum** [Cod.], orpiment. **S. cal'cicum** [P. Neer.]

or **S. cal'cii**, sulphurated lime. **S. carbo'nis** [P. Belg.], carbon bisulphide. **S. ferro'sum**, ferrous sulphide. **S. io'di** [P. Svec.], iodide of sulphur. **S. so'dii crystallisa'tum** [P. Belg.], sodium monosulphide. **S. so'dii officina'le** [P. Belg.], sulphurated soda.

Sulphu'ric ac'id. H_2SO_4. *L.* acidum sulphuricum; *F.* acide sulfurique; *G.* Schwefelsäure; *I.* acido solforico. 1. The compound resulting from the oxidation of sulphurous acid gas. The gas is produced by the combustion of sulphur, and oxidation is effected by contact with vapors of nitric acid and water. 2. A colorless liquid composed of not less than 96 per cent. of absolute sulphuric acid, and not more than 4 per cent. of water; sp. gr. 1.840 [U. S. P.]; escharotic, a powerful corrosive poison; see also *Aromatic* and *Dilated sulphuric acid*. **S. a. mix'ture.** *L.* mistura sulphurica acida; *F.* acide sulfurique alcoolique alcoolisé; *G.* Haller'sches Sauer. Haller's acid elixir; a mixture of strong sulphuric acid 1 part with alcohol 3 parts.

Sulphu'ric e'ther: see *Ether*.

Sulphu'ris iodi'dum (*L.*). Iodide of sulphur.

Sul'phurous ac'id. H_2SO_3. *L.* acidum sulphurosum; *F.* acide sulfureux; *G.* schweflige Säure; *I.* acido solforoso. A solution of sulphur dioxide gas (SO_2) in water; a colorless liquid with the odor of burning sulphur, a very acid sulphurous taste, and a strongly acid reaction, sp. gr. 1.022–1.023 [U. S. P.], 1.025 [B. P.]; containing 3.5 per cent. of the gas [U. S. P.], 5 per cent. [B. P.]; antiseptic, antiparasitic.

Sul'phurous anhy'dride. Sulphurous acid gas.

Sul'phurum ferro'sum [F. Esp.] (*L.*). Ferrous sulphide.

Sulze (*G.*). Jelly.

Sum., abbv. for **Sumat** or **Sumendum** (*L.*), let him take, let it be taken.

Sumac (*F.*). Sumach. **S. des corroyeurs**, curriers' sumach, *Rhus coriaria*, L. **S. vénéneux**, *Rhus toxicodendron*, L.

Su'mach. *F.* sumac; *I.* sommacco. 1. Common name for plants belonging to the genus *Rhus*. 2. A synonym for *Rhus glabra* [U. S. P., 1870]; see also *Chinese*, *Curriers'*, *Dwarf*, *European*, *Poison*, *Smooth*, *Swamp*, *Sweet*, and *Upland sumach*.

Suma'tra cam'phor. $C_{10}H_{18}O$. Borneo, barus, or dryobalanops camphor; borneol. A variety of camphor found in concrete masses in fissures or cavities of the heartwood of *Dryobalanops Camphora*, Colebr.

Sum'bul. *L.* sumbul [U. S. P.], sumbul radix [B. P.]; *F.* racine de sumboul; *G.* Sumbulwurzel; *I.* radice di sumbul. The root of *Ferula Sumbul*, Hook., sometimes called musk-root from its odor; a nervous stimulant.

Sum'bulus moscha'tus, Reinsch. *Ferula Sumbul*, Hook. f.

Sumbulwurzel (*G.*). Sumbul.

Summa'tion [*L.* summa]. Term applied to the accumulation of the effects of repeated stimuli applied to a muscle, producing tetanic contraction.

Summen (*G.*). Tinnitus aurium.

Sum'mer catarrh'. Hay fever.

Sum'mer complaint'. Diarrhœa.

Sum'mer fe'ver. Hay fever.

Sum'mer sa'vory. *F.* sarriette; *G.* Saturei; *I.* santoreggia. *Satureia hortensis*, L.; aromatic stimulant; used as a culinary herb.

Sum'mit Min'eral Spring. Diuretic tonic and alterative water, Harrison, Cumberland Co., Maine.

Sum'mit Springs. Effervescent alkaline, chalybeate springs, in Alpine Co., California.

Summita'tes sabi'næ (*L.*) [P. G.]. Savine.

Sum'mus hu'merus (*L.*). Point of shoulder.

Sumpf (*G.*). A marsh; — **cachexie**, malarial cachexia; — **cirrhose**, cirrhosis due to malaria; — **fieber**, malarial fever; — **infektion**, malarial infection; — **luft**, marsh air, miasm; — **porsch**, *Ledum palustre*, L.; — **silge**, *Selinum palustre*, L.; — **wechselfieber**, intermittent fever; — **ziest**, *Stachys palustris*, L.

Sumpfig (*G.*). Paludal.

Sun'burn. *F.* hâle; *G.* Sonnenbrand; *I.* caldura. Erythema, with more or less diffuse pigmentation of the skin, due to exposure to warm air and sunshine.

Sun'dew. *L.* rorella; *F.* rossolis; *G.* Sonnenthau. The leaves [P. Port.] or the entire plant of *Drosera rotundifolia*, L.: used in the treatment of bronchitis and whooping cough.

Sun'drops. *Œnothera glauca*, Michx.; plant mucilaginous, acrid; used in certain eruptive diseases.

Sun'-fever. Dengue.

Sun'flower. *F.* soleil. *G.* Sonnenblume; *I.* girasole. 1. The genus *Helianthus.* 2. *Helianthus annuus*, L.; plant and seed diuretic and expectorant.

Sun'stroke. *L.* ictus solis; *F.* coup de soleil; *G.* Sonnenstich; *I.* colpo di sole. Heat-stroke, especially that due to exposure to the sun's rays.

Suola (*L.*). Sole of the foot in the horse.

Suono (*I.*). Sound.

Supel'lex anatom'ica (*L.*). An anatomical preparation, an anatomical collection or museum.

Superad'ded teeth. Permanent teeth other than those replacing milk teeth.

Super'bus (*L.*). *F.* superbe; *I.* superbo. Rectus superior muscle of the eye.

Supercarbo'nas ammo'nicus (*L.*) [P. Dan.]. Ammonium carbonate. **S. a. pyroleo'sus** [P. Dan.], pyro-oleous ammonium carbonate.

Supercil'ia (*L.*). Eyebrows.

Supercilia'ris (*L.*). 1. Superciliary. 2. Corrugator supercilii [Cones].

Supercil'iary. *L.* superciliaris; *F.* sourcillier, ière; *I.* sopraccigliare or sopraciliare. Belonging to the eyebrows. **S. arch**, superciliary ridge. **S. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria supercilialis; *F.* artère sourcilière; *I.* arteria sopra ciliare. Twig from frontal artery to region above eyebrow. **S. ridge.** *L.* tuber supraorbitalis; *F.* arcade sourcilière; *G.* Augenbrauenbogen; *I.* arcata sopra-ciliare. Curved elevation on frontal bone just above margin of orbit.

Supercil'ium (*L.*). Eyebrow. **S. acetab'uli**, cotyloid margin.

Superfecunda'tion. *L.* superfecundatio; *F.* superfécondation; *I.* superfecondazione. Impregnation of two ovules of the same period of development by two separate acts of coitus, especially by different males.

Superfeta'tion. Superfœtation.

Superfici articolari (*I.*). Articular surfaces.

Superfi'cial fas'cia: see *Fascia.*

Superficialis articula'ris thyroi'deæ (*L.*). Facet upon cricoid cartilage for articulation of inferior horns of thyroid cartilage.

Superficia'lis col'li (*L.*). 1. Cervical nerve, superficial. 2. Platysma myoides.

Superficia'lis vo'læ (*L.*). Small branch of radial artery which supplies muscles of thenar eminence anastomosing with ulnar to complete superficial palmar arch.

Superfic'ies (*L.*). *I.* superficie. Surface. **S. articula'ris arytenoi'deæ**, facet on cricoid cartilage for articulation of arytenoid cartilages. **S. articula'ris exter'na**, superficies articularis thyroideæ. **S. articula'ris superio'ris**, superficies articularis arytenoideæ. **S. articula'ris tibia'lis**, surface on upper end of fibula articulating with tibia. **S. auricula'ris**, auricular surface. **S. auricula'ris il'ii**, auricular surface of ilium. **S. conca'va**, concave under surface of the liver. **S. convex'a**, convex upper surface of the liver. **S. costa'lis**, costal surface. **S. facia'lis**, facial surface. **S. fibula'ris**, articular facet for fibula on head of tibia. **S. infratempora'lis**, zygomatic surface. **S. interpterygoi'dea**, interpterygoid surface. **S. luna'ta acetab'uli**, semilunar surface of acetabulum. **S. luna'ta ra'dii**, sigmoid cavity of radius. **S. nasa'lis**, nasal surface. **S. orbita'lis**, orbital surface. **S. perone'a**, superficies fibularis. **S. petro-occipita'lis**, surface of posterior border of petrous bone, articulating with the occipital behind the jugular fossa. **S. planta'ris pe'dis**, sole of foot. **S. symphys'eos pu'bis**, that surface of pubis covered with cartilage, for articulation with its fellow. **S. tempora'lis**, temporal surface. **S. thorac'ica**, costal surface.

Superfœta'tion. *L.* superfœtatio; *F.* superfétation; *G.* Ueberschwängerung; *I.* superfetazione. Production of conception while an embryo already exists in the uterus; see also *Superfecundation.*

Superimprégnation (*F.*). Superfecundation.

Superinvolu'tion. Excessively rapid or prolonged involution.

Supe'rior (*L.*). 1. *F.* supérieur, eure; *I.* superiore. In human anatomy relatively nearer a plane tangent to cephalic extremity of body. 2. *F.* supère. In botany used to indicate those floral organs relatively higher than others. **S. au'ris**, attollens aurem. **S. rotun'dus clitor'idis**, ischio cavernosus.

Superlacta'tion. Excessive secretion of milk.

Superna'tant. Floating above, on, or near the top of a fluid.

Supernutri'tion. Excessive growth, hypertrophy.

Supero-fron'tal a'rea: see *Areas of the skull.*

Supero-fron'tal gy'rus. Frontal convolution, superior.

Superox'ydum mangan'icum (*L.*) [P. Dan.]. Manganese dioxide.

Superpurga'tion. *I.* superpurgazione. Excessive action of a purgative.

Superscapula'ris (*L.*). Supraspinatus.

Supersécrétion (*F.*). *I.* supersecrezione. Excessive secretion.

Superspina'lis (*L.*). Spinalis.

Superstib'ias potas'sicus (*L.*) [Cod.]. Diaphoretic antimony.

Supinateur (*F.*). Supinator.

Supina'tion. *L.* supinatio; *G.* Zurückbeugung; *I.* supinazione. 1. Situation of forearm and hand when, lying horizontally, the palm is up; if hanging, directly forward. 2. Act of turning the hand into that position.

Supinato-exten'sor mass. Assemblage of muscles arranged on dorsal and radial aspect of forearm.

Supina'tor (*L.*). *F.* supinateur; *I.* supinatore. A muscle which by its action produces supination. **S. bre'vis.** *F.* supinateur court. *G.* kurzer Rückwärtsdreher; *I.* supinatore corto. Muscle of forearm lying on dorsal and ulnar aspects of proximal ends of radius and ulna. Arises from ulna and lateral portion of capsule of elbow-joint, passes obliquely outward, and winds around the radius. **S. bre'vis accesso'rius,** brachio-fascialis. **S. lon'gus.** *F.* supinateur long; *G.* Armspeichenmuskel, langer Rückwärtsdreher; *I.* supinatore lungo. Muscle of radial side of forearm arising from external supracondylar ridge, and inserted into lower end of radius. **S. lon'gus accesso'rius.** *L.* brachio-radialis brevis. Muscular fascicle representing a reduplication of supinator longus, and having a separate insertion on radius. **S. ma'nus,** extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis [Humphry]. **S. ra'dii bre'vis,** supinator brevis. **S. ridge,** external supracondylar ridge. **S. supe'rior,** biceps brachii.

Supinazione (*I.*). Supination.

Suppeda'neus (*L.*). *F.* suppédané, ée. 1. Pertaining or applied to the sole of the foot. 2. Poultice applied to sole of foot.

Suppléance cérébrale (*F.*). Power of one part of the brain to assume and perform the functions of another part in case of disease or injury of the latter.

Supplemen'tary air. The air which may be expired by effort after an ordinary expiration has been made.

Supplemen'tary spleens. *L.* splenculi; *G.* Nebenmilzen. Small roundish bodies sometimes found near the spleen, and similar to it in structure.

Supporteur (*F.*). Apparatus for supporting a part; suspensory bandage.

Support'ing cells. *G.* Stützzellen. Those supporting the outer and inner hair-cells of the organ of Corti.

Suppositoire (*F.*). Suppository. **S-s. d'aloès,** suppositories of aloes. **S-s. d'extrait de ratanhia,** suppositories of krameria.

Supposito'ria (*L.*). Suppositories. **S. ac'idi tan'nici,** tannic acid suppositories. **S. ac'idi tan'nici cum sapo'ne,** tannic acid suppositories with soap. **S. cum aloe** [Cod.]. suppositories of aloes. **S. cum extrac'to ratan'hiæ** [Cod.]. suppositories of krameria. **S. hydrar'gyri,** mercurial suppositories. **S. morphi'næ,** morphine suppositories. **S. morphi'næ cum sapo'ne** [B. P.]. morphine suppositories with soap. **S. plum'bi compos'ita** [B. P.]. compound lead suppositories.

Suppos'itories. *L.* suppositoria; *F.* suppositoires; *G.* Stuhlzäpfchen; *I.* suppositorii. Solid medicaments, intended for introduction into the rectum or vagina, of such composition that they will slowly liquefy at the temperature of the body or by the solvent action of the secretions: see also *Compound lead* and *Mercurial suppositories.* **S. of al'oes.** *L.* suppositoria cum aloe; *F.* suppositoires d'aloès. Aloes 5 gms., oil of theobroma 45 gms.; make 10 suppositories [Cod.]. **S. of krame'ria.** *L.* suppositoria cum extracto ratanhiæ; *F.* suppositoires d'extrait de ratanhia. Composed of dry extract of krameria 1 gm., oil of theobroma 3 gms. [Cod.].

Suppositorio or Supposta (*I.*). Suppository.

Suppres'sio (*L.*). Suppression; stoppage of a secretion. **S. men'sium,** suppression of the menstrual flow after it is once established.

Suppu'rans (*L.*). Suppurating.

Suppura'tion. *L.* suppuratio; *G.* Eiterung; *I.* suppurazione. The production or formation of pus.

Suppurationsfieber (*G.*). Fever connected with suppuration; the fever in the pustular stage of small-pox.

Sup'purative. *L.* suppurans; *F.* suppuratif, ive; *G.* eiterig; *I.* suppurativo. Relating to suppuration. **S. fe'ver,** fever accompanying suppuration.

Supra-acro'mial ar'tery. Acromial artery, superior

Supra-acro'mial nerves: see *Supraclavicular nerves.*

Supra-auric'ular diam'eter Parietal diameter, inferior.

Supra-auric'ular point. *F.* point sus auriculaire. Point just above opening of external auditory meatus on posterior root of zygoma.

Suprachoroi'dal space. *L.* spatium suprachoroideum; *G.* Suprachoroidalraum. Cleft-like interval between the velum interpositum and the fornix with the lyra.

Suprachoroi'dea (*L.*). Lamina suprachoroidea.

Supraclavic'ular. *F.* sus-claviculaire or supraclaviculaire; *I.* sopraclavicolare. Above the clavicle. **S. fos'sa.** *F.* creux sus-claviculaire; *G.* Oberschlusselbeingrube. Depression just above the clavicle in region of subclavian triangle. **S. nerves.** *F.* rameaux sus-claviculaires; *I.* nervi sopraclavicolari. Series of branches derived from cervical plexus (3d and 4th cervical nerves), which supply skin over sternum, clavicle, and shoulder. Divided into three groups, known by their situation as **supra-sternal, supraclavicular proper,** and **supra-acromial. S. plex'us of lymphat'ics.** *L.* plexus supraclavicularis. *G.* Oberschlusselbeingeflecht. Offshoot of jugular plexus, lying along subclavian vessels.

Supraclaviculargegend (*G.*). Supraclavicular region

Supraclavicula'ris (*L.*). 1. Sternoclavicularis anticus or superior. 2. Praeclavicularis subcutaneus. **S. pro'prius,** musculus anonymus clavicularis.

Supracon'dylar lines. Inferior continuation of lips of linea aspera of femur as two diverging lines passing to condyles.

Supracon'dylar proc'ess. *L.* processus supracondyloideus. Hook-like projection sometimes found in front of internal condylar ridge of humerus, representing a foramen found in some mammals.

Supracon'dylar ridges. *L.* angulus externus humeri. Those extending upward from epicondyle and epitrochlea of humerus.

Supracon'dylar tu'bercles. *L.* tuberculi supracondyloidea. Eminences at edges of popliteal surface above tuberosities of femur; to the internal is attached the medial head of the gastrocnemius; to the external, the plantaris.

Supracon'dyloid. Supracondylar.

Supraconstric'tor (*L.*). Constrictor superior [Coues].

Supracos'tal groove. *L.* sulcus costalis. Light furrow sometimes found along upper edge of the body of a rib, at its posterior extremity.

Supracosta'les (*L.*). Levatores costarum.

Supracosta'lis, or **S. ante'rior,** or **S. superficia'lis.** Muscle found in lower vertebrates (dog, rabbit, etc.), and rarely in man, arising from first rib and extending downward to a variable number of ribs below or to sternum [Testut].

Supracosta'lis profun'dus. Muscle-fibres extending from one rib over the one below to a third or fourth; apparently a variety of the external intercostal muscles.

Supragen'ual bur'sa. Bursa suberuralis.

Supragle'noid tu'bercle. *L.* tuberculum supraglenoidale or supraglenoideum. Rough impression above glenoid fossa of scapula, where long head of biceps is attached.

Suprahepat'ic veins. Hepatic veins.

Suprahy'oid aponeuro'sis. Fascia connected with the intermediate tendon of the digastric muscle, attached to the body and greater cornu of hyoid bone.

Suprahy'oid glands. *F.* glandes sus-hyoidiennes; *I.* glandole soprajoidee. Lymphatic glands near median line between anterior bellies of digastric muscles.

Suprahy'oid re'gion. Submaxillary region.

Suprain'guinal re'gion. *L.* regio suprainguinalis; *G.* Oberleistengegend. That part of abdominal wall limited above by a horizontal line drawn through crest of ilium, below by Poupart's ligament, internally by edge of rectus abdominis muscle.

Supralabia'lis (*L.*). Levator labii superioris [Coues].

Supramar'ginal convolu'tion or **gy'rus.** *L.* lobulus supramarginalis; *F.* lobule du pli courbe; *G.* vordere Scheitelbogenwindung. That part of inferior parietal

convolution which lies along upper edge of fissure of Sylvius: see *Parietal convolutions.*

Supramax'illary ar'tery. Branch from posterior dental artery to upper molar and bicuspid teeth.

Supramax'illary gan'glion. Boechdalek, ganglion of.

Supramax'illary nerve. Branch of cervico-facial division of facial nerve distributed to muscles of lower lip.

Supraobli'quus (*L.*). Obliquus superior [Coues].

Supraoccip'ital. *L.* supraoccipitalis; *F.* sus-occipital, ale; *I.* sopraoccipitale. Above the occiput. **S. an'gle,** that between lines drawn from auricular point to inion and lambda. **S. bone.** *L.* squama occipitalis; *F.* sus-occipital; *G.* Schuppe; *I.* porzione squamosa. Expanded part of occipital bone behind foramen magnum, ossifying by separate centre, and separate throughout life in many animals.

Supraomphalody'mia (*L.*). Thoracopagus.

Supraor'bital. *L.* supraorbitalis; *F.* sus-orbitaire; *I.* sopraorbitale. Above the orbit. **S. arch.** *L.* arcus supraorbitalis; *F.* arcade sus-orbitaire; *G.* Oberaugenhöhlenrand; *I.* arco sopraorbitale. Curved margin of frontal bone, forming upper boundary of orbit. **S. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria supraorbitalis; *F.* artère sus-orbitaire; *I.* arteria sopraorbitale. Branch of ophthalmic passing through supraorbital foramen to forehead and eyelids. **External s. artery,** branch of superficial temporal to outer supraorbital region. **S. fora'men:** see *Supraorbital notch.* **S. line.** *F.* ligne sus-orbitaire; *G.* Supraorbitallinie. One drawn horizontally across forehead just above root of external angular process of frontal bone. **S. nerve.** *L.* nervus supraorbitalis; *F.* nerf frontal externe. Branch of frontal nerve from ophthalmic division of trifacial; passes through supraorbital notch or over edge of orbit to eyelid, brow, periosteum, and mucous membrane of frontal sinus. **S. notch.** *L.* incisura supraorbitalis. Notch on inner portion of orbital arch of frontal bone, which transmits supraorbital vessels and nerve. It is frequently converted into a foramen on one or both sides. **S. point,** ophryon. **S. sul'cus.** *L.* sulcus supraorbitalis. A short furrow on median surface of hemispheres, running forward from near anterior end of calloso-marginal sulcus parallel to orbital edge of brain. **S. vein.** *L.* vena supraorbitalis; *F.* veine sus-orbitaire; *G.* Oberaugenhöhlenvene; *I.* vena sopraorbitaria. Collects blood from lower part of forehead and upper eyelid, and discharges into facial.

Supraorbitalbreite (*G.*). Distance between the two supraorbital foramina.

Supraor'bitar. Supraorbital.

Suprapon'tine ar'teries. *F.* artères sus-protubérantielles. Branches from basilar artery to upper edge of pons on median line [Duret].

Suprapu'bic nerve. *F.* nerf sus-pubien; *I.* nervo soprapubico. Internal branch of ilio-inguinal nerve.

Suprarec'tus (*L.*). Rectus superior [Coues].

Suprare'nal. *L.* suprarenalis; *F.* surrénal, ale; *I.* surrenale. Above the kidney. **S. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ suprarenales; *F.* artères surrénales; *G.* Nebennierenschlagadern; *I.* arterie capsulari. Those supplying the suprarenal capsules. The **superior** are derived from inferior phrenic arteries, the **middle** from aorta, and the **inferior** from renal a-s. **S. bod'ies,** suprarenal capsules. **S. cap'sules.** *L.* glandulæ suprarenales; *F.* capsules surrénales; *G.* Nebennieren; *I.* capsule surrenali. Two triangular flattened organs resting one upon superior end of each kidney. They consist of a network of trabeculæ enclosing large nucleated cells richly supplied with vessels and nerves. Though classed as blood-glands, their functions are not understood. **S. nerves,** large number of short stems (33, Kölliker) derived from solar plexus, and supplying suprarenal capsules. **S. plex'us.** *L.* plexus suprarenalis; *G.* Nebennierengeflecht. Formed by suprarenal nerves from solar plexus. **S. veins.** *L.* venæ suprarenales; *F.* veines surrénales; *G.* Nebennierenblutadern; *I.* vene surrenali. Short but large trunks removing blood from suprarenal capsules. The **right** empties into either the inferior vena cava or the renal vein, the **left** into either the renal or a phrenic vein.

Suprascap'ula (*L.*). That part of vertebral border of scapula formed by separate centre or centres of ossification [Parker].

Suprascap'ular. *L.* suprascapularis; *F.* sus-scapulaire; *I.* sopra-scapolare. Above the scapula. **S. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria suprascapularis; *F.* artère sus-scapulaire; *G.* quere Schulterblattschlagader; *I.* arteria scapolare superiore. Arises from thyroid axis or from subclavian artery, and passes

deeply across root of neck to supraspinous fossa. **S. bone**, bone corresponding to base of the scapula in man; found independent in many animals. **S. fas'cia**, on back of scapula attached to spine and other processes; binds down supra- and infraspinatus and the teres muscles. **S. fora'men**, that formed by suprascapular notch and coracoid ligament when latter ossifies. **S. lig'ament**, coracoid ligament. **S. nerve.** *L.* nervus suprascapularis. Branch from superior trunk of brachial plexus which passes through suprascapular notch, and supplies supraspinatus, infraspinatus, and shoulder-joint. **S. notch.** *L.* incisura suprascapularis; *F.* echancrure coracoidienne. Found at base of coracoid process of scapula, and serving to transmit nerve of same name. **S. re'gion.** *L.* regio suprascapularis. That part of back above scapula. **S. veins.** *L.* venæ transversæ scapulæ. Companions to artery of same name, discharging into subclavian or external jugular.

Suprascapula'ris (*L.*). Suprascapular. Substantively (*L.* supra-scapolare superiore), the supraspinatus muscle.

Supraserra'tus (*L.*). Serratus posticus superior [Cowes].

Supraspi'nal. *L.* supraspinalis, supraspinatus; *F.* surépineux, euse; sur-spinal, ale; *I.* sopra-spinoso, a. Above or upon a spine.

Supraspina'tus (*L.*). *F.* surépineux; *G.* Obergrätenmuskel; *I.* sopra-spinoso. Muscle of shoulder arising from supraspinous fossa of scapula, and inserted into upper facet of great tuberosity of humerus.

Supraspino'sus (*L.*). Supraspinal.

Supraspi'nous ar'tery. Branch from posterior scapular or transverse cervical artery to supraspinous fossa.

Supraspi'nous fos'sa. *L.* fossa supraspinata; *F.* fosse surepineuse; *G.* Obergratengrube; *I.* fossa sopraspinosa. Smooth concave hollow above spine of scapula which affords attachment to supraspinatus muscle.

Supraspi'nous lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum apicum; *F.* ligament surépineux; *G.* Spitzenband; *I.* legamento sopra spinoso. Fibrous cord connecting spinous processes of vertebræ from sacrum to seventh cervical, and continued from thence to occipital bone as the ligamentum nuchæ.

Supraster'nal. *F.* sus-sternal, ale. Above the sternum. **S. ar'tery**, branch of suprascapular artery continued over sternum. **S. bones.** *L.* ossa suprasternalia. Two small ossific nodules; rarely found, articulating with sternum on either side of interclavicular notch; appear to represent episternal bones of some low mammals. **S. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa suprasternalis; *G.* Kehlgrube. Depression seen above sternum between origins of sternomastoid muscle. **S. nerves**: see *Supraclavicular nerves*. **S. notch**, interclavicular notch.

Suprasternalspalte (*G.*). Spatium interaponeuroticum suprasternale.

Supratroch'lear depres'sion. *L.* depressio supratrochlearis. Slight hollow on anterior surface of femur above trochlea, filled during life with synovial processes and fat.

Supratroch'lear fora'men. That arising from a perforation of thin plate between olecranon and coronoid fossæ of humerus; sometimes found, especially in young subjects.

Supratroch'lear nerve. *L.* nervus supratrochlearis; *F.* nerf frontal interne. Branch of frontal nerve from ophthalmic division of trifacial; passes out near inner angle of eye to skin of eyelid and forehead.

Sûr, ûre (*F.*). Sour, acid.

Su'ra (*L.*). Calf of the leg.

Sura (*L.*). 1. Fibula. 2. Calf of the leg.

Suractivité (*F.*). Exaggerated activity (of an organ).

Suraigu, uë (*F.*). Very intense or acute.

Su'ral. *L.* suralis; *F.* sural, ale; *I.* surale. Pertaining to the calf of the leg. **S. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ surales; *F.* arteres jumelles; *I.* arterie gemelle. Branches from popliteal, usually two in number, supplying gastrocnemius and calf of leg.

Sura'les (*L.*). Gastrocnemius considered as two muscles.

Suralimentation (*F.*). Over-feeding.

Sura'lis (*L.*). Sural, triceps suræ.

Suranal, ale (*F.*). Above the anus.

Surcharge graisseuse (*F.*). Fatty infiltration.

Surcilier (*F.*). Corrugator supercilii.

Surcostal, ale (*F.*). Supracostal.

Surcostaux (*F.*). Levatores costarum.

Surculation (*F.*). Gemmation.

Surdent (*F.*). 1. Supernumerary or

extra tooth. 2. A permanent tooth which has appeared before the corresponding temporary one has been shed.

Surdi-mutisme (*F.*). The condition produced by deaf-mutism.

Surdi-mutité (*F.*). Dumbness resulting from congenital deafness.

Sur'ditas (*L.*). Deafness. **S. verba'lis**, word-deafness.

Surdité (*F.*). Deafness. **S. paradoxale**, deafness which is more marked in a still place, and diminishes in the midst of noises. **S. verbale**, word-deafness.

Surdomu'titas (*L.*). Deaf-mutism.

Sureau (*F.*). Elder.

Surelle (*F.*). Oxalis.

Sur-épineux, euse (*F.*). Supraspinous, supraspinatus.

Surface (*F.*). Surface. **S-s. de frottement** or **triturantes**, grinding surfaces of the teeth. **S-s. de glissement**, slight, smooth excavations in bones for the passage of tendons. **S-s. d'insertion**, roughened surfaces of bones, where ligaments and tendons are inserted.

Surfeit. *L.* acrasia; *F.* excès de table; *G.* Ueberladung; *I.* crapula. A feeling of fulness and oppression, occasioned by excess in eating and drinking.

Sur'geon [contr. of chirurgeon]. *F.* chirurgien; *G.* Wundarzt; *I.* chirurgo. One who practises surgery.

Sur'geon's ag'aric. *L.* fungus chirurgorum; *F.* agaric de chêne or des chirurgiens; *G.* Feuerschwamm; *I.* agarico di quercia or dei chirurgi. Spunk; touchwood; the fungus *Polyporus fomentarius*, Fries, prepared for use by slicing, boiling in weak lye, and beating until soft; used to arrest hæmorrhage; impregnated with potassium nitrate, it becomes tinder.

Sur'gery [χείρ, ἔργον]. *F.* chirurgie; *G.* Wundarzneikunde; *I.* chirurgia. 1. That branch of medicine which deals with injuries, deformities, tumors, and such other affections as are chiefly to be treated by manual or instrumental aid. 2. The office or operating-room of a surgeon: see also *Minor surgery*.

Sur'gical. *F.* chirurgical, ale; *G.* chirurgisch; *I.* chirurgico. a. Pertaining to surgery. **S. anat'omy**: see *Anatomy*. **S. kid'ney**, diseased kidney, resulting from disease of the bladder or urethra, or from catheterization or operations on the genito-urinary tract; usually pyelo-nephritis. **S. tuberculo'sis**, tuberculosis in parts amenable to surgical treatment.

Surinam quas'sia. Quassia amara.

Surinam-bark. Worm-bark. Bark of *Andira inermis*.

Sur-irritation (*F.*). Exagerrated irritation.

Surlangue (*F.*). A disease of domestic ruminants, characterized by fever, prostration, oral and lingual ulceration, etc.

Surlaryngien, ienne (*F.*). Situated above the larynx.

Surmenage (*F.*). Excessive exertion, over-pressure: the bodily or mental condition thus produced.

Suroccipital, ale (*F.*). Supraoccipital.

Suros (*F.*). Exostosis on the cannon-bone of the fore foot of the horse.

Surox'alas (*L.*) [Cod.]. Binoxalate. **S. potas'sicus** [Cod.], potassium binoxalate.

Surpeau (*F.*). Epidermis, cuticle.

Sur'ra. A disease of horses, mules, and camels in India, probably caused by a parasite in the blood, the *Hæmatomonas Evansi*. The symptoms are those of pernicious anæmia.

Surrénal, ale (*F.*). *I.* surrenale. Suprarenal.

Sursemi-orbiculaire (*F.*). Upper half of orbicularis oris.

Sur-spinal, ale (*F.*). Supraspinal.

Sursumduc'tion. Term proposed to express the power of uniting an image seen through a prism placed with its base downward before one eye, with the image of the same object as seen by the other eye.

Surtout ligamenteux (*F.*). Common ligament of spinal column.

Surumpe. Peculiar form of retinal hyperæsthesia observed at great heights on the Andes.

Survi'val. *F.* survie; *G.* Ueberleben; *I.* sopravivere. Outliving, persistence of life.

Sus-acromial, ale (*F.*). Above the acromion.

Sus-brachycéphalique (*F.*). Hyperbrachycephalic.

Sus-carpien (*F.*). 1. Above the wrist. 2. Dorsal artery of wrist [Chaussier].

Susceptibil'ity. *F.* susceptibilité; *G.* Empfänglichkeit; *I.* suscettibilità. Ease of being affected; sensibility.

Sus-claviculaire (*F.*). Above the clavicle.

Sus-coccygien, ienne (*F.*). Above the coccyx.

Sus-diaphragmatique (*F.*). Above the diaphragm.

Sus-épineux (*F.*). Supraspinatus.

Sus-maxillaire (*F.*). Superior maxillary bone.

Sus-maxillo-labial (grand) (*F.*). Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi [Chaussier].

Sus-maxillo-labial (petit) (*F.*). Levator anguli oris [Chaussier]

Sus-maxillo-nasal (*F.*). Compressor nasi [Chaussier]

Sus-mésaticéphalique (*F.*). Hypermesaticephalic.

Sus-métacarpo-latéri-phalangien (*F.*) [Dumas]. Dorsal interosseous muscle of hand.

Sus-métatarso-latéri-phalangien (*F.*) [Dumas]. Dorsal interosseous muscle of foot.

Sus-occipital (*F.*). Supraoccipital bone.

Sus-optico-phéni-sclératicien (*F.*). Rectus superior muscle of eye.

Sus-orbitaire (*F.*). Supraorbital.

Suspen'ded anima'tion. Asphyxia, catalepsy.

Suspenseurs de l'abdomen (*F.*). Poupart's term for the two Poupart's ligaments.

Sus'pensio (*L.*). Hanging.

Suspensoir or **Suspensoire** (*F.*). Suspensory bandage for the scrotum.

Suspenso'rium (*L.*). A suspensory bandage, a sling

Suspenso'rius (*L.*) Suspensory, holding up. **S. duode'ni,** suspensory muscle of duodenum. **S. hep'atis,** coronary ligament of liver. **S. tes'tis,** cremaster muscle.

Suspen'sory. 1. *F.* suspenseur. Sustaining. 2 *F.* suspensoir; *L.* suspensorio. A bag for supporting the scrotum. **S. lig'ament of axil'la.** *F.* ligament suspenseur de l'aisselle. *I.* aponeurosi clavi-pectorale. Deep layer of axillary fascia continued upward over pectoralis minor and great vessels to clavicle. **S. lig'ament of clit'oris.** *L.* ligamentum suspensorium clitoridis. Structure similar to that of penis, attaching clitoris to symphysis pubis. **S. lig'ament of lens,** zone of Zinn. **S. lig'ament of liv'er.** *L.* ligamentum suspensorium hepatis; *G.* Aufhangeband der Leber. Fold of peritoneum passing from anterior body-wall in region of umbilicus to diaphragm and notch of liver above. It transmits umbilical vein in fœtus, and its remains in the adult. **S. lig'ament of odon'toid proc'ess.** *L.* ligamentum suspensorium dentis. A band passing from summit of odontoid process upward to margin of foramen magnum. **S. lig'ament of pe'nis, deep.** *L.* ligamentum suspensorium penis profundum. Band of fibrous tissue extending from symphysis pubis to dorsum of penis. **S. lig'ament of pe'nis, superfi'cial,** band of highly elastic fibres that passes from tissue of linea alba to penis [Luschka]. **S. lig'ament of peri-car'dium.** *L.* ligamentum pericardii superius. Strong process passing upward over great vessels at base of heart, and becoming continuous with deep cervical fascia, reaching spine at the 3d cervical vertebra. **S. lig'ament of spleen,** splenophrenic ligament. **S. lig'aments of di'aphragm,** processes of prevertebral fascia descending from bodies of cervical and first dorsal vertebræ to pericardium and central tendon of diaphragm [Tentleben]. **S. lig'aments of mam'ma.** *L.* ligamenta suspensoria mammæ. Fibrous processes belonging to superficial fascia which connect septa of mammary gland with skin [Cooper]. **S. mus'cle of duode'num.** *L.* musculus suspensorius duodeni. Bundle of unstriped muscle-fibres passing backward from muscular coat of transverse portion of duodenum to region of cœliac axis and superior mesenteric artery. It is regarded as of same nature as subperitoneal muscular tissue found in lower vertebrates. **S. mus'cle of eye,** choanoid muscle.

Suspirieux, euse (*F.*). Sighing, producing a sigh.

Suspir'ium (*L.*). A sigh.

Sus-pubio-fémoral (*F.*). Pectineus [Chaussier].

Sus-scapulo-trochantérien (*F.*). Supraspinatus [Chaussier].

Sus-scapulo-trochantérien (grand) (*F.*). Infraspinatus [Chaussier].

Sus-scapulo-trochitérien (*F.*). Teres minor [Chaussier].

Sus-spini-scapulo-trochitérien (*F.*). Supraspinatus muscle.

Sussulto (*I.*). Subsultus

Sustentac'ular fi'bres. Muller's fibres.

Sustentac'ulum lie'nis (*L.*). Connective tissue corpuscles of the spleen-pulp.

Sustentac'ulum ta'li (*L.*). *F.* petite apophyse du calcanéum; *I.* apofisi sostentacolo. Process of calcaneum projecting from internal surface, affording support for astragalus.

Sustenta'tor pe'nis (*L.*). Ischio-cavernosus.

Sustenta'tor rec'ti (*L.*). Bundles of unstriped muscular fibres arising from anterior surface of coccyx, and passing to sides of rectum, and thence to upper covering of urogenital diaphragm [Holl].

Sustenta'tor tu'nicæ muco'sæ (*L.*). Corrugator cutis ani.

Susur'rus (*L.*). A low muttering, humming, or rumbling sound.

Su'terberry. Prickly ash.

Suto'rius (*L.*). *I.* sutorio. Sartorius.

Sutur (*G.*). Suture.

Sutu'ra (*L.*). Suture. **S. bregma'to-mastoi'dea,** occipito-mastoid suture. **S. corona'lis,** coronal suture. **S. cor'poris callo'si,** raphé of the corpus callosum. **S. cuta'nea,** raphé of the palate: see *Palatine ridges.* **S. denta'ta,** dentate suture. **S. fronta'lis,** frontal suture. **S. fron'to-parieta'lis,** coronal suture. **S. harmonia'lis,** harmonic suture. **S. imperfec'ta Web'eri,** fine groove, sometimes a suture, on outer side of nasal process of superior maxillary in front of and below lachrymal crest. **S. incisi'va,** incisive suture. **S. infraorbita'lis** or **S. infraorbita'lis longitudina'lis,** infraorbital suture. **S. infraorbita'lis transver'sa,** delicate suture sometimes found in young skulls, running from infraorbital suture to lachrymal notch, parallel to lower edge of orbit and about 2 mm. behind it. **S. interendognath'ica,** palatine suture. **S. lambdoi'dea,** lambdoid suture. **S. limbo'sa,** limbose suture. **S. longitudina'lis,** sagittal suture. **S. longitudina'lis imperfec'ta,** sutura imperfecta Weberi. **S. mastoi'dea,** occipito-mastoid suture. **S. mastoi'deo-squamo'sa,** fine line sometimes seen separating a small anterior portion of mastoid process from the remainder; corresponds to the separation between mastoid and petrous bones occurring in embryo. **S. mendo'sa.** 1. Sutura notha. 2. Sutura transversa ossis occipitis. **S. no'tha.** *F.* fausse suture; *G.* falsche Naht; *I.* sutura falsa. A suture articulating merely by rough surfaces. **S. occipita'lis,** lambdoid suture. **S. occipito-mastoi'dea,** occipito-mastoid suture. **S. occip'ito-parieta'lis,** lambdoid suture. **S. palati'na,** palatine suture. **S. parieta'lis,** sagittal suture. **S. pari'eto-mastoi'dea,** parieto-mastoid suture. **S. pari'eto-tempora'lis,** parieto-temporal suture. **S. petro-basila'ris** or **S. petroso-basila'ris,** that between petrous portion of temporal bone and basilar process of occipital. **S. petro-squamo'sa,** petro-squamosal suture. **S. rabdoi'des,** or **S. rhabdoi'des,** or **S. recta,** or **S. sagitta'lis,** sagittal suture. **S. serra'ta,** suture in which the interlocked edges are saw-like. **S. sphe'no-ethmoida'lis,** that between sphenoid and ethmoid bones. **S. spheno-parieta'lis,** spheno-parietal suture. **S. spheno-tempora'lis,** spheno-squamous suture. **S. spheno-zygomat'ica,** spheno-malar suture. **S. spu'ria,** sutura notha. **S. squamo'sa.** *G.* Schuppennaht. 1. A suture where one bone laps or bevels markedly over another. 2. Squamo-parietal suture. **S. tempora'lis,** temporo-parietal suture. **S. transver'sa os'sis occip'itis,** that separating upper part of squamous portion of occipital bone from the remainder. **S. ve'ra,** true suture, one that articulates by indentations. **S. Wormia'na ante'rior,** upper part of lambdoid suture. **S. Wormia'na poste'rior,** sutura transversa ossis occipitis. **S. zygomat'ico-fronta'lis,** fronto-malar suture. **S. zygomat'ico-sphenoida'lis,** union between orbital surface of great wing of sphenoid and malar bone.

Sutura (*L.*). Suture. **S. coronale,** coronal suture. **S. lambdoidea,** lambdoid suture. **S. parietale,** parietal suture. **S. per armonia,** harmonia. **S. rabdoide** or **S. sagittale,** sagittal suture.

Sutura (*L.*). Suture (surgical). **S. ad ansa di Ledran,** Le Dran's suture or stitch. **S. incavigliata** or **S. piumata,** quilled suture. **S. intorcigliato,** twisted suture. **S. perduta,** buried suture. **S. a punti staccati,** interrupted suture. **S. a sopraggitto,** Glover's suture.

Su'tural lig'ament. A thin layer of connective tissue found in a suture between opposed ends of bones.

Su'ture. *L., I.* sutura; *F.* suture; *G.* Naht. 1. Immovable joint by which bones of head are united. It consists of two bony surfaces closely applied to each other, and connected by thin layer of connective tissue: see *Coronal, Frontal, Lambdoid, Sagittal,* etc. *suture.* 2. A uniting, a sewing together; the threads by which

the lips of a wound are sewn together. **S., dry**, made by applying adhesive plaster on each side of a wound, and sewing the edges of the plaster together. **S. of the four mas'ters.** *F.* suture des quatre maitres; *G.* Naht der vier Meister. Used in transverse wounds of the intestines. The edges are stitched together over a piece of the trachea of an animal just killed. **S., glover's**, made by passing the needle from within outward through each lip of the wound. **S., twisted**, made by passing a pin through both lips of a wound, and twisting a thread round the protruding ends to draw the lips together.

Suture (*F.*). Suture (anatomical). **S. bi-pariétale**, sagittal suture. **S. coronale**, coronary suture. **S frontale**, coronal suture. **S. lambdoide**, lambdoid suture. **S. longitudinale** or **S. médiane du crâne**, sagittal suture. **S. occipitale**, lambdoid suture. **S. par harmonie**, harmonia. **S. squameuse**, or **S. écailleuse**, or **S. temporale**, squamous suture.

Suture (*F.*). Suture (surgical). **S. à anse**, Le Dran's suture or stitch. **S. empennée** or **S. emplumée**, quilled suture. **S. enchevillée**, quilled suture. **S. entortillée**, twisted suture. **S. entrecoupée**, interrupted suture. **S. perdue**, buried suture; one placed deep in a wound and allowed to encyst or be absorbed. **S. en piquée**, Gély's suture. **S. des quatre maitres**, suture of the four masters.

Sutureur (*F.*). Instrument used for applying the stitches in staphylorrhaphy.

Suzanne's gland. A body about as large as a pea, having the structure of a mucous gland, said to be found under the sulcus alveolo-lingualis of mouth, near median line, distinct from sublingual gland.

Svenimento (*I.*). Swoon.

Sventramento (*I.*). Eventration.

Sverginamento (*I.*). Defloration.

Sviluppo (*I.*). Development.

Svisceramento (*I.*). Evisceration.

Svogliataggine (*I.*). Malaise, disgust.

S. v. r., abbv. for **Spiritus vini rectificatus** (*L.*), rectified spirit of wine.

Svuotamento (*I.*). Evidement.

Swab-stick. A rod of wood wrapped at one end with cotton, used in making applications to the uterus or vagina.

Swal'lowing [*A. S.* swelgan]. Deglutition.

Swallow's nest of cerebel'lum. Nidus hirundinis.

Swal'low-wort. *F.* dompte-venin; *G.* Schwalbenwurz; *I.* vincetossico. The root of *Vincetoxicum officinale*, Moench; emeto-cathartic.

Swamp'-apple. *Azalea nudiflorum*, Torr.; plant astringent.

Swamp-cabbage. Skunk cabbage, *Symplocarpus fœtidus*, Salisb.

Swamp-dog'wood. *Cornus sericea*, L.

Swamp-fever. Malarial fever.

Swamp-hel'lebore. *Veratrum viride*, Ait.

Swamp-hibis'cus. *Hibiscus moschatos*, L.

Swamp-hon'eysuckle. *Azalea viscosa*, L.; astringent.

Swamp-itch. Pruritus or scabies.

Swamp-lau'rel. *Kalmia glauca*, Ait.

Swamp-ma'ple. *Acer rubrum*, L.

Swamp-milk'weed. *Asclepias incarnata*, L.

Swamp-pine. *Pinus australis*, Michx.

Swamp-pink. *Azalea viscosa*, L., var. *nitida*, Gray; plant astringent.

Swamp-sas'safras. *Magnolia glauca*, L.

Swamp-su'mach. *Rhus venenata*, DC.

Swamp-tea. Wild rosemary, *Ledum palustre*, L.

Swamp-wil'low-herb. *Epilobium palustre*, L.

Sweat [*A. S.* swetan]. *L.* sudor; *F.* sueur; *G.* Schweiss; *I.* sudore. Perspiration; the fluid secreted by the sweat-glands, especially when it collects in drops on the skin. **S. canal'.** *G.* Schweissgang. Excretory duct of a sweat-gland. **S. centre**, theoretical centre in the medulla oblongata which when stimulated excites general perspiration. **S.-glands.** *L.* glandulæ sudoriparæ; *F.* glandes sudorifères; *G.* Schweissdrusen; *I.* glandole sudorifere. Those secreting the perspiration, composed of one or more blind, convoluted tubules lying in the subcutaneous tissue, discharging by a spirally-coiled excretory duct through the skin; found everywhere on surface of body, except on glans penis and lips.

Sweat'ing fe'ver. Sweating sickness; miliary fever.

Sweat'ing sick'ness. *L.* sudor anglicus; *F.* suette miliaire; *I.* sudore anglico. An epidemic disease, often fatal in a few hours, characterized by suddenness of at-

tack, high fever, intense thirst, and profuse sweating. It appeared in England in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Sweat-root. *Polemonium reptans*, L.

Sweat-weed. Marshmallow, *Althæa officinalis*, L.

Swe'dish bit'ters. Compound tincture of aloes.

Swe'dish gymnas'tics. A system of exercises for the treatment of partial paralysis, deformities, etc., in which active and passive movements are combined with massage, etc.

Swe'dish leech. *Hirudo medicinalis*, L.

Sweet al'mond. *L.* amygdala dulcis; *F.* amande douce; *G.* süsse Mandel; *I.* mandorla dolce. The seed of *Amygdalus communis*, L., var. *dulcis*, DC.; contains fixed oil and emulsin, but no amygdalin, and therefore does not develop hydrocyanic acid by maceration in water.

Sweet bal'sam. *Gnaphalium polycephalum*, Michx.

Sweet ba'sil. *F.* basilic; *G.* Basilienkraut; *I.* basilico. *Ocymum Basilicum*, L., cultivated as a kitchen herb; aromatic stimulant.

Sweet bay. 1. *Laurus nobilis*, L. 2. *Magnolia glauca*, L.

Sweet birch. *Betula lenta*, L.

Sweet cassa'va. *Manihot Aipi*, Pohl.

Sweet Chalyb'eate Springs. A health-resort in Alleghany Co., Virginia, formerly known as the Red Sweet Springs. Waters calcic-chalybeate and purgative; temperature of bath, 75° F.

Sweet cic'ely. *Osmorrhiza longistylis*, DC.

Sweet clo'ver. *Melilotus.*

Sweet flag. Calamus.

Sweet gum. Liquidambar.

Sweet lau'rel. *Illicium floridanum*, Ellis.

Sweet myr'tle. *Acorus Calamus*, L.

Sweet oil. Olive oil.

Sweet pep'per-bush. *Clethra alnifolia*, L.

Sweet sca'bious. *Erigeron annuum*, L.

Sweet sedge. *Acorus Calamus*, L.

Sweet spir'it of ni'tre. Spirit of nitrous ether.

Sweet Springs. Saline waters, near Brownsville, Saline Co., Missouri; also calcic waters, Sweet Springs, Monroe Co., West Virginia.

Sweet tinct'ure of rhu'barb. *L.* tinctura rhei dulcis. Rhubarb 8, glycyrrhiza 4, anise 4, cardamom 1, diluted alcohol q. s. to make 100; macerate and percolate [U. S. P.].

Sweet ver'nal-grass. *Anthoxanthum odoratum.*

Sweet vibur'num. *Viburnum Lentago*, L.

Sweetbread. Pancreas.

Sweet-fern. Ferngale, meadowfern, *Comptonia asplenifolia*, Ait.; stimulant and astringent.

Sweet-gale. *F.* piment royal; *G.* Myrtenheide; *I.* pimento reale. Dutch myrtle, *Myrica Gale*, L.; aromatic, astringent, and bitter; the fruit is said to be used instead of pepper.

Sweet-leaf. *Hopea tinctoria*, L.

Sweet-mar'joram. *L.* herba majoranæ; *F.* marjolaine; *G.* Meiran; *I.* maggiorana. The herb of *Origanum majorana*, L.; used for seasoning food, and sometimes as an aromatic medicine.

Sweet-or'ange. *L.* aurantium dulce; *F.* orange douce; *G.* Apfelsine; *I.* arancia dolce. The fruit of *Citrus Aurantium*, Risso.; an agreeable, refreshing, and digestible fruit; called also China, Portugal, or Lisbon orange. **S.-o. peel.** *L.* aurantii dulcis cortex; *F.* écorce d'orange douce; *G.* Apfelsinenschale; *I.* corteccia d'arancia dolce. The rind of the fruit of *Citrus Aurantium*, Risso., the sweet-orange tree. The thin exterior layer contains a fragrant volatile oil; used as a flavoring ingredient.

Sweet-pota'to. The root of *Batata edulis*, Chois.; a food-product much used.

Sweet-scent'ed shrub. *Calycanthus floridus*, L.

Sweet-sop. The fruit of *Anona squamosa*; edible.

Sweet-su'mach. *Rhus aromatica*, Ait.

Sweet'wood-bark. Cascarilla.

Swieta'nia (*L.*). A genus of *Meliaceæ*. **S. febrif'uga**, Willd., *Soymida febrifuga*, Juss. **S. Mahog'ani**, L., mahogany-tree; a tall tree of tropical America and the West Indies; the bark is used as an antiperiodic [F. Mex.].

Swine plague. *G.* Schweineseuche. Infectious pneumo-enteritis, pig typhoid, hog cholera. An acute, epidemic, contagious, and usually fatal disease of swine,

with the following symptoms fever, dulness, weakness of the posterior extremities, cough, rapid and labored respiration, and sometimes diarrhœa. The characteristic lesions are those of acute pneumonia and necrotic inflammation with ulceration of the large, rarely of the small, intestine. The pneumonia or the intestinal lesion may exist alone, but usually they occur in combination. The disease may appear as septicæmia, without the characteristic local lesions. It is caused by the bacillus of swine plague: see also *Rothlauf*.

Swine-pox. Chicken-pox.

Swiss tape'worm. *Bothriocephalus latus.*

Swoon. *F.* défaillance, évanouissement; *G.* Ohnmacht; *I.* svenimento. Fainting fit.

Swoon'ing [*Sax.* swunan]. Fainting, syncope.

Syco'ma (*L.*) [σῦκον]. Condyloma.

Syco'sis (*L.*) [σῦκον]. 1. Sycosis non-parasitica. 2. Tinea sycosis. 3. Formation of sycoma. 4. Old name for trachoma. **S. bar'bæ,** *S.* non-parasitica. **S. contagio'sa,** tinea trichophytina barbæ. **S. non-parasit'ica.** *F.* sycosis non-parasitaire; *G.* Bartfinne. A chronic non-contagious perifolliculär inflammation involving the hair-follicle. The lesions are papules, tubercles, and pustules, which are invariably perforated by hairs; generally affects the bearded part of the face. **S. parasit'ica,** tinea sycosis, tinea trichophytina barbæ. **S. vulga'ris,** sycosis non-parasitica.

Syd'enham's chore'a. Ordinary chorea.

Sydenham's lau'danum. *L.* vinum opii crocata; *F.* laudanum de Sydenham, vin d'opium composé; *G.* safranhaltige Opiumtinktur; *I.* laudano liquido del Sydenham. An aromatic wine of opium with saffron; represents about 10 per cent. of opium.

Syggig'noscism [συγγιγνώσκω]. Hypnotism.

Syko'sis. Sycosis.

Syl'lable-stumb'ling. A form of paralytic dysphasia in which there is difficulty in speaking a word as a whole, although each letter and syllable can be distinctly sounded.

Syllep'sis (*L.*) [συλλήψις] Conception.

Sylvester's meth'od: see *Artificial respiration.*

Syl'vian aq'ueduct. Aqueduct of Sylvius.

Syl'vian ar'tery. *F.* artère sylvienne. Middle anterior central artery.

Syl'vian fis'sure. *L.* fissura Sylvii; *F.* scissure de Sylvius; *G.* Sylvi'sche Spalte; *I.* scissura di Silvio. Earliest developed fissure of cerebral hemispheres, resulting from folding of cortical surface over island of Reil. It extends from anterior perforated space of brain laterally upward and backward, dividing into a short anterior or ascending branch and a longer posterior horizontal branch.

Syl'vian fos'sa. *L.* fossa Sylvii. Deep pit on side of hemispheres of brain containing island of Reil.

Sylvian ven'tricle. Fifth ventricle.

Sylvie (*F.*). Anemone nemorosa.

Sylvien, enne (*F.*). Situated in or near the fissure of Sylvius.

Sylvi'sche Spalte (*G.*). Sylvian fissure.

Sylvi'sche Wasserleitung (*G.*). Aqueduct of Sylvius.

Symbio'sis (*L.*) [συμβίωσις]. *F.* symbiose. A living together; association of different organisms in one community.

Symbiot'ic. Parasitic.

Symbleph'aron [σύν, βλέφαρον]. *F.* symblépharon; *G.* Symblepharum; *I.* simblefaro. An adhesion between the eyelid and eyeball.

Sym'elus (*L.*). *F.* symèle. Sympus.

Syme's amputa'tion. Amputation at the ankle joint, the malleoli and articular cartilage being sawn off, and the ends covered with a flap formed from the thick tissue of the heel.

Sym'meles (*L.*) [μέλος]. Monsters with fused lower extremities.

Symmet'rical. *F.* symétrique; *G.* symmetrisch; *I.* simmetrico. Possessing symmetry; corresponding in size and shape on each side; properly proportioned. **S. points.** *G.* Gegenpunkte, Gegenstellen. Points symmetrically situated on the retinæ —*i. e.*, points similarly related to the centre in the two outer halves or on the two inner halves of the retinæ.

Sympathet'ic. *F.* sympathique; *G.* sympathetisch; *I.* simpatico, a. Pertaining, or due, to sympathy; substantively, the sympathetic nerve. **S. an'thrax.** *F.* charbon symptomatique; *G.* Rauschbrand. An endemic disease of cattle caused by the

bacillus of sympathetic anthrax. It is characterized by one or more painful nodules under the skin or in the muscles, with infiltration of bloody serum and dark color of the flesh, whence its name of "black leg" or "quarter ill." **S. bu'bo**, non-venereal bubo. **S. mor'ning sick'ness** or **vom'iting**, nausea in. or vomiting by, the husband when his wife is pregnant. **S. nerve.** *L.* nervus sympathicus magnus; *F.* nerf, grand sympathique; *G.* Grenzstrang; *I.* nervo grande simpatico. Commissural cord extending along either side of spine, uniting sympathetic ganglia. **S. ner'vous sys'tem.** *L.* systema nervosum vegetativum; *F.* système nerveux sympathique; *G.* sympathisches Nervensystem; *I.* sistema nervoso simpatico. Consists of small ganglia on either side of spinal column, connected longitudinally with each other (sympathetic nerve), centrally with cerebrospinal system (rami viscerales), and peripherally sending branches to viscera, most of which are arranged in complicated plexuses containing ganglionic elements. **S. ophthal'mia**, inflammation of an eyeball due to lesion of the other eye. **S. sali'va**, salivary secretion upon irritation of the sympathetic nerve [Thudichum].

Sympathet'icus mi'nor (*L.*). Facial nerve.

Sympathicuslähmung (*G.*). Paralysis of the sympathetic nerve.

Sym'pathy [*σύν, πάθος*]. *F.* sympathie; *G.* Mitleidenschaft; *I.* simpatia. A vague term to express the fact that injury or disease of an organ may produce a change in another part with which it is not directly connected.

Symphore'ma (*L.*) [*σύν, φορέω*]. Congestion.

Symphore'sis (*L.*). Production of congestion.

Symphoret'icus (*L.*). Congested.

Symphyse (*F.*). Symphysis. **S. cardiaque**, pericardial adhesion. **S. du menton**, symphysis of the jaw. **S. du pubis**, symphysis pubis. **S. sacro-iliaque**, sacro-iliac symphysis.

Symphys'eal an'gle. *F.* angle symphysien. That between line drawn from lower incisor teeth to point of chin and the plane of lower border of inferior maxillary bone.

Symphyseot'omy or **Symphysiot'omy** [*σύμφυσις, τομή*]. *F.* symphyséotomie; *G.* Symphysentrennung; *I.* sinfisitomia. Section of the symphysis pubis to enlarge the pelvic cavity and facilitate labor.

Symphy'sion [*σύμφυσις*]. Point at upper end of symphysis of jaw—*i. e.* median point of external alveolar border of lower jaw [v. Török].

Sym'physis (*L.*). *F.* symphyse; *G.* Fuge; *I.* sinfisi. Close union, especially that, either bony or cartilaginous, of two skeletal integers. **S. of jaw.** *L.* symphysis menti; *F.* symphyse du menton; *G.* Unterkieferfuge. Ridge on lower jaw in median line, indicating point of union of originally separate halves. **S. men'ti**, symphysis of the jaw. **S. pu'bis.** *F.* symphyse du pubis; *G.* Schambeinfuge; *I.* sinfisi pubica. Joint formed by junction of the two pubic bones at middle line. **S. sacro-coccyge'a**, joint between sacrum and coccyx.

Symphysis (*F.*). 1. Syn. of **Symphyse**, symphysis. 2. Accidental adhesion of mucous membrane of prepuce to that of glans penis.

Symphysop'sia (*L.*) [*ὄψ*]. Cyclopia.

Symphysoske'lia (*L.*) [*σκέλος*]. Sympus, siren.

Symphysot'omy [*τέμνω*]. Symphyseotomy.

Symphyto-catarac'ta (*L.*). Congenital cataract.

Sym'phytos (*L.*) [*σύμφυτος*]. Congenital.

Sym'phytum (*L.*). 1. A genus of *Boragineæ*. 2. Comfrey-root. **S. officina'le**, L., a European plant, cultivated and naturalized in the U. S.; the root is official: see *Comfrey-root*.

Sympi'esis (*L.*) [*συμπίεσις*]. A pressing together.

Sympiesom'eter [*συμπιέζω, μέτρον*]. *F.* sympiézomètre. An instrument for measuring pressure.

Symplocar'pus fœt'idus, Salisb. *Dracontium fœtidum*, L.

Sympo'dia (*L.*) [*σύν, πούς*]. Condition of a sympus.

Symp'tom [*σύμπτωμα*]. *F.* symptôme; *I.* sintoma or sintomo. A sign or effect of a disease perceptible during life; a concurring circumstance.

Symptomat'ic. *F.* symptomatique; *G.* symptomatisch, *I.* sintomatico, a. Indicating, pertaining to, or presenting as a symptom. **S. fe'ver**, fever which forms one of the symptoms of a disease.

Symptomatog'raphy [γράφω]. Semeiography.

Symptomatol'ogy [λόγος]. *F.* symptomatologie; *I.* sintomatologia. The science of symptoms. Diagnosis, semeiology.

Symptomiatri'a (*L.*) [ἰατρεία]. The treatment of symptoms, homœopathy.

Sympto'sis (*L.*) [συμπίπτω]. *F.* symptose. Collapse, atrophy.

Sym'pus (*L.*) [σύμπους]. *F.* symide; *I.* simpode. A monster with the lower extremities united. **S. a'pus**, form in which the united lower extremities taper to a point without any trace of the feet.

Synadelphe (*F.*). Thoracopagus.

Synago'ge (*L.*) [συναγω]. Contraction.

Synal'gia (*L.*) [σύν, ἄλγος]. *F.* synalgie. Associated or sympathetic pain.

Synan'che (*L.*) [συναγχή]. *F.* synanchie. Cynanche.

Synaphymeni'tis [σύναφή, ὑμήν]. Conjunctivitis.

Synap'tase [σύν, ἅπτω]. *I.* sinaptasi. Emulsion.

Synarthro'dia (*L.*) [ἄρθρον]. Synarthrosis.

Synarthro'dial diarthro'sis. Amphiarthrosis.

Synarthro'sis (*L.*). *F.* synarthrose; *I.* sinartrosi. 1. Joint in which the connections have become so firm as to make it practically immovable. 2. Amphiarthrosis.

Synathrois'mus (*L.*) [συναθροισμα]. Congestion.

Syncéphalien (*F.*). Syncephalus.

Synceph'alus (*L.*) [σύν, κεφαλή]. *F.* syncephale; *I.* sinecfalo. A double monster in which the heads are united.

Synchi'lia (*L.*) [χεῖλος]. Atresia of the lips.

Synchi'ral [σύν, χείρ]. Term proposed by Dr. H. Allen to indicate the kind of movement when the right and left foot of a single pair move together, as in the gallop of the horse.

Synchit'rium Miescheria'num [Zopf] Miescher's tubes.

Synchondro'sis (*L.*) [χονδρος]. *F.* synchondrose; *G.* Knorpelgelenk; *I.* sincondrosi. An articulation nearly or quite immovable, in which articular surfaces are united by intervening cartilage. **S. arycornicula'ta**, synchondrosis arysantorinana. **S. arysantorinia'na**, connective tissue with cartilage cells uniting the cartilages of Santorini with the arytenoid cartilages. **S. intersphenoida'lis**, cartilaginous union between presphenoid and basisphenoid; seen in early life. **S. os'sium pu'bis**, symphysis pubis. **S. petro-occipita'lis**, fibro-cartilage filling in the petro-occipital fissure, in front of jugular foramen. **S. pu'bis**, symphysis pubis. **S. sacro-coccyge'a**, sacro-coccygeal articulation. **S. sacro-ili'aca**, sacro-iliac articulation. **S. spheno-basila'ris**, cartilaginous union existing in early life between body of sphenoid and basilar process of occipital bone. **S. sphenoida'lis**, the cartilaginous union between the basisphenoid and the presphenoid, disappears in man shortly after birth, but is persistent in many animals. **S. spheno-occipita'lis**, *S. spheno-basilaris*. **S. spheno-petro'sa**, fibro-cartilage filling in the fissura spheno-petrosa.

Synchondrot'omy [χονδρος, τομή]. *F.* synchondrotomie; *I.* sincondrotomia. Symphyseotomy.

Syn'chysis [σύγχυσις]. *G.* Glaskörperverflussigung; *I.* sinchisi. Fluidity of the vitreous humor. Its principal variety is the sparkling form, **S. scin'tillans**, in which there are a large number of crystals floating in the posterior chamber, which brilliantly reflect the light thrown into the eye by the ophthalmoscope.

Synchytephlo'gia (*L.*) [σύγχυσις, ἐγκαίω]. Confluent small-pox.

Syncinésie (*F.*). Associated reflex movement.

Synclei'sis (*L.*) [συγκλείω]. Occlusion.

Synclit'ic [συγκλίνω]. Without lateral obliquity or lateral flexion; term applied to a mode of entrance of the fœtal head into the brim of the pelvis, in which the transverse and antero-posterior diameters of the brim intersect in the sagittal suture of the cranium.

Syn'clitism. *F.* synclitisme. Parallelism of the planes of the fœtal head to those of the pelvis.

Syn'clonus (*L.*) [συγκλονέω]. Simultaneous spasm of several muscles; convulsion. **S. ballis'mus**, paralysis agitans. **S. beribe'ria** or **S. in'dicus**, beri-beri. **S. sal'tans**, chorea major. **S. tre'mens**, tremor, paralysis agitans.

Syn'copal [συγκοπή]. *F.* syncopal, ale; *I.* sincopale. Pertaining to, or accompanied by, syncope.

Syn'cope. *G.* Ohnmacht; *I.* sincope. Fainting, swoon; see also *Unconsciousness*.

Syncra'nius (*L.*) [*σύν, κρανίον*]. Superior maxillary bone.

Syn'cretism [*συγχρητίζω*]. Connection.

Syncri'tium (*L.*). A tissue consisting of protoplasm and nuclei, but without cell-boundaries.

Syndactyl'ia (*L.*) [*σύδακτυλος*]. *F.* syndactylie; *I.* sindattilia. Lateral union of the fingers or toes; webbed fingers.

Syndec'tomy [*συνδέω, τομή*]. *L.* syndectomia; *F.* syndectomie. Excision of a strip of conjunctiva around the cornea; peridectomy.

Syndesmecto'pia (*L.*) [*σύνδεσμος, ἔκτοπος*]. Abnormal position or displacement of a ligament.

Syndesmi'tis [*σύνδεσμος*]. Inflammation of ligaments.

Syndes'mo-arytenoi'deus (*L.*). A variety of the crico-arytenoideus lateralis in which it arises by a common tendon with the crico-arytenoideus inferior.

Syndesmog'raphy [*σύνδεσμος, γράφω*]. *L.* syndesmographia; *F.* syndesmographie; *G.* Bänderbeschreibung; *I.* sindesmografia. Description of ligaments.

Syndesmol'ogy [*λόγος*]. *L.* syndesmologia; *F.* syndesmologie; *G.* Bänderlehre; *I.* sindesmologia. That part of anatomy relating to ligaments.

Syndesmopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. Disease of ligaments.

Syndesmo-pharynge'us (*L.*). Slip of middle constrictor of pharynx which arises from lateral thyro-hyoid ligament [Douglas].

Syndesmo'sis (*L.*) [*σύνδεσμος*]. *F.* syndesmose; *G.* Bandgelenk, Knochenfügung; *I.* sindesmosi. Union of two parts of the skeleton by means of intervening connective tissue. **S. basila'ris,** masses of connective tissue uniting fibrous portion of temporal bone to the basilar process of occipital and to body of sphenoid.

Syndesmo-thyroi'deus (*L.*). Subthyroideus muscle, with an insertion upon the vocal cords.

Syndesmot'omy [*σύνδεσμος, τομή*]. *L.* syndesmotomia; *F.* syndesmotomie; *G.* Bänderzergliederung; *I.* sindesmotomia. Dissection or section of ligaments.

Syn'drome (*L.*) [*σύνδρομος*]. *I.* sindrome. A group or concourse of symptoms.

Syndrome de Brown-Séquard (*F.*). Hemiparaplegia with hemianæsthesia of the opposite side.

Synechi'a (*L.*) [*συνέχεια*]. *F.* synéchie; *G.* Synechie; *I.* sinechia. An abnormal growing together of surfaces. As applied to the eye, an abnormal adhesion of the iris to its neighboring parts. **S. poste'rior,** when it is adherent to the anterior capsule of the lens. **S. ante'rior,** when adherent to the cornea.

Synectentérotome (*F.*). Enterotome of Delpech.

Synencéphalocèle (*F.*). *I.* sinencefalocele. Encephalocele in the fetus, with adherence of some part of the placenta or membranes to the protruded mass.

Synenceph'alus (*L.*) [*σύν, ἐγκέφαλος*]. *I.* sinencefaliano. Syncephalus.

Synergeten (*G.*). Muscles which pull in the same direction or which work together.

Synergi'a (*L.*). Synergy.

Syner'gic [*σύν, ἔργον*]. *F.* synergique; *G.* mitwirkend; *I.* sinergico. Consentaneous, working together.

Synergisten (*G.*). Co-workers; applied to muscles that assist the action of others.

Syn'ergy [*σύν, ἔργον*]. *L.* synenergia; *F.* synergie; *G.* Mitwirkung; *I.* sinergia. Coöperation, active sympathy.

Synezi'sis (*L.*) [*συνίζω*]. Complete closure.

Syn'gamus trachea'lis, Siebold (*L.*). Species of nematode worm found in air-passages of birds; has proved very destructive to pheasants.

Syngen'ic [*γένω*]. *L.* syngenicus; *F.* syngénésiaque; *I.* singenesico. Congenital.

Synidro'sis (*L.*) [*ἱδρώς*]. A concurrent sweating.

Synize'sis (*L.*) [*συνίζω*]. *F.* synizésis; *I.* sinizesi. Closure of the pupil.

Synkine'ses [*κίνησις*]. Associated reflex movements.

Synneuro'sis (*L.*) [*νεῦρον*]. Syndesmosis.

Syn'ocha (*L.*) [*σύνοχος*]. *F.* synoque; *I.* sinoca. A continued fever.

Syn'ochus (*L.*). Continued fever.

Synophthal'mia (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. Cyclopia.

Synophthal'mus (*L.*) [*ὀφθαλμός*]. Cyclopia.

Synos'cheos. Abnormal adhesion of the penis to the scrotum.

Synosteog'raphy [*σατξων, γραφω*]. *L.* synosteographia; *F.* synostéographie; *I.* sinosteografia. Description of joints.

Synosteot'omy [*σατξων, τομη*]. *F.* synostéotomie; *G.* Gelenkzerlegung; *I.* sinosteotomia. Dissection of a joint.

Synostol'ogy [*σατξων, λογος*]. *F.* synostéologie; *I.* sinosteologia. That part of medical science which treats of joints.

Synosto'sis (*L.*) [*συν, οστξων*]. *F.* synostose; *I.* sinostosi. Union of discrete parts of skeleton by means of bone.

Syno'tus (*L.*) [*συν, ους*]. *F.* synote, *I.* sinoto. Genus of double monsters having the bodies intimately united above a common umbilicus, the head being incompletely double, with a face on one side and one or two ears on the other.

Synovectomie (*F.*). Removal of the synovial membrane of a joint; arthrodesis.

Syno'via (*L.*) [*συν, ωον?*]. *F.* synovie; *G.* Gliedwasser; *I.* sinovia. The fluid secreted by synovial membranes; colorless, stringy, alkaline fluid containing much mucin together with albumin and traces of fat.

Syno'vial. *F.* synovial, ale; *I.* sinoviale. Pertaining to or producing synovia. **S. bur'sæ.** *G.* Synovialbeutel. Formerly used to designate bursæ connected with joints, but often used to designate bursæ in general. **S. cap'sules.** *I.* capsule sinoviali. The capsular ligament of a joint. **S. fluid,** synovia. **S. folds.** *G.* Synovialfalten. Synovial ligaments. **S. frin'ges.** *F.* franges synoviales; *I.* frange sinoviali. Synovial villi. **S. glands,** Havers' glands. **S. lig'aments.** *L.* ligamenta mucosa; *G.* Synovialfortsatze. The larger folds of synovial membrane within joints. **S. mem'brane.** *L.* membrana synovialis; *F.* synoviale; *G.* Synovialhaut; *I.* sinoviale. Thin layer of connective tissue that lines inner surface of a joint-capsule; composed of flattened cells, thrown into many folds and fringes, and freely supplied with blood-vessels. **S. sheath.** *L.* bursa vaginalis; *F.* gaine synoviale; *G.* Sehnenscheide; *I.* guaina sinoviale. Sheath-like process with bursal space formed about a tendon where it rubs over resisting surfaces. **S. vil'li.** *L.* villi synoviales; *G.* Synovialzotten. Delicate filamentous strictures composed of connective tissue which project from synovial membrane into interior of joints.

Synovial (*G.*). Synovial; — **beutel,** synovial bursa; — **falten,** synovial ligaments; — **fortsätze,** synovial ligaments; — **haut,** synovial membrane; — **säcke,** bursæ vaginales around flexor tendons of hand; — **tasche,** synovial bursa; — **zotten,** synovial villi.

Synoviale (*F.*). *I.* sinoviale. Synovial membrane.

Synovie (*F.*). Synovia.

Synovine (*F.*). *I.* sinovina. Form of mucin found in synovia.

Synovip'arous crypts. Diverticula from synovial membranes.

Synovite (*F.*). Synovitis. **S. fongueuse,** tuberculous synovitis. **S. à grains riziformes,** synovitis hyperplastica, with formation of free bodies by the breaking off of villous growths. **S. sèche,** synovitis without decreased secretion of synovial fluid. **S. uréthrale,** gonorrhœal rheumatism.

Synovi'tis. *F.* synovite; *I.* sinovite. Inflammation of synovial membranes. **S. hyperplas'tica,** synovitis with villous growths.

Syn'tasis (*L.*) [*συντασις*]. Stretching, tension, distension.

Syntat'ic. *L.* syntaticus. Making tense, tonic.

Syntere'sis (*L.*) [*συντηρησις*]. Prophylaxis. **Synteret'ic.** *G.* synteretisch. Hygienic, prophylactic.

Syntex'is (*L.*) [*συντηκω*]. A wasting, consumption.

Syn'thesis (*L.*) [*συνθεσις*] *F.* synthèse; *I.* sintesi. A putting together, forming a compound or union; composition.

Syn'tonin. *F.* syntonine; *I.* sintonina. The acid albumin of muscle.

Syntonipepsine (*F.*). An insoluble body formed by a combination of pepsin and syntonin [Chandelon]

Synulo'sis (*L.*) [*συνουλοω*]. Cicatrization.

Synulot'ic. Cicatrizant, promoting cicatrization.

Synu'sia (*L.*) [*συνουσια*]. Coitus.

Syphilelco'sis (*L.*) [*ελκωσις*]. Syphilitic ulceration.

Syphilicome (*F.*). Hospital or dispensary for the treatment of syphilis.

Syph'ilide. Syphiloderm.

Syphilidoch'thus (*L.*) [*οχθη*] or **S. dissemina'tus,** syphiloderma tuberculosum. **S. ro'dens,** a form of syphiloderma tuberculosum with deep-seated ulcers.

Syphiligraphe (*F.*). Syphilographer.

Syphiligraphie (*F.*). Syphilography.

Syphili'num (*L.*). An isopathic homœopathic remedy, said to be syphilitic virus triturated with milk-sugar.

Syphilipho'bia (*L.*). Syphilophobia.

Syph'ilis (*L.*). *G.* Lustseuche; *I.* sifilide. A specific infectious disease, due to heredity or to direct contact with a virus, in the latter case usually through coitus, producing, after a period of incubation, the lesion known as chancre, and resulting in infection of the whole system. It is called **primary** while the manifestations of the disease are limited to the part inoculated and the lymph-glands adjacent; **secondary**, when its manifestations appear on the skin and mucous membranes; and **tertiary** when it affects muscles, brain, and bones. **S. In'dica**, yaws.

Syphilis du cheval (*F.*). Mal du coït.

Syphilisé, ée (*F.*). Syphilized.

Syphilisme (*F.*). The condition produced by syphilis.

Syphilispsychosen (*G.*). Psychoses due to cerebral syphilis.

Syphilit'ic. *F.* syphilitique; *I.* sifilitico. Pertaining to, or affected with, syphilis.

Syphiliza'tion. *F.* syphilisation; *I.* sifilizzazione. 1. Repeated inoculation of syphilitic virus, so as to produce more or less immunity from its effects. 2. The condition thus produced.

Syph'ilized. *F.* syphilisé. Affected with the results of syphilis, either by heredity or by direct inoculation, so as to be protected against primary chancre.

Syph'iloderm [δέρμα]. *L.* syphiloderma; *F.* syphilide; *I.* sifilide, sifiloderma. Syphilitic skin disease or eruption.

Syphilographer. A writer on syphilis.

Syphilog'raphy [γράφω]. *F.* syphiligraphie. Treatise on syphilis.

Syph'iloid. *F.* syphiloïde; *I.* sifiloide. Resembling syphilis.

Syph'iloids [εἶδος]. Name of a group of endemic diseases due to syphilis in a severe form, with complications. In this group are included radesyge, skerlievo, etc.

Syphilol'epis (*L.*) [λεπίς]. Squamous syphiloderm. **S. gutta'ta**, a variety of syphiloderm, papulo-squamous, resembling psoriasis guttata. **S. palma'ria**, a form of papulo-squamous syphiloderm, affecting the palms of the hands.

Syphilo'ma (*L.*). *F.* syphilome; *I.* sifiloma. A syphilitic tumor or gumma.

Syphilomane (*F.*). One suffering from syphilophobia.

Syphilomanie (*F.*). Syphilophobia.

Syphilopho'bia (*L.*) [φόβος]. *F.* syphilophobie; *I.* sifilofobia. Morbid fear of syphilitic infection, or delusion that one is so infected.

Syphilophy'ma (*L.*) [φῦμα]. Syphiloderma tuberculosum.

Syphilopsilo'ma (*L.*) [ψιλός]. Alopecia, syphilitic.

Sy'phon tro'car. A trocar provided with a long tube, used to evacuate ovarian cysts and other collections of fluid.

Syphono'ma. Henle's name for cylindroma.

Syr., abbv. for **Syrupus** (*L.*). Syrup.

Syrigmopho'nia (*L.*) [συριγμός, φωνή]. A shrill, piping voice.

Syrin'ga (*L.*). A genus of *Oleaceæ*. **S. vulga'ris**, L., the common lilac, an ornamental shrub extensively cultivated.

Syr'inge [σῦριγξ]. *F.* seringue; *G.* Spritze; *I.* sciringa, siringa. An instrument for injecting fluid.

Syringi'tis. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

Syringo-Adenome (*G.*). Adenoma springing from excretory duct of sudoriparous gland.

Syringo-menin'gocele [μῆνιγξ, κήλη]. Combination of a meningocele with a syringo-myelocele.

Syringomyeli'tis [μυελός]. *F.* myélite périépendymaire; *G.* Syringomyelie. Central myelitis; the formation in the spinal cord of a fissure or canal which usually lies posterior to the central canal. It is preceded by hyperplasia of the neuroglia, which degenerates and softens.

Syrin'go-my'elocele [μυελός, κήλη]. A variety of spina bifida in which the central canal of the cord is dilated and the nerves run around the cyst.

Syringo-my'elus (*L.*) [μυελός]. Monster with syringo-myelocele.

Syrin'gotome [σῦριγξ, τομή]. *G.* Fistelmesser; *I.* siringotomo. Knife for cutting a fistula.

Syringot'omy. *F.* syringotomie; *I.* siringotomia. Cutting open a fistula.

Sy'rinx (*L.*) [σῦριγξ] A fistula, a pipe, a syringe.

Syrmais'mus (*L.*) [συρμαϊσμός]. Evacuation, purgation.

Sy'ro. Milk sickness.

Syro'nes (*L.*). Comedo.

Syr'up. *L.* syrupus; *F.* sirop; *I.* siroppo, sciroppo. 1. A concentrated aqueous solution of sugar, with or without medicinal impregnation. 2. Simple syrup; a solution of sugar 65 parts in sufficient water to make 100 parts [U. S. P.]: see also *Aromatic, Compound, Croup, Easton's, Hive,* and *Simple syrup.* **S. of aca'cia.** *L.* syrupus acaciæ; *F.* sirop de gomme; *G.* Gummi-syrup; *I.* siroppo di gomma. An aqueous solution of gum acacia and sugar. **S. of ac'onite.** *L.* syrupus de aconito; *F.* sirop d'aconit. A mixture of tincture of fresh aconite-root 1 part with syrup 9 parts [Cod.]. **S. of al'mond.** *L.* syrupus amygdalæ; *F.* sirop d'amandes; *G.* Mandelsyrup; *I.* siroppo di mandorle. Prepared from an emulsion of sweet and bitter almond by the addition of syrup and orange-flower water; contains a minute proportion of hydrocyanic acid; used as a vehicle. **S. of althæ'a.** *L.* syrupus althææ; *F.* sirop de guimauve; *G.* Eibischsaft; *I.* siroppo di altea. A saccharated infusion of althæa-root, about 1 part to 25; an agreeable demulcent. **S. of belladon'na.** *L.* syrupus de belladonna [Cod.]; *F.* sirop de belladone; *I.* siroppo di belladonna. Tincture of belladonna 75, simple syrup 925; mix [Cod.]. **S. of buck'thorn.** *L.* syrupus rhamni catharticæ; *F.* sirop de nerprun; *G.* Kreuzdornbeerensyrup; *I.* siroppo di ramno. A solution of sugar in buckthorn-juice, in the proportion of 7 to 13 [P. G.]; equal parts [Cod.]. **S. of chlo'ral.** *L.* syrupus chloral. A simple syrup containing of chloral by weight 13.7 per cent. [B. P.], 5 per cent. [Cod.]. **S. of cin'namon.** *L.* syrupus cinnamomi; *F.* sirop de cannelle; *G.* Zimmtsyrup. A solution of sugar in cinnamon-water [Cod.], in a cold infusion of cinnamon-bark in cinnamon-water [P. G.]. **S. of cit'ric ac'id.** *L.* syrupus acidi citrici; *F.* sirop d'acide citrique; *G.* Citronensaeresyrup. A solution of citric acid, with a little spirit or oil of lemon, in syrup; contains 0.8 per cent. of acid [U. S. P.]; 1 per cent. [Cod.]. **S. of co'deine.** *L.* syrupus cum codeina [Cod.]; *F.* sirop de codeine; *I.* siroppo di codeina. Codeine 1, alcohol 25, syrup 475 parts; mix [Cod.]. **S. of fer'rous bro'mide.** *L.* syrupus ferri bromidi. A syrupy liquid containing 10 per cent. of ferrous bromide [U. S. P.]. **S. of fer'rous i'odide.** *L.* syrupus ferri iodidi; *F.* sirop d'iodure de fer; *G.* Eisenjodursyrup. Syrup of iodide of iron; a transparent, pale-green, odorless, syrupy liquid, having a sweet and strongly ferruginous taste; containing of ferrous iodide about 10 per cent. [U. S. P.], 5.7 per cent. [B. P.], 5 per cent. [P. G.], 0.5 per cent. [Cod.]. **S. of gar'lic.** *L.* syrupus allii. Garlic 15, diluted acetic acid 40; make an infusion and add sugar 60 [U. S. P.]. **S. of gin'ger.** *L.* syrupus zingiberis. 1. Fluid extract of ginger 2, sugar 65, water 33 parts; mix [U. S. P.]. 2. Essence of ginger 5½, syrup 200; mix [B. P.]. **S. of glycyrrhi'za.** *L.* syrupus liquiritiæ. Liquorice-root 20, strong water of ammonia 10, water 100 parts; macerate, evaporate to 10 parts, and add alcohol 10, syrup q. s. to make 100 parts [P. G.]. **S. of hemides'mus.** *L.* syrupus hemidesmi. Hemidesmus-root 4, boiling water 20; infuse and add sugar 28; the product should weigh 42 [B. P.]; chiefly used for flavoring. **S. of hydrio'dic acid.** *L.* syrupus acidi hydriodici. A syrupy liquid containing 1 per cent. of absolute hydriodic acid. **S. of hypophos'phite of cal'cium.** *L.* syrupus cum hypophosphite calcico; *F.* sirop d'hypophosphite de chaux. Calcium hypophosphite 5, syrup of orange-flowers 50, syrup 445 parts [Cod.]. **S. of hypophos'phites.** *L.* syrupus hypophosphitum. Calcium hypophosphite 35, sodium hypophosphite 12, potassium hypophosphite 12, citric acid 1, spirit of lemon 2, sugar 500, water enough to make 1000 parts; make a solution [U. S. P.]. **S. of hypophos'phites with iron.** *L.* syrupus hyphosphitum cum ferro. Ferrous lactate 1, syrup of hypophosphites 99 parts; dissolve by trituration [U. S. P.]. **S. of the i'odide of i'ron,** syrup of ferrous iodide. **S. of iodotan'nin.** *L.* syrupus iodo-tannicus. Iodine 3, tannic acid 18, water 300; dissolve, evaporate to 60, and add syrup 940 parts [P. Port.]. **S. of ip'ecac.** *L.* syrupus ipecacuanhæ; *F.* sirop d'ipécacuanha; *G.* Ipecacuanhasyrup; *I.* siroppo d'ipecacuana. 1 part of ipecac is represented in about 20 parts of syrup [U. S. P.]; in 100 parts [P. G. and Cod.]. **S. of jaboran'di.** *F.* sirop de jaborandi. Pilocarpus 10, water 150; infuse, strain, and add sugar 18 parts to every 10 of infusion [Cod.]. **S. of krame'ria.** *L.* syrupus krameriæ; *F.*

sirop de ratanhia; *I.* siroppo di ratania. A solution of fluid extract of krameria [solid extract, Cod.], in syrup. 1 part of krameria is represented in 3 parts of syrup [U. S. P.]; in 6 parts [Cod.]. **S. of lactophos'phate of cal'cium.** *L.* syrupus calcii lactophosphatis; *F.* sirop de lactophosphate de chaux. Freshly precipitated calcium phosphate dissolved in lactic acid, with the addition of orange-flower water and sugar [U. S. P.]. **S. of lactuca'rium.** *L.* syrupus lactucarii; *F.* sirop de thridace; *I.* siroppo di lattucario. Fluid extract of lactucarium 5, syrup 95 [U. S. P.]; thridace 5, syrup 195 [Cod.]. **S. of lem'on.** *L.* syrupus limonis; *F.* sirop de limon; *G.* Citronensaftsyrup; *I.* siroppo di limoni. Prepared with lemon-juice and sugar, with a little fresh lemon-peel to improve the flavor; used only as a vehicle. **S. of lime.** *L.* syrupus calcis. Lime 5, sugar 30, water q. s. to make 100 parts; boil and filter [U. S. P.]. **S. of man'na.** *L.* syrupus mannæ; *G.* Mannasyrup. Manna 10, water 40, sugar 50, syrup 100; make a syrup *sec. art.* [P. G.]. **S. of mul'berries.** *L.* syrupus mori; *F.* sirop de mûre; *I.* siroppo di more. A solution of sufficient sugar in mulberry-juice to make the sp. gr. 1.33 [B. P., Cod.]. **S. of o'pium.** *L.* syrupus opii; *F.* sirop d'opium; *I.* siroppo d'oppio. A solution of extract of opium 1 part in syrup 500 parts [Cod.]. **S. of or'ange.** *L.* syrupus aurantii; *F.* sirop d'écorce d'orange; *G.* Pomeranzenschalensyrup; *I.* siroppo di corteccia d'arancia. A syrup prepared from sweet-orange peel [U. S. P.]; from bitter-orange peel [B. P., P. G., Cod.]; used as a fragrant vehicle. **S. of or'ange-flowers.** *L.* syrupus aurantii florum; *F.* sirop de fleur d'oranger; *G.* Pomeranzenblüthensyrup; *I.* siroppo di fiori d'arancio. A solution of sugar in orange-flower water. **S. of pep'permint.** *L.* syrupus menthæ; *F.* sirop de menthe poivrée; *G.* Pfeffermünzsyrup; *I.* siroppo di menta. 1. Peppermint-water 10, sugar 18, dissolve [Cod.]. 2. A solution of 60 parts of sugar in 40 parts of an aqueous infusion of peppermint [P. G.]. **S. of phos'phate of i'ron.** *L.* syrupus ferri phosphatis. Prepared by dissolving freshly precipitated ferroso-ferric phosphate in phosphoric acid, and adding sugar and water [B. P.]. **S. of the phos'phates of iron, qui'nine, and strych'nine.** *L.* syrupus ferri, quininæ et strychninæ phosphatum. Sodio-ferric citro-phosphate 133, quinine 133, strychnine 4, phosphoric acid 800, sugar 6000, water a sufficient quantity to make 10,000 parts of syrup [U. S. P.]. **S. of pop'pies.** *L.* syrupus papaveris; *F.* sirop de pavot blanc; *G.* Beruhigungssaft; *I.* siroppo di papavero bianco. A saccharated infusion of poppy-capsules. **S. of potassio-fer'ric tar'trate.** *L.* syrupus cum tartrate ferrico-potassico [Cod.]; *F.* sirop de tartrate ferrico-potassique. Potassio-ferric tartrate 25, water 25, syrup 950 parts; mix [Cod.]. **S. of rasp'berry.** *L.* syrupus rubi idæi; *F.* sirop de framboises; *G.* Himbeersyrup; *I.* siroppo di lampone. Raspberry-juice (clarified by fermentation and filtration) 40, sugar 60; heat to boiling and strain [U. S. P.]. **S. of red poppy.** *L.* syrupus rhœados. A saccharated infusion of red-poppy petals [B. P.]; used for coloring mixtures. **S. of red roses** [B. P.]: see *Syrup of rose*. **S. of rhu'barb.** *L.* syrupus rhei; *G.* Rhabarbersaft. 1. Rhubarb 90, cinnamon 18, potassium carbonate 6, sugar 600, water q. s. to make 1000 [U. S. P.]. 2. Rhubarb 50, coriander 50, alcohol 168, sugar 600, water 600; make 1000 [B. P.]. 3. Rhubarb 25, cinnamon 5, potassium carbonate 2.5, syrup 500, sugar 300, water 250; make 1000 [P. G.]. **S. of rose.** *L.* syrupus rosæ [U. S. P.], syrupus rosæ gallicæ [B. P.]. 1. Fluid extract of rose 10, syrup 90; mix [U. S. P.]. 2. Dried red-rose petals 2, sugar 30, boiling water 20; infuse [B. P.]. **S. of ru'bus.** *L.* syrupus rubi. Extractum rubi fluidum 20, syrupus 80; mix [U. S. P.]. **S. of sac'charated iron.** *L.* syrupus ferri oxydati solubilis; *F.* sirop de saccharate de fer; *G.* Eisensyrup. A solution of equal parts of saccharated iron, water, and simple syrup; contains 1 per cent. of iron [P. G.]. **S. of sarsaparil'la.** *L.* syrupus sarsaparillæ; *F.* sirop de salsepareille; *I.* siroppo di sarsapariglia. Sarsaparilla 1000, sugar 2000, water q. s.; make a syrup of the sp. gr. 1.27 [Cod.]. **S. of sen'ega.** *L.* syrupus senegæ; *F.* sirop de polygala; *G.* Senegasyrup. 1 part of senega is represented in about 6 parts of syrup [U. S. P.]; 20 [P. G.]; 40 [Cod.]. **S. of sen'na.** *L.* syrupus sennæ; *G.* Sennasyrup. A saccharated infusion of senna, flavored with coriander or fennel. 100 parts represent of senna 33 parts [U. S. P.]; 38 parts [B. P.]; 10 parts [P. G.]. **S. of squill.** *L.* syrupus scillæ. Vinegar of squill 40, sugar 60 [U. S. P.]; vinegar of squill 40, sugar 80 [B. P.]; make a solution. **S. of stramo'nium.** *F.* sirop de stramoine; *I.* siroppo di stramonio. Tincture of stramonium 75, simple syrup 925;

mix [Cod.]. **S. of sul'phate of quinine'.** *L.* syrupus cum sulfate quinico [Cod.]; *F.* sirop de sulfate de quinine; *I.* siroppo di solfato di chinina. Sulphate of quinine 1, sulphuric acid (10%) 1, water 8, syrupus 190; mix [Cod.]. **S. of sul'phate of strych'nine.** *L.* syrupus cum sulfate strychnico [Cod.]; *F.* sirop de sulfate de strychnine. A solution of strychnine in syrup, 1 to 4000 [Cod.]. **S. of tar.** *L.* syrupus picis liquidæ; *F.* sirop de goudron. Tar 6, cold water 12; macerate and reject the water, then add boiling water 50; macerate and filter 40; add sugar 60; dissolve [U. S. P.]. Tar 10, sawdust 30, warm water 1000; macerate, filter, and add sugar 180 parts to 100 of infusion [Cod.]. **S. of tolu'.** *L.* syrupus tolutanus; *F.* sirop de baume de tolu; *I.* siroppo di balsamo di Tolù. Product of the digestion of balsam of tolu 4 parts, sugar 65 parts, with sufficient water to make 100 parts [U. S. P.]; used for its agreeable flavor as a vehicle. **S. of tur'pentine.** *L.* syrupus terebinthinæ; *F.* sirop de térébinthine. Prepared by digesting Strassburg turpentine 1 part with syrup 10 parts [Cod.]. **S. of vin'egar.** *L.* syrupus aceti; *F.* sirop de vinaigre; *I.* siroppo di aceto. A simple solution of sugar in vinegar [Cod.]. **S. of wild cherry.** *L.* syrupus pruni virginianæ. Prunus virginiana 12, aqua q. s. to make of infusion 35, and add saccharum 60, glycerinum 5 [U. S. P.].

Syru'pus (*L.*). Syrup. **S. aca'ciæ,** syrup of acacia. **S. ace'ti,** syrup of vinegar. **S. ac'idi cit'rici,** syrup of citric acid. **S. ac'idi hydriod'ici,** syrup of hydriodic acid. **S. cum æ'there** [Cod.], sirop d'ether. **S. al'lii,** syrup of garlic. **S. althæ'æ,** syrup of althæa. **S. amyg'dalæ,** or **S. amygdala'rum** [P. G.], or **S. amygdali'nus** [P. Aust.], syrup of almond. **S. auran'tii,** syrup of orange. **S. auran'tii cor'ticis** [P. G.], syrup of orange-peel. **S. auran'tii flo'rum,** syrup of orange-flowers. **S. cal'cii lactophospha'tis,** syrup of lactophosphate of calcium. **S. cal'cis,** syrup of lime. **S. cap'itum papav'eris** [P. Port.], syrup of poppies. **S. chlo'ral,** syrup of chloral. **S. cum chlorohydrophos'phate cal'cico** [Cod.]: see *Sirop de chlorohydrophosphate de chaux*. **S. cinnamo'mi,** syrup of cinnamon. **S. cum codeina** [Cod.], syrup of codeine. **S. commu'nis,** simple syrup. **S. diaco'dii,** syrup of poppies. **S. Eatoni,** syrup of the phosphates of iron, quinine, and strychnine. **S. fer'ri bromi'di,** syrup of ferrous bromide. **S. fer'ri iodi'di,** syrup of ferrous iodide. **S. fer'ri joda'ti** [P. G.], syrup of ferrous iodide. **S. fer'ri oxyda'ti solu'bilis,** syrup of saccharated iron. **S. fer'ri phospha'tis,** syrup of phosphate of iron. **S. fer'ri quini'næ et strychni'næ phospha'tum,** syrup of the phosphates of iron, quinine, and strychnine. **S. fus'cus,** molasses. **S. gummo'sus,** syrup of acacia. **S. hemide'smi,** syrup of hemidesmus. **S. cum hypophos'phite cal'cico** [Cod.], syrup of hypophosphite of calcium. **S. hypophos'phitum,** syrup of hypophosphites. **S. hypophos'phitum cum fer'ro,** syrup of hypophosphites with iron. **S. ioda'ti ferro'si** [P. D.], syrup of ferrous iodide. **S. io'do-tan'nicus,** syrup of iodo-tannin. **S. cum iodure'to ferro'so** [Cod.], syrup of ferrous iodide. **S. ipecacuan'hæ,** syrup of ipecac. **S. lactuca'rii,** syrup of lactucarium. **S. limo'nis,** syrup of lemon. **S. liquiri'tiæ,** syrup of glycyrrhiza. **S. man'næ** or **S. manna'tus,** syrup of manna. **S. mel'lis,** clarified honey. **S. men'thæ piperi'tæ,** syrup of peppermint. **S. mo'ri** or **S. moro'rum,** syrup of mulberries. **S. o'pii,** syrup of opium. **S. papav'eris,** syrup of poppies. **S. papav'eris rhœa'dos,** syrup of red poppy. **S. pi'cis liq'uidæ,** syrup of tar. **S. pru'ni virginia'næ,** syrup of wild cherry. **S. ratan'hiæ** [P. Belg.], syrup of krameria. **S. rham'ni cathar'ticæ,** syrup of buckthorn. **S. rhe'i,** syrup of rhubarb. **S. rhe'i aromat'icus,** aromatic syrup of rhubarb. **S. de rhe'o compos'itus** [Cod.]: see *Sirop de rhubarbe composé*. **S. rhœ'ados,** syrup of red poppy. **S. rosæ,** syrup of rose. **S. ru'bi,** syrup of rubus. **S. ru'bi idæ'i,** syrup of raspberry. **S. sac'chari,** simple syrup. **S. sarsaparil'læ,** syrup of sarsaparilla. **S. sarsaparil'læ composi'tus,** compound syrup of sarsaparilla. **S. scil'læ,** syrup of squill. **S. scil'læ composi'tus,** compound syrup of squill. **S. sen'egæ,** syrup of senega. **S. sen'næ,** syrup of senna. **S. sim'plex,** simple syrup. **S. cum sulfa'te quin'ico** [Cod.], syrup of sulphate of quinine. **S. cum sulfa'te strych'nico** [Cod.], syrup of sulphate of strychnine. **S. cum tartra'te fer'rico-potas'sico** [Cod.], syrup of potassio-ferric tartrate. **S. terebin'thinæ,** syrup of turpentine. **S. toluta'nus,** syrup of tolu. **S. zingib'eris,** syrup of ginger.

Sysomien (*F.*). Thoracopagus.

Syspa'sia (*L.*) [*συσπάω*]. A class of convulsive diseases in Good's nosology.

Syssarco'sis (*L.*) [*σύν, σάρξ*]. *F.* syssarcose; *I.* sissarcosi. Connection of bones by means of muscles.

Systal'tic [*συσταλτικός*]. *L.* systalticus; *F.* systaltique; *I.* sistaltico. Contracting.

Sys'tem [*σύστημα*]. *F.* système; *I.* sistema. An assemblage of parts connected in function.

Syste'ma nervo'sum vegetati'vum (*L.*). Sympathetic nervous system.

Syste'ma ve'næ porta'rum (*L.*). Portal system.

Systemerkrankung (*G.*). A disease of a certain system, as of a system of fibres in the spinal cord.

System'ic [*σύστημα*]. Pertaining to a system. **S. circula'tion.** *L.* circulus sanguinis major; *G.* Köperkreislauf. That by which blood is carried through the general system as distinguished from special or pulmonary circulation. **S. le'sion,** a lesion limited to one set of homologous parts, such as the posterior columns or the anterior cornua of the spinal cord.

Sys'tole [*συστολή*]. *G.* Herzspannen; *I.* sistole. Cardiac contraction.

Systol'ic. *L.* systolicus; *F.* systolique; *G.* systolisch; *I.* sistolico. Pertaining to the systole.

Systrem'ma (*L.*) [*σύστρεμμα*]. Cramp in the leg.

Syzyg'ium Jambola'num, DC. Jambul, an East Indian tree with an edible fruit; the bark is astringent; the seeds have been recently presented as a remedy for diabetes.

T.

T., abbv. for **Tension of the eyeball.** T + 1, + 2, + 3, and T − 1, − 2, − 3, degrees of increase or diminution of tension.

T-band'age. *F.* bandage en T; *I.* fasciatura a T. Bandage of two strips, the end of one stitched to the centre of the other, forming the letter T; used for dressings for the perineum or groin.

T-fibre. *G.* T-Faser. One arising from the branching of the single fibre of a unipolar ganglion-cell. According to Lenhossek, it is invariably given off at right angles a short distance from the cell.

Tabac (*F.*). Tobacco. **T. de montagne,** *Arnica montana.*

Tabacchiera anatomica (*I.*). Foveola radialis.

Tabacco (*I.*). Tobacco. **T. indiano,** *Lobelia inflata.*

Taba'ci fo'lia [B. P.]. Tobacco.

Tabaco cimarron [Far. Mex.]. Name applied to various species of *Nicotiana*: see *Nicotiana mexicana.*

Tabaco'sis (*L.*). Production of disease by inhalation of vegetable fibres.

Tab'acum (*L.*). Tobacco.

Tabagisme (*F.*). Morbid condition produced by excessive use of tobacco.

Tabak (*G.*). Tobacco; **— amblyopie,** partial loss of vision due to use of tobacco; **— missbrauch,** excessive use of tobacco; **— sblätter,** tobacco.

Tabatière anatomique (*F.*). Foveola radialis.

Tabe (*I.*). Tabes. **T. dorsale,** tabes dorsalis. **T. mesenterica** or **T. mesaraica,** tabes mesenterica.

Tabefac'tion. Emaciation.

Tabefatto (*I.*). Tabetic.

Tabel'la (*L.*). Table, tablet.

Tabel'læ (*L.*), pl. of Tabella. Troches. T. de bal'samo toluta'no, troches of tolu. T. cum bicarbona'te sod'ico [Cod.], troches of bicarbonate of sodium. T. cum bora'te sod'ico [Cod.], troches of borax. T. cum carbona'te magnes'ico [Cod.], troches of magnesium carbonate. T. cum carbo'ne [Cod.], troches of charcoal. T. cum cat'echu [Cod.], troches of catechu. T. cum chlora'te potas'sico [Cod.], troches of chlorate of potassium. T. cum gum'mi, troches of acacia. T. cum ipecacuan'ha [Cod.], troches of ipecac. T. cum kermes minera'le [Cod.], troches of kermes mineral. T. cum man'na [Cod.], manna lozenges. T. cum men'tha [Cod.], troches of peppermint. T. nitroglyceri'ni, tablets of nitroglycerin. T. cum santoni'na [Cod.], troches of santonin. T. cum sul'fure, troches of sulphur.

Ta'bes (*L.*). *G.* Abzehrung; *I.* tabe. A wasting away, emaciation. T. dorsa'lis. *I.* tabe dorsale. Disease of posterior columns of spinal cord, producing locomotor ataxy. T. mesenter'ica. *F.* carreau; *I.* tabe mesenterica. Wasting connected with tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands. T. pulmona'lis, phthisis. T. saturni'na, emaciation due to lead-poisoning. T. scrofulo'sa, tabes mesenterica.

Tabes (*F.*). Tabes. T. ataxique, tabes dorsalis. T. dorsal spasmodique, spastic spinal paralysis.

Tabes'cence. *I.* tabescenza. Emaciation.

Tabes'cent. *L.* tabescens; *F.* tabescent, ente; *I.* tabescente. Wasting away, affected with tabes.

Tabesciren (*G.*). Emaciation.

Tabet'ic. *L.* tabeticus; *F.* tabétique; *G.* tabisch, tabetisch; *I.* tabetico. Pertaining to, or affected with, tabes. T. arthri'tis, Charcot's disease of joints. T. neuri'tis, degenerative changes found in peripheral nerves in locomotor ataxy.

Tabetiker (*G.*). One affected with tabes.

Tab'id. *L.* tabidus; *F.* tabide; *I.* tabido. Affected with tabes.

Tabifique (*F.*). *I.* tabifico. Causing, or tending to produce, tabes.

Tabitu'do (*L.*). Marasmus.

Ta'ble salt. Sodium chloride.

Tables of skull. *L.* tabulæ cranii. Outer and inner layers of compact tissue of cranial bones.

Tab'lets. *F.* tablettes; *I.* tavolette. Troches. T. of nitroglyc'erin. *L.* tabellæ nitroglycerini. Tablets of chocolate, each containing $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain of pure nitroglycerin [B. P., 1885].

Tablettes (*F.*). Troches. T. de baume de tolu, troches of tolu. T. de bicarbonate de soude, troches of bicarbonate of sodium. T. de borate de soude, troches of borax. T. de cachou, troches of catechu. T. de carbonate de magnésie, troches of magnesium carbonate. T. de charbon, troches of charcoal. T. de chlorate de potasse, troches of chlorate of potassium. T. de gomme. *L.* tabellæ cum gummi. Simple troches of gum acacia and sugar, prepared with orange-flower water [Cod.]. T. d'ipécacuanha, troches of ipecac. T. de kermès, troches of kermes mineral. T. de manne, manna lozenges. T. de menthe, troches of peppermint. T. de santonine, troches of santonin. T. de soufre, troches of sulphur.

Tablier (*F.*). Apron; the enlarged labia of Hottentot women. T. élastique, tunica abdominalis. T. des Hottentotes or T. vulvaire, velamen vulvæ.

Tab'ula (*L.*). Table. T. vit'rea, inner table of skull.

Ta'bum (*L.*). Sanies.

Tac (*F.*). Scabies in the sheep.

Tac'amahac. 1. *L.* tacamahaca; *F.* tacahamaca; *G.* Takamahakharz; *I.* tacamacca. The resinous product of *Elaphrium tomentosum*, Jacq., Nat. Ord. *Burseraceæ*, from South America; a constituent of a few plasters and ointments; little used. 2. *F.* tacahamaca faux; *I.* falsa taccamacca. *Populus balsamifera*, L.

Tacamaha'ca orienta'lis (*L.*). East Indian tacamahac.

Tac'ca. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Taccaceæ*. T. ocean'ica, Forst., grows in the Pacific islands and yields Tahiti arrow-root. T. pinnatif'ida, also indigenous to the tropical Pacific islands; the tubers yield a kind of arrow-root.

Taccato (*I.*). Maculated, spotted.

Tache (*F.*). Spot, macula. T. aveugle, blind spot. T. cérébrale, cerebral macula. T. colorée, nævus. T. congéniale, nævus maternus. T. criblée, macula cribrosa. T. embryonnaire, embryonic area. T.

de feu, claret stain, nævus. **T. germinative**, germinal spot. **T. jaune**, macula lutea. **T. de Mariotte**, blind spot. **T. méningitique**, cerebral macula. **T. de naissance**, nævus. **T. olfactive**, that portion of the olfactory region having a yellowish color.

Taches (*F.*), pl. of **Tache**, spot. **T. hépatiques** or **T. de rousseur**, freckles. **T. sanguines**, nævi. **T. vineuses**, wine-spots, birth-marks; nævi.

Tacheté, ée (*F.*). Spotted, maculated.

Tachimetro (*I.*). Tachometer.

Tachis'toscope [*ταχύς, σκοπεῖν*]. *G.* Tachistoskop. A falling screen-apparatus designed as a substitute for the use of the electric spark in the instantaneous exhibition of stereoscopic views, etc.

Tachom'eter [*τάχος, μέτρον*]. Hæmadromometer.

Tachycar'dia (*L.*) [*ταχύς, καρδία*]. *F.* tachycardie. Rapid action of the heart.

Tachythan'atous [*θάνατος*]. *L.* tachythanatus. Killing quickly, rapidly fatal.

Tact. *L.* tactus; *G.* Tastsinn; *I.* tatto. The sense of touch.

Tac'tile. *L.* tactilis; *G.* fühlbar; *I.* tattile. Pertaining to touch. **T. cells.** *G.* Tastzellen. Cells of epithelial origin forming the end-organs of nerves. **T. cen'tre**, theoretical centre for tactile sensation in the hippocampal region of brain. **T. cor'puscles.** *L.* corpuscula tactus; *F.* corpuscules du tact; *G.* Tastkörperchen; *I.* corpuscoli tattili or del tatto. Small bodies representing nerve end-organs, found in the papillary layer of the skin of the hands, feet, lips, conjunctiva, and tongue. They appear to be composed of connective tissue, around which the axis cylinder of the nerve is wound. **T. disc.** *F.* disque tactile; *G.* Tastscheibe. Expansion of the axis cylinder of a nerve, lying between the cells of the corpuscles of Grandry. **T. menis'ci**, expansions of axis cylinder of nerves applied to cells of deeper layers of epidermis in those parts of the skin having special sensibility. **T. papil'læ.** *G.* Tastpapillen, Gefühlswärzchen. Papillæ of the skin, containing tactile corpuscles. **T. reflex'es**, reflex movements due to stimulation of the nerves of touch. **T. sensa'tion**, sense of touch, including appreciation of pressure and temperature.

Tac'tion [tactus]. *L.* tactio. Exercise of the sense of touch.

Tac'tus (*L.*). Sense of touch, tact. **T. erudi'tus**, the power of drawing proper conclusions from touch. **T. exper'tus**, fine sense of touch.

Tæ'nia (*L.*), pl., æ [*ταινία*]. A tape; in anatomy applied to tape- or band-like structures. **T-æ. acus'ticæ**, striæ medullares of fourth ventricle. **T-æ. co'li**, ligaments of colon. **T. cor'nea**, stria terminalis. **T. for'nicis**, stria pinealis. **T-æ. for'nicis**, striæ medullares. **T-æ. fo'veæ rhomboida'lis** or **T-æ. medulla'res**, striæ medullares of fourth ventricle. **T. hippocam'pi**, fimbria. **T-æ. longitudina'les**, striæ longitudinales. **T. medul'læ oblonga'tæ**, ligula. **T. nervo'sa Hal'leri**, Gasserian ganglion. **T. plexus choroi'dei ventric'uli quar'ti**, ala pontis. **T. pon'tis**, a bundle of fibres arising from furrow between superior and middle peduncles of cerebellum, and extending outward and downward just in front of the pons, on the surface of crusta, until lost in the sulcus pedunculi medialis. **T. semicircula'ris**, stria terminalis. **T. si'nus rhomboida'lis**, ala pontis. **T. stria'ta** or **T. Tari'ni**, stria terminalis. **T-æ. tec'tæ**, striæ tectæ. **T. thal'ami op'tici**, stria medullaris thalami optici. **T-æ. Valsal'væ**, ligaments of colon. **T. ventric'uli quar'ti**, ligula. **T. ventric'uli ter'tii**, stria medullaris thalami optici. **T. viola'cea**, thin streak of pigmented cells on upper part of floor of fourth ventricle, extending upward from locus cæruleus along eminentia teres.

Tæ'nia (*L.*) [*ταινία*]. *G.* Bandwurm; *I.* tenia. A genus of the order *Taeniadæ*, or cestoid worms; tapeworms. **T. cucumeri'na**, the species most frequently found in dogs and cats; has been found in man. Head with four irregular rows of hooks, about 60 in number; total length of worm, about 7½ inches. **T. echinococ'cus**, tænia of the dog, the scolex of which is the *Echinococcus hominis*, or hydatid found in man and other animals. **T. margina'ta**, found in the dog. **T. medio-canella'ta** or **T. iner'mis**, the unarmed or beef tapeworm, the larval form existing as a cysticercus or "measle" in the flesh of cattle, while the perfect strobile is found in man. The head is without hooks, but is provided with four suckers. **T. na'na**, Bilharz., the dwarf tapeworm; length of strobile .5–1 inch; found once in large numbers in man. **T. os'culis margina'libus**, *T. solium*. **T. os'culis superficia'libus**, *Bothriocephalus latus*. **T. sagina'ta**, Göze, T. mediocanel-

lata, Küchenmeister. **T. so'lium**, the armed tapeworm of man, head having four suckers and two rows of hooks; strobile containing from 600 to 1200 segments. The scolex is the *Cysticercus cellulosæ*, or measle of the pig.

Tæ'niafuge [fugere] *F.* taenifuge; *L.* tenifuge. A medicine which expels taenia.

Tæ'nicide [cædo]. A medicine used to destroy tape-worms.

Tæni'olæ ciner'eæ (*L.*). Fasciolæ cinereæ.

Tæni'olæ cor'poris callo'si (*L.*). The continuation of pedunele of septum lucidum upon anterior and superior surface of corpus callosum; they become continuous with the striæ longitudinales.

Tätowiren or **Tätowirung** (*G.*). Tattooing.

Taüschung (*G.*). Illusion.

Tafel (*G.*). Table.

Taffettà d'Inghilterra (*I.*). Isinglass plaster.

Taffe'tas adhæsi'vum (*L.*). Isinglass plaster.

Taffetas d'Angleterre (*F.*). Isinglass plaster.

Tag al'der. *Alnus serrulata*, Ait.

Tagblindheit (*G.*). Nyctalopia.

Tage'tes (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*. **T. erec'ta**, L., a Mexican plant, cultivated; the flower-heads are often substituted for the official marigold. **T. lu'cida**, Cav., a Mexican species, official in the F. Mex.; used as an antiperiodic. **T. pat'ula**, L., indigenous to Mexico; like *T. erecta*, it is cultivated and known as French or African marigold; the flowers are febrifuge, aperient, and vermifuge [F. Mex.].

Taglia (*I.*). Stature.

Tagliaco'tian opera'tion: see *Taliacotian operation*.

Tagliare (*I.*). To cut; to perform the operation of lithotomy; to castrate (an animal).

Taglio (*I.*). Incision, section. **T. cesareo**, Cæsarean section. **T. ipsgastrico** or **soprapubico**, suprapubic lithotomy. **T. del ventre**, abdominal section.

Tahiti ar'row-root. A kind of arrow-root obtained from *Tacca oceanica*, Forst., and *T. pinnatifidia*, Forst.

Taie (*F.*). White spot on the cornea. **T. legère**, nephelion. **T. opaque**, albugo; leucoma.

Tail of epidid'ymis. *L.* cauda epididymidis; *F.* queue de l'épididyme; *G.* Schwanz des Nebenhodens. The lower pointed extremity.

Tail of pan'creas. *L.* cauda pancreatis. Extremity toward the spleen.

Taillade (*F.*). A long, superficial incision or scarification.

Taille (*F.*). 1. Cystotomy. 2. Height, stature. **T. stomacale**, gastrotomy for removal of foreign body in stomach.

Tailler (*F.*). To cut; to perform the operation of cystotomy; to castrate (an animal).

Tait's knot. Used in ligature of the pedicle in ovariotomy. The ligature is passed through the pedicle, and withdrawn so as to leave a loop, which is drawn over the tumor, and one of the free ends is then drawn through the loop; both ends are then drawn through the pedicle, tightened, and tied.

Tait's opera'tion. Removal of the broad ligament, Fallopian tube, and ovary for disease other than cystic tumor.

Takamahakharz (*G.*). Tacamahac.

Talamo ottico (*I.*). Optic thalamus.

Talc. *L.* talcum; *G.* Talk; *I.* talco. A white, pearly, unctuous mineral, insoluble in water, not attacked by acids, fusible with difficulty, sp. gr. 2.5; chemically, a native hydrated magnesium silicate, containing traces of iron and alumina.

Talc de Venise (*F.*). Talc.

Talca or **Talka gum.** Suakin gum.

Talco or **T. di Venezia** (*I.*). Talc.

Tal'cum [P. G.] or **T. vene'tum** (*L.*). Talc.

Talg (*G.*). 1. Suet. 2. Sebum; — **artig**, sebaceous; — **cyste**, sebaceous cyst; — **drüsen**, sebaceous glands; — **follikel**, sebaceous follicle; — **zellen**, cells lining the sebaceous glands.

Taliaco'tian opera'tion. Rhinoplasty, in which the transplanted flap is taken from a distant part, usually the left arm of the patient.

Tal'ipes (*L.*). Deformity of the foot, due to muscular contraction or paralysis, mostly congenital, club-foot. **T. calcaneo-val'gus**, combination of T. calcaneus with T. valgus. **T. calca'neus**, form in which the toes are raised, often with slight eversion, and the heel depressed. **T. ca'vus**, form in which the plantar arch

is increased, and there is a claw-like condition of the toes. **T. equino-va'rus,** combination of T. equinus and T. varus. **T. equi'nus,** form in which the heel is drawn up without eversion or inversion. **T. val'gus,** flat-foot. **T. va'rus,** form in which the foot is extended, with inversion and rotation of the anterior part; the most common form of club-foot.

Talk (*G.*). Talc.

Talladega Sulphur Spring. Sulphuretted water, near Fayetteville, Talladega Co., Alabama.

Tallicoo'nah oil: see *Kundah oil.*

Tallina (*L.*). Thalline.

Tallone (*L.*). Heel.

Tal'low [*Dut.* talk]. Name applied to solid animal or vegetable fats of firm consistence: see also *Bayberry, Becuiba, Chinese, Mafura,* and *Virola tallow.*

Tal'low-shrub. Wax myrtle, *Myrica cerifera,* L.

Tal'low-tree. *Stillingia sebifera.*

Ta'lo-calca'neal. Relating to the astragalus and calcaneum. **T.-c. articula'tion,** astragalo-calcaneal articulation.

Talo-fib'ular lig'aments. *L.* ligamentum talo-fibulare anticum et posticum. Anterior and middle fascicles of external lateral ligament of ankle-joint.

Talon (*F.*). Heel. **T. antérieur,** ball of the foot.

Talo-scaph'oid. Relating to the astragalus and scaphoid. **T.-s. articula'tion,** astragalo-scaphoid articulation.

Talo-tib'ial lig'aments. *L.* ligamentum talo-tibiale anticum et posticum; special bands of deltoid ligament of ankle-joint, passing between the internal malleus and astragalus.

Tal'pa (*L.*). Mole, nævus.

Talpa (*F.*). 1. Abscess in superior and posterior part of head. 2. Wen.

Tal'piform. *L.* talpiformis; *F.* talpiforme. Shaped like a mole.

Ta'lus (*L.*). Astragalus.

Talusrolle (*G.*). Sprungrolle.

Tam'arack. *Larix americana,* Michx.

Tam'arind. *L.* tamarindus; *F.* tamarin; *G.* Tamarinde; *I.* tamarindo. The preserved fruit of *Tamarindus indica,* L. [U. S. P.]; laxative and refrigerant. **T. pulp.** *L.* pulpa tamarindorum depurata [P. G.]; *F.* pulpe de tamarins; *G.* gereinigtes Tamarindenmus; *I.* polpa di tamarindo. Prepared by softening tamarinds (or the crude pulp) in hot water, straining through a sieve, and evaporating to a proper consistence, with or without the addition of sugar.

Tamarin'dus (*L.*). 1. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ, Cæsalpineæ.* 2. See *Tamarind.* **T. in'dica,** L., the tamarind-tree, native of India, cultivated in all tropical countries. **T. officina'lis,** Hook., *T. indica,* L.

Tam'arisk. *F.* tamarise; *I.* tamarisco. *Tamarix gallica,* Ehrh. **T. galls,** excrescences upon the branches of *Tamarix orientalis,* L. **T. man'na.** *F.* manne du Sinaï. A saccharine exudation from *Tamarix mannifera,* Ehrh.; contains no mannit.

Tam'arix mannif'era, Ehrh. Grows in the valleys of the peninsula of Sinai; the source of tamarisk manna.

Tam'arix orienta'lis, L. A large tree of southern and southwestern Asia, the source of tamarisk galls.

Tam'bor oil. An oil obtained from the seeds of *Omphalea oleifera,* Helms., of Central America; said to be purgative without griping.

Tambour (*F.*). 1. Drum; used to collect and transmit movements in graphic registering apparatus. 2. Tympanum.

Tamp'icin. $C_{68}H_{108}O_{28}$. *F.* tampicine. The resin obtained from Tampico jalap.

Tampico jal'ap. The tuberous root of *Ipomœa simulans,* Hanb.

Tampon (*F.*). *I.* tampone, zaffo. A plug, usually of lint or cotton, for filling a canal or cavity.

Tamponade. The application of tampons.

Tamponcanüle (*G.*). A tubular instrument for the introduction of tampons.

Tamponirung (*G.*). Application of tampons.

Tamponnement (*F.*). *I.* tamponamento. Plugging, application of tampons.

Ta'mus (*L.*). A genus of *Dioscoreæ.* **T. commu'nis,** L., black bryony, a European plant; the root is purgative, and is applied to contusions as a resolvent.

Tanace'tum (*L.*). *F.* tanaisie; *I.* tanaceto. 1. Tansy. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ, Senecionidæ.* **T. Balsami'ta,** L., costmary, an aromatic European herb, employed like tansy. *Balsamita suaveolens,* Pers. **T. vulga're,** L., tansy; a perennial European herb, naturalized in

America; the leaves, tops, and flowers are official.

Tanaglia (*L.*). Pincers, pliers, toothed or cutting forceps. **Tanaglietta**, tenaculum, volsella forceps.

Tanaisie (*F.*). Tansy.

Tanasimonosophobomanie (*F.*). Hypochondria [Mishca.].

Tanatofobia (*I.*). Thanatophobia.

Tanatoide (*I.*). Apparent death, syncope.

Tanatologia (*I.*). Discourse on death.

Tang (*G.*). Bladder-wrack. —**asche**, kelp.

Tan'gent galvanom'eter. *G.* Tangentengalvanometer. Apparatus consisting of a circle of copper surrounding a relatively small magnetized needle. The tangent of the angle of deflection of the needle will be nearly proportional to the strength of the current through the surrounding copper circle.

Tangen'tial ful'crum-cells. Molecular layer, outer.

Tangentiale Markfaserschicht or **tangentiale Randzone** (*G.*). Peripheral layer.

Tang'hin poison. The seed of *Tanghinia venenifera*, an apocynaceous tree, native of Madagascar; used by the natives in trial by ordeal; contains the poisonous principle tanghinin.

Tangle. *Laminaria digitata*, L.

Tanin (*F.*). Tannin.

Tan'jore pill. Asiatic pill

Tan'nas (*L.*). Tannate. **T. chini'ni**, quinine tannate. **T. plumb'icus** [F. Mex.], lead tannate. **T. quin'icus**, quinine tannate

Tan'nate. *I.* tannas; *G.* gerbsaures Salz; *I.* tannato. A salt of tannic acid.

Tannate de bismuth (*F.*). Bismuth tannate.

Tannate de quinine (*F.*). Quinine tannate.

Tannato (*I.*). Tannate. **T. di chinina**, tannate of quinine. **T. di mercurio**, mercurous tannate

Tanne (*F.*). *I.* tanno. Small tumor formed by accumulation of epithelium or sebaceous matter in a sebaceous gland; pustule of acne

Tan'nic ac'id. $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$. *L.* acidum tannicum, *F.* acide tannique; *G.* Gerbsaure, *I.* acido tannico. A solid, uncrystallizable, strongly astringent principle, of wide distribution in the vegetable kingdom; readily soluble in water, precipitating albumin, gelatin, and the organic alkaloids, and giving with ferric salts bluish-black, greenish-black, or olive-brown precipitates. It exists in several varieties having slight chemical differences, the official tannic acid being that obtained from nutgall, and more precisely known as gallotannic acid; see *Caffeotannic*, *Catechutannic*, *Cinchotannic*, *Gallotannic*, *Kinotannic*, *Quercitannic*, *Quinotannic*, and *Batanhiatannic acid*. **T. a. suppos'itories.** *L.* suppositoria acidi tannici. Tannic acid 36, oil of theobroma 114, each suppository to contain 3 grains of tannic acid [B. P.]. **T. a. suppos'itories with soap.** *L.* suppositoria acidi tannici cum sapone. Tannic acid 36 grs., glycerin of starch 30 grs., curd soap 100 grs., starch q. s.; make 12 suppositories [B. P.].

Tan'nin. *F.* tanin; *I.* tannino. Tannic acid.

Tannin-glyc'erol. Glycerin of tannic acid

Tanni'num (*L.*). Tannic acid.

Tan'sy. *L.* tanacetum; *F.* tanaisie; *G.* Rainfarn; *I.* tanaceto. The leaves and tops of *Tanacetum vulgare*, L. [U. S. P.]; diuretic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic.

Tanzkrankheit. or **Tanzsucht**, or **Tanzwuth** (*G.*). Dancing mania, chorea.

Tape-grass. Eel-grass. *Vallisneria spiralis*, L.; plant said to be refrigerant and demulcent.

Tapeinoceph'aly. Tapinocephaly.

Tape'tum (*L.*). 1. *F.* étui de l'hippocampe; *G.* Tapete; *I.* astuccio dell' ippocampo. The radiating fibres of corpus callosum of brain, forming the roof of posterior and middle cornua of either lateral ventricle. 2. The shining portion of the bottom of the eye in certain animals. **T. alve'oli**, periodontal membrane. **T. choroi'deæ.** *F.* tapis; *I.* tappeto. An irregularly triangular portion of the choroid, upward and outward from the optic disc, smoother and more glistening than the rest; found only in the lower animals. **T. lu'cidum**, tapetum choroideæ. **T. ni'grum** or **T. oc'uli**, pigmentary layer.

Tapeworm. Taenia. **Broad tapeworm**, *Bothriocephalus latus*.

Tapinoceph'aly [ταπεινός, κεφαλή]. *F.* tapinocephalie. Condition of having a flattened cranial vault

Tapinocra'nius (*L.* [ταπεινός]. Term

applied to skulls in which the ratio of length to height, measured according to Lissauer's method (see *Antero-posterior diameter* and *Vertical diameter of cranium*), is from 74.5° to 82.5° [Lissauer].

Tapinopis'thius (*L.*) [*ὀπίσθιον*]. Term applied to skulls in which the line from hormion to lambda makes, with the radius fixus, an angle of from 24.5° to 33° [Lissauer].

Tapio'ca. The starch from the tubers of *Manihot utilissima*, Pohl, dried by artificial heat. **T. meal,** Brazilian arrow-root.

Tapis (*F.*). Tapetum.

Tapotement (*F.*). A tapping—*i. e.* applying light blows; a form of massage; percussion.

Tappeto (*I.*). Tapetum.

Tap'ping [*A. S.* tœppe]. Puncturing for the purpose of drawing off fluid; paracentesis.

Tapsia (*I.*). Thapsia.

Tar [*A. S.* tare]. *L.* pix liquida; *F.* goudron; *G.* Theer; *I.* catrame. A thick, viscid, blackish-brown, empyreumatic oleoresin, obtained by the destructive distillation of *Pinus palustris*, Mill., and of other species of Pinus [U. S. P.]; externally applied to cutaneous eruptions; used internally in bronchial complaints: see also *Barbadoes*, *Beech*, *Birch*, *Coal*, *Juniper*, and *Rangoon tar*. **T. oint'ment.** *L.* unguentum picis liquidæ; *F.* pommade de goudron. Tar 50, suet 50; mix [U. S. P.]; tar 50, yellow wax 20 [B. P.]; tar 10, lard 90 [Cod.]. **T.-and-soot can'cer,** chimney-sweeps' cancer. **T.-wa'ter.** *L.* aqua picis; *F.* eau de goudron; *G.* Theerwasser; *I.* acqua di catrame. Tar 1, powdered pumice-stone 3, water 10; shake 5 minutes and filter [P. G.]; tar 1, sawdust 3; mix and add water 200; macerate and filter [Cod.].

Taracan'nin. Antihydropin.

Tar'ache [*ταραχή*]. Disorder, disturbance of function.

Tarag'ma or **Tarag'mus** (*L.*) [*τάραγμα*]. Disorder of vision.

Tar'antism [*I.* taranto]. *L.* tarantismus; *F.* tarentisme; *I.* tarantismo, tarantolismo. 1. An imaginary disease, vulgarly supposed to be due to the bite of the tarantula, and curable only by excessive dancing. 2 (Especially French). The dancing mania, a form of chorea.

Tarassacina (*I.*). Taraxacin. **Tarassaco,** taraxacum. **Tarassi,** taraxis.

Tarassique (*F.*). Hysterical, applied only to males.

Taras'sis (*L.*) [*ταράσσω*]. Hysteria in the male.

Taraxac'erin. $C_8H_{16}O$. A crystallizable principle found in taraxacum.

Tarax'aci ra'dix [B. P.]. Taraxacum.

Tarax'acin. *F.* taraxacine; *I.* tarassacina. A bitter principle obtained from taraxacum.

Tarax'acum. *F.* pissenlit; *G.* Löwenzahn; *I.* tarassaco. 1. Dandelion-root; the root of *Taraxacum Dens-leonis*, Desf., gathered in autumn [U. S. P.]; the whole plant [P. G.]; tonic, diuretic, and aperient. 2. A genus of *Compositæ*. **T. Dens-leo'nis,** Desf., dandelion, a common herb of the northern hemisphere; the root is official: see above. **T. officina'le,** Weber, or **T. vulga're,** Schrank, *T. Dens-leonis*, Desf.

Tarax'is (*L.*, *F.*) [*τάραξις*]. *I.* tarassi. Disturbance of vision; slight conjunctivitis.

Tardieu's spots. Punctiform subpleural ecchymoses, as indicating death by suffocation; usually seen at root, base, and lower margin of lungs.

Tare. *Vicia sativa*, L.

Tarentisme (*F.*). Tarantism.

Tari'nus, fas'cia of. *G.* Tarini'sche Leiste. Dentate convolution.

Tari'nus, valve of. *F.* valve de Tarin; *I.* valvola di Tarin. Medullary velum posterior.

Tarmico (*I.*). Sternutatory.

Tar'ragon. *L.* dracunculus; *F.* estragon; *G.* Dragun, Dragunbeifuss. *Artemisia dracunculus*, L.; contains an oil identical in composition with oil of anise; the herb is used as a condiment.

Tar'sal [*ταρσός*]. *L.* tarseus; *F.* tarsien, ienne; *I.* tarsico. Relating to the tarsus. **T. arch'es.** *L.* arcus tarsi. Those made by the palpebral arteries across the eyelids in front of the tarsal cartilages. **T. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria tarsea; *F.* artère dorsale du tarse; *G.* Fusswurzelarterie; *I.* arteria dorsale del metatarso. Branch of dorsal a. of foot, passing outward across the ankle. Some twigs from same artery, passing inward over ankle, are sometimes called **internal tarsal arteries.** **T. canal'.** *L.* canalis tarseus. 1. Passage under head of abductor hallucis, by which the principal

vessels and nerves pass from internal retromalleolar fossa to the sole. 2. Interarticular canal of tarsus. **T. car'tilage** or **T fibro-car'tilage**, tarsus of eyelid. **T. lig'aments**, processes of palpebral fascia, *q. v.*

Tarsal (*G.*). Tarsal: —**drüsen**, Meibomian glands; —**fersenbeingelenk**, calcaneo-cuboid articulation; —**gelenk**, ankle-joint; —**kahnbeingelenk**, calcaneo-navicular articulation; —**platte** or —**scheibe**, tarsus of eyelid.

Tarsal'gia [ταρσός, ἄλγος]. *F.*, *G.* Tarsalgie. 1. Pain in the tarsus. 2. Peculiar neuralgic affection of the foot, often with some flattening of the arch and contraction of the plantar muscles; observed in policemen, soldiers, etc.

Tarsa'lis (*L.*). Tensor tarsi [Cones].

Tarse (*F.*). Tarsus.

Tarsec'tomy. *L.* tarsectomia; *F.* tarsectomie. Excision of one or more of the bones of the tarsus.

Tarsecto'pia (*L.*) [ἔκτοπος]. Displacement of the tarsus.

Tarse'us (*L.*). Tarsal.

Tarsico (*I.*). Tarsal.

Tarsien, ienne (*F.*). Tarsal.

Tarsi'tis [ταρσός]. *F.* tarsite. Inflammation of the tarsus of the eyelid.

Tarso (*I.*). Tarsus.

Tarsocheiloplas'tic [χεῖλος, πλάσσω]. Term proposed for an operation for reconstructing the edge of the lid in cases of trichiasis.

Tarso-falangiano del pollice (*I.*). Flexor brevis hallucis.

Tarso-metatar'sal. *L.* tarsometatarseus; *F.* tarso-métatarsien, ienne; *I.* tarso-metatarsico. Relating to the tarsus and metatarsus. **T.-m. articula'tions.** *L.* articulationes tarso-metatarseæ; *F.* articulations tarso-métatarsiennes; *G.* Tarso-metatarsalgelenk; *I.* articolazioni tarsi-metatarsiche. Arthrodial joint between the distal row of tarsal bones and the metatarsal bones. **T.-m. lig'aments.** *L.* ligamenta tarso-metatarsea. Those which connect the tarsus and metatarsus, classed as dorsal, plantar (less regular), and interosseous.

Tarso-métatarsi-phalangien du pouce (*F.*). Adductor hallucis.

Tarso-phalangien du pouce (*F.*). Flexor brevis hallucis.

Tarsophy'ma (*L.*) [φῦμα]. Tumor of the tarsus of the foot or of the tarsal cartilage of the eye.

Tarsoplastie (*F.*). Plastic surgery of eyelid.

Tarsor'rhaphy [ῥαφή]. *L.* tarsorrhaphia; *F.* tarsorrhaphie; *I.* tarsorrafia. The operation of narrowing the palpebral aperture.

Tarso-sous-phalangien du gros orteil (*F.*). *I.* tarso-sotto-falangiano. Flexor brevis hallucis [Chaussier].

Tarso-sous-phalangien du petit orteil (*F.*). *I.* tarso-sotto-falangiano del dito piccolo del piede. Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis [Chaussier].

Tarsot'omy [ταρσός, τομή]. *L.*, *I.* tarsotomia; *F.*, *G.* Tarsotomie. Excision of a portion of the tarsus of the eyelid to correct deformity.

Tar'sus (*L.*) [ταρσός]. *F.* tarse; *G.* Fusswurzel; *I.* tarso. That portion of skeleton of pelvic limb between the shank and metatarsus. The primitive or typical T. is usually considered as composed of a proximal row of three bones, the tibiale, intermedium, and fibulare, and a distal one of five, tarsale I., II., III., IV., V., counting from the tibial side. Between the rows is the centrale. In man the first row is represented by the astragalus and calcaneum, the second by the three cuneiform bones and the cuboid, while the scaphoid is the centrale. **T. of eye'lid.** *F.* cartilage tarse; *G.* Augenlidplatte, Augenlidknorpel. Thin plate of condensed connective tissue found in either eyelid; thought by some to contain scattered cartilage-cells, but this is generally denied.

Tar'tar. 1. *L.* tartarus; *F.* tartre; *G.* Weinstein; *I.* tartaro. Argol; the impure potassium bitartrate deposited from wine during fermentation: see also *Red* and *White tartar*. 2. *L.* odontolithus; *F.* tartre dentaire; *I.* tartaro dentario. The deposit formed on the exposed surfaces of the teeth, composed of earthy phosphates and animal matter. **T. emet'ic.** *F.* tartre emétique; *I.* tartaro emetico. Antimony and potassium tartrate: see *Table of antidotes*.

Tar'tarated an'timony [B. P.]. Antimony and potassium tartrate.

Tar'tarated ir'on. Potassio-ferric tartrate.

Tar'tarated so'da [B. P.]. Potassium sodium tartrate.

Tartari crystallisa'ta (*L.*). Sodium acetate.

Tartar'ic ac'id. $H_2C_4H_4O_6$. *L.* acidum tartaricum; *F.* acide tartrique; *G.* Weinsteinsäure; *I.* acido tartarico. A crystallizable organic acid existing, free or in combination with bases, in many plants, and especially in grapes and other acidulous fruits; it is prepared from the acid tartrate of potassium; refrigerant; chiefly used in the preparation of effervescing draughts.

Tar'tarized ir'on. Potassio-ferric tartrate.

Tartaro (*I.*). Tartar. **T. borassato,** potassium sodium boro-tartrate. **T. dentario,** tartar of the teeth. **T. emetico** or **T. stibiato,** antimony and potassium tartrate. **T. vitriolato,** potassium sulphate.

Tar'tarus (*L.*). Tartar. **T. ammonia'tus** [P. Helv.], ammonium potassium tartrate. **T. boraxa'tus** [P. G.], potassium sodium boro-tartrate. **T. cru'dus** [Cod.], crude potassium bitartrate; argol. **T. depura'tus** [P. G.], potassium bitartrate. **T. emet'icus,** antimony and potassium tartrate. **T. ferra'tus** [P. Helv.], potassio-ferric tartrate. **T. martia'tus,** tartarus ferratus. **T. natrona'tus** [P. G.], potassium sodium tartrate. **T. solu'bilis,** potassium tartrate. **T. stibia'tus** [P. G.], antimony and potassium tartrate. **T. tartarisa'tus,** potassium tartrate. **T. vitriola'tus,** potassium sulphate.

Tar'tras (*L.*). Tartrate. **T. antimonico-potas'sicus** [P. Belg.], antimony and potassium tartrate. **T. borico-potas'sicus** [Cod.], potassium boro-tartrate. **T. ferrico-ammon'icus** [Cod.], ammonio-ferric tartrate. **T. ferrico-kal'icus** [P. Dan.] or **T. ferrico-potas'sicus** [Cod.], potassio-ferric tartrate. **T. kalico-na'tricus** [P. Neer.], potassium sodium tartrate. **T. kal'icus** [P. Dan.], potassium tartrate. **T. kal'icus ac'idus** [P. Neer.], potassium bitartrate. **T. natrico-kal'icus** [P. Dan.] or **T. potassico-sod'icus** [Cod.], potassium sodium tartrate. **T. potas'sicus** [Cod.], potassium tartrate. **T. stibico-kal'icus** [P. Dan.] or **T. stibico-potas'sicus** [Cod.], antimony and potassium tartrate.

Tar'trate. *L.* tartras; *G.* weinsaures Salz; *I.* tartrato. A salt formed by the chemical union of tartaric acid ($H_2C_4H_4O_6$) with a base.

Tartrate (*F.*). Tartrate. **T. d'antimoine et de potasse,** antimony and potassium tartrate. **T. borico-potassique,** potassium boro-tartrate. **T. de fer et d'ammoniaque,** ammonio-ferric tartrate. **T. de fer et de potasse,** potassio-ferric tartrate. **T. ferrico-ammonique,** ammonio-ferric tartrate. **T. ferrico-potassique,** potassio-ferric tartrate. **T. de potasse acide,** potassium bitartrate. **T. de potasse neutre,** potassium tartrate. **T. de potasse et de soude,** potassium sodium tartrate.

Tartrato (*I.*). Tartrate. **T. acido,** bitartrate. **T. acido di potassa,** potassium bitartrate. **T. ferrico-ammoniacale,** ammonio-ferric tartrate. **T. di potassa,** potassium tartrate. **T. di potassa e di soda,** potassium sodium tartrate.

Tartre (*F.*). Tartar. **T. boraté,** potassium boro-tartrate. **T. chalybé,** potassio-ferric tartrate. **T. dentaire,** tartar of teeth. **T. émétique,** tartar emetic. **T. martial,** potassio-ferric tartrate. **T. soluble,** potassium tartrate. **T. stibié,** antimony and potassium tartrate.

Taschenband (*G.*). 1. False vocal cord. 2. Plica membranæ mucosæ tympani. — **muskel,** thyro-arytenoideus superior medialis.

Taschenfalten (*G.*). Plicæ membranæ mucosæ tympani.

Taschenkatheter (*G.*). Catheter for pocket-case; one that can be separated into two or more parts.

Taschenklappen or **Taschenventile** (*G.*). Semilunar valves.

Taschkent ul'cer. Sartian disease.

Tassi (*I.*). Taxis.

Tassinomia, or **Tassionomia,** or **Tassonomia** (*I.*). Taxonomy.

Tasso baccato (*I.*). *Taxus baccata.*

Tasso barbasso (*I.*). Mullein.

Tasta (*I.*). Tent.

Tastballen (*G.*). Touch-balls; small eminences formed on palmar surface of hand and plantar surface of foot, by coalescence of ridges into which corium is there thrown.

Taste [*L.* taxo]. *F.* goût; *G.* Geschmack; *I.* gusto. The sense by which the savors of bodies are perceived. **T.-buds.** *G.* Geschmacksknospen. Special modifications of the epithelium around circumvallate papillæ of tongue, in the form of flask-shaped bodies, believed to be the peripheral organs of taste. **T.-cells,** spindle-shaped or staff-shaped cells in the interior of the taste-bulbs.

Tastempfindung (*G.*). Sense of touch.

Tasten (*G.*). To touch, feel.

Tastercirkel (*G.*). Æsthesiometer.

Tastfeld (*G.*). The area supplied by a single fibre of a nerve conveying sensations of touch.

Tastkörperchen (*G.*). Tactile corpuscles.

Tastkrankheit (*G.*). Disease of sense of touch.

Tastkugeln (*G.*). Corpuscles of Grandry.

Tastmeniscus (*G.*). Expansion of an amyelinic nerve-fibre at base of a tactile cell.

Tastorgane (*G.*). Organs relating to the sense of touch.

Tastpapillen (*G.*). Tactile papillæ.

Tastplatte (*G.*). The intercellular disc of Merkel's corpuscle.

Tastpolster (*G.*). Pulp of digits.

Tastscheibe (*G.*). Flat expansion of an amyelinic nerve-fibre between two tactile cells; tactile disc.

Tastsinn (*G.*). Sense of touch.

Taststörung (*G.*). Disordered sense of touch.

Tastung (*G.*). Touching.

Tastwärzchen (*G.*). Touch papilla.

Tastwerkzeug (*G.*). Tactile apparatus.

Tastzellen (*G.*). Tactile cells.

Tattile (*L.*). Tactile.

Tatto (*L.*). Touch, tact.

Tattoo'ing [*Tahitian* tatau]. *F.* tatouage; *G.* Tätowiren; *I.* tatuaggio. The operation of forming figures on the skin by punctures and rubbing in coloring matters. **T. of the cor'nea**, employed to remedy the deformity of opacities of the cornea by pricking India ink into the corneal substance.

Tatuaggio (*I.*). Tattooing.

Taub (*G.*). Deaf; **—heit**, deafness; **—stumm**, deaf-mute; **—stummenanstalt**, deaf and dumb asylum; **—stummheit**, deaf-mutism.

Taubennest (*G.*). Nidus hirundinis.

Taubnessel (*G.*). *Lamium album*, L.

Taumelkrankheit (*G.*). Poisoning in the horse, due to *Equisetum*.

Taumelwahn (*G.*). Temulence.

Taupe (*F.*). 1. Mole. 2. Popular name for a small tumor on the head; wen.

Tau'rin [*ταῦρος*]. $C_2H_7NSO_3$. *F.* taurine; *I.* taurina. A solid, colorless, crystallizable substance found in bile united with cholalic acid.

Taurochol'ic ac'id [*ταῦρος*, *χολή*]. $C_{26}H_{45}NSO_7$. *F.* acide taurocholique; *G.* Taurocholsaure; *I.* acido taurocolico. Acid abundant in human bile and in that of carnivora; found also in ox-bile.

Tauryl'ic ac'id [*ταῦρος*]. C_7H_8O(?). *F.* acide tauryliique. A substance allied to phenol (probably an isomer of anisol), found in urine by Städeler.

Tausendgüldenextrakt (*G.*). Extract of centaury.

Tavelé, ée (*F.*). Spotted.

Tavoletta (*I.*). Troche, tablet.

Tax'is (*L.*) [*ταξις*]. *I.* tassi. The methodical use of manipulation and pressure in the reduction of a hernia.

Taxo'dium (*L.*). A genus of *Coniferæ*. **T. dis'tichum**, Rich., American bald cypress; yields a balsam used as a vulnerary; resin from the cones is diuretic and carminative.

Taxol'ogy or **Taxon'omy** [*ταξις*, *λόγος* or *νόμος*]. *F.* taxinomie; *I.* tassinomia. Classification of organisms.

Tax'us (*L.*). Yew, a genus of *Coniferæ*. **T. bacca'ta**, L., an evergreen shrub of Europe and Asia, cultivated for ornament and naturalized in the U. S.; the foliage and seeds are poisonous. **T. brevifo'lia**, Nutt., grows in Oregon and California. **T. canaden'sis**, Willd., American yew, ground hemlock, considered by Gray as a variety of *T. baccata*; supposed to have the properties of the European yew.

Tayu'ya. A Brazilian name for several plants belonging to the Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*, especially for *Trianosperma ficifolia*, Mart. The root is emeto-cathartic, thought to be stimulant to the lymphatic system, and is recommended for dropsies, syphilis, etc.

T. d., abbv. for **Ter in die** (*L.*), three times a day.

Te., abbv. for **Tetanismus** (*L.*), state of tonic muscular contraction produced by the voltaic current.

Tea [*Chin.* teha]. *L.* thea; *F.* thé; *G.* Thee; *I.* tè or the. The dried leaves of several varieties of *Thea chinensis*, Sims. The commercial varieties of tea result from the age of the leaves when gathered and mode of preparation, as well as from the botanical and geographical sources; contains theine, volatile oil, and tannin; a

cerebral stimulant: see also *James'*, *Jesuits'*, *Labrador*, *Marsh*, *Mexican*, *Mountain*, *New Jersey*, *Oswego*, *Paraguay*, *Pectoral*, *Saint Bartholomew's*, *Saint Germain*, *Teamster's*, *Whorehouse*, *Wood*, etc. *tea*.

Tea'berry. Gaultheria.

Teale's amputa'tion. Method of amputation by a long and a short rectangular flap. The long flap is taken from the side which does not contain the vessels, and its length and width are half the circumference of the limb. The short flap is one-fourth the length of the long flap.

Team'ster's tea. *Ephedra antisyphilitica*.

Tear [*A. S.* tear]. *L.* lachryma; *F.* larme; *G.* Thräne; *I.* lagrima. A drop of the liquid secreted by the lachrymal gland.

Tea'sel. The genus *Dipsacus*. **T., Fuller's,** *Dipsacus fullorum*, L. **T., wild,** *Dipsacus sylvestris*, Mill.; both species indigenous; root diuretic and diaphoretic.

Teas'ing [*A. S.* tæsan]. Pulling or scratching into fine shreds by means of needles, preparatory to examination with the microscope.

Tebaico (*I.*). Relating to, or composed of, opium.

Tebaina (*I.*). Thebaine.

Technogo'nia or **Technopœ'ia** (*L.*). Tecnogonia.

Techomy'za fus'ca (*L.*). A dipterous insect, the larvæ of which have been found in human stools and in vomited matters.

Tecnocto'nia (*L.*) [τέκνον, κτείνω]. Infanticide.

Tecnogo'nia (*L.*) [τέκνον, γονή]. *F.* tecnogonie; *G.* Teknogonie. Generation; childbearing.

Tecnol'ogy [λόγος]. Discourse on children.

Tecnotomia (*I.*). Infanticide.

Teco'ma rad'icans, Juss. Trumpet-creeper, an indigenous climbing plant, Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceæ*; root vulnerary, sudorific, a remedy for snake-bites.

Tectocephal'ic [*L.* tectum, κεφαλή]. Scaphocephalic.

Tector'ial mem'brane. *L., I.* membrana tectoria; *F.* membrane de Corti; *G.* Corti'sche Membrane. A gelatinous structure covering organ of Corti, stretching from upper part of the limbus spiralis over the outer hair-cells.

Teel or Til oil. Oil of sesamum.

Teeth of Huschke. Auditory teeth.

Teeth of succes'sion. Those of the permanent teeth that replace milk teeth.

Teeth'ing. Dentition.

Tefrosia (*I.*). Tephrosia.

Teg'men tym'pani (*L.*). *G.* Paukenhöhlendecke. A wide triangular plate forming part of the anterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and covering over the tympanum, the mastoid antrum, and the Eustachian tube [Leidy].

Tegmen'ta bra'chium (*L.*). Superior peduncle of cerebellum [Spitzka].

Tegmen'tal. Relating to the tegmentum.

Tegmen'tum or **Tegmen'tum cau'dicis** (*L.*). *F.* calotte; *G.* Haube; *I.* calotta. The postero-superior portion of the crura cerebri, separated from the crusta by the substantia nigra.

Tegmen'tum tym'pani (*L.*). Tegmen tympani.

Tegmen'tum ventric'uli latera'lis (*L.*). Centrum ovale majus.

Tegolato (*I.*). Imbricated.

Teg'ument. *L.* tegumentum; *F.* tégument; *I.* tegumento. Covering membrane, integument.

Tégument (*F.*). Integument, envelope. **T. externe,** skin. **T. fœtal,** blastoderm. **T. interne,** mucous membrane.

Tegumen'tary. *F.* tégumentaire; *I.* tegumentario. Pertaining to integument, covering.

Tégumenteux, euse (*F.*). Pertaining to integument, cutaneous.

Tegumen'tum (*L.*). *I.* tegumento. Integument. **T. au'ris,** membrana tympani. **T. ventriculo'rum cer'ebri,** centrum ovale majus.

Teich'mann's crys'tals. Crystals of hæmin.

Teichop'sia (*L.*) [τεῖχος, ὄψις]. *G.* Flimmerscotom. A temporary or transient blindness which begins at or near the centre of the visual field, and passes concentrically toward the periphery, generally with reëntrant angles like a fortification. It is often an accompaniment of migraine; also called *amaurosis partialis fugax*.

Teichoscopie (*G.*). Teichopsia.

Teig (*G.*). Paste.

Teigne (*F.*). Eczema, favus, tinea. **T. faveuse** or **T. scutulée,** favus. **T. tondante** or **T. tonsurante,** tinea tonsurans.

Teigneux, euse (*F.*) Pertaining to, or affected with, favus or tinea.

Teina (*L.*). Theine.

Teines'mus (*L.*) [τείνω]. Tenesmus.

Teinodyn'ia (*L.*) [τείνω, ὀδύνη]. Pain in the tendons.

Teinophlogo'sis (*L.*) [φλόγωσις]. Inflammation of tendons.

Teinture (*F.*). Tincture. T. d'absinthe, tincture of absinthium. T. d'absinthe composée: see *Stoughton's elixir*. T. d'aconit, a tincture of the leaves, 1 to 5 [Cod.]. T. d'aloès, tincture of aloes. T. d'aloès composée, compound tincture of aloes. T. d'aloès et de myrrhe, tincture of aloes and myrrh. T. d'ambre gris, ambergris 1, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.864) 10 parts; macerate, express, and filter [Cod.]. T. ammoniacale. Ammoniated tincture. T. aromatique, aromatic tincture. T. d'asa fœtida, tincture of asafetida. T. de baume de Tolu, tincture of tolu. T. de belladone, tincture of belladonna. T. de buchu, tincture of buchu. T. de cachou, tincture of catechu. T. de camphre concentrée [Cod.]: see *Spirit of camphor*. T. de camphre faible [Cod.], camphor 1, alcohol (60°) 39; dissolve. T. de cannelle, tincture of cinnamon. T. de cantharides, tincture of cantharides. T. de cascarille, tincture of cascarilla. T. de castoréum, tincture of castor. T. de chanvre, tincture of Indian cannabis. T. composée, compound tincture. T. de cubèbe, tincture of cubeb. T. de digitale, tincture of digitalis. T. d'ellébore blanc, tincture of white hellebore. T. d'essence d'anis: see *Spirit of anise*. T. d'essence de cédrat, spirit of citron. T. d'essence de citron, spirit of lemon. T. d'essence de citron composée, perfumed spirit. T. d'essence de genièvre [Cod.], spirit of juniper. T. d'essence de menthe, spirit of peppermint. T. d'essence d'orange, spirit of orange. T. d'essence de romarin, spirit of rosemary. T. éthérée, ethereal tincture. T. éthérée d'asa fœtida, *L.* tinctura aetherea cum asafœtida. Asafetida 1, ether (à 0.758) 5, macerate [Cod.]. T. éthérée de baume de Tolu, ethereal tincture of tolu. T. éthérée de belladone, belladonna leaves 1, spirit of ether (sp. gr. 0.760) 5, percolate [Cod.]. T. éthérée de camphre, ethereal tincture of camphor. T. éthérée de cantharides: see *Blistering liquid*. T. éthérée de castoréum, ethereal tincture of castor. T. éthérée de ciguë, conii folia 1, ether (à 0.758) 5, percolate [Cod.]. T. éthérée de digitale, ethereal tincture of digitalis. T. éthérée de valériane, ethereal tincture of valerian. T. d'eucalyptus, tincture of eucalyptus. T. d'euphorbe, an alcoholic tincture, 1 to 5 [Cod.]. T. d'extrait d'opium, tincture of opium. T. de feuilles de ciguë, tincture of conium. T. de fèves de Calabar, tincture of physostigma. T. de gayac, tincture of guaiacum-wood. T. de gentiane, tincture of gentian. T. de gentiane alcaline, gentian 10, sodium carbonate 3, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.912) 300; macerate [Cod.]. T. de gingembre, tincture of ginger. T. de girofle, tincture of cloves. T. de gomme ammoniaque, ammoniac 1, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.864) 5; macerate and filter [Cod.]. T. de houblon, tincture of hops. T. d'iode, tincture of iodine. T. d'ipécacuanha, tincture of ipecac. T. de jaborandi, tincture of jaborandi. T. de jalap, tincture of jalap. T. de jalap composée. *L.* tinctura purgans [Cod.]. Jalap 80, turpeth-root 10, scammony 20, alcohol (60°) 960; macerate [Cod.]. T. de jusquiame, tincture of hyoscyamus. T. de lobélie, tincture of lobelia. T. de matico, tincture of matico. T. de musc, tincture of musk. T. de myrrhe, tincture of myrrh. T. de noix de galle, tincture of nut-gall. T. de noix vomique, tincture of nux vomica. T. d'opium camphrée, camphorated tincture of opium. T. d'orange amère, tincture of bitter-orange peel. T. de Panama [Cod.], tincture of quillaia. T. de polygala de Virginie, tincture of senega. T. de quassia amara, tincture of quassia. T. de quinquina, tincture of cinchona. T. de raifort composée, antiscorbutic tincture. T. de résine de gayac, tincture of guaiac. T. de rhubarbe, tincture of rhubarb. T. de safran, tincture of saffron. T. de savon, tincture of soap. T. de savon vert, tincture of green soap. T. de scille, tincture of squill. T. de seigle ergoté, tincture of ergot. T. de séné, tincture of senna. T. de stramoine, tincture of stramonium. T. de succin, tincture of amber. T. de valériane, tincture of valerian. T. de vanille, tincture of vanilla. T. vulnéraire, tinctura vulneraria.

Teknogonie (*G.*) [τέκνον, γονή]. Teenogonia.

Teknoktonie (*G.*) [τέκνον] Infanticide.

Te'la (*L.*). *F.* toile. Web, tissue, cellular tissue. T. adhæsi'va, isinglass

plaster. **T. ara'neæ**, spider's web. **T. choroi'dea.** *F.* toile choroidienne; *G.* Adergeflecht; *I.* tela coroidea. Prolongation of pia mater over ventricles of brain where the roof is thinned to a mere epithelial layer (ependyma). The **tela choroidea superior** lies under the fornix and corpus callosum over the 3d ventricle; the **tela choroidea inferior** is over the roof of the 4th ventricle. **T. choroi'dea cerebel'li**, tela choroidea inferior. **T. choroi'dea cer'ebri** or **T. choroi'dea me'dia**, tela choroidea superior. **T. elas'tica**, yellow elastic tissue. **T. subcuta'nea**, panniculus adiposus. **T. subsero'sa**, subserous tissue.

Tela (*L.*). Web, tissue, cloth. **T. coroidea**, tela choroidea. **T. emplastica**, sparadrap. **T. d'ospedale** or **T. vulcannizzata**, rubber cloth or sheet. **T. di ragno**, spider's web.

Telangiec'tasis (*L.*) [τῆλε, ἀγγεῖον, ἔκτασις]. *F.* télangiectasie; *G.* Gefässerweiterung; *I.* telangettasia. Dilatation of blood-vessels, more especially of capillaries or arterioles.

Telangio'sis (*L.*) [ἀγγεῖον]. Disease of capillaries.

Teleangiecta'sia (*L.*) [ἀγγεῖον, ἔκτασις]. Condition produced by telangiectasis, nævus.

Teleg'raphers' cramp. *F.* crampe des télégraphistes. Neurosis analogous to writers' cramp, affecting muscles of forearm of telegraph-operators.

Teleol'ogy [τέλος, λόγος]. *L.*, *I.* teleologia; *F.* téléologie. Doctrine of the purpose or intention, considered as a cause of shape or structure.

Telep'athy [τῆλε, πάθος]. *F.* télépathie. The supposed power of one mind to impress, or to be impressed by, another mind, otherwise than through the recognized channels of sense; thought-reading or transference; hence **Telep'athic**, pertaining to telepathy.

Teleph'ic. *F.* téléphien; *G.* telephisch; *I.* telefia. Term applied to an ulcer that is difficult to cure; malignant.

Telesphore'sis (*L.*) [τελεσφόρησις]. Complete normal delivery.

Telester'eoscope [τῆλε, στερεός, σκοπεῖν]. *F.* télestéréoscope; *G.* Telestereoskop. An instrument for increasing the stereoscopic relief of real objects. It consists essentially of four mirrors—two set as in the reflecting stereoscope, and two set to the right and left of these, nearly parallel and facing them. The eyes see objects on looking into the inner mirrors as each would if it were moved outward to the position of the outer mirror on its own side.

Teli'ni fly, *Mylabris cichorii*, Fabr.

Telite or **Telitide** (*I.*). Thelitis.

Tellu'ric. *F.* tellurique; *I.* tellurico. Pertaining to, or produced by, the earth.

Tellurisme (*F.*). Influence of soil in producing disease.

Tel'oblast [τέλος, βλαστός]. Segmentation sphere at the end of the germ-band, producing cells which are added to the germ-band and cause its elongation.

Telolec'ithal [λέκιθος]. *F.* télolécithe. Term applied by Balfour to ova in which the yolk is concentrated at one pole, and which have unequal or partial segmentation.

Telomala'cia (*L.*) [μαλακός]. Erysipelas, phlegmonous.

Telor'asis (*L.*) [τηλορός]. Presbyopia.

Telorragia (*L.*). Hæmorrhage from the nipple.

Tempe (*F.*). Temple.

Tem'perament. *L.* temperamentum; *F.* tempérament; *G.* Körperanlage; *I.* temperamento. General character, physical and mental, of an individual, including complexion, disposition, etc. The most familiar division is into bilious or melancholic, lymphatic, nervous, and sanguine.

Temperamentsfehler (*G.*). Constitutional defect.

Tempérant (*F.*). *I.* temperante. Refrigerating, quieting.

Temperatur (*G.*). Temperature; — **abnahme**, fall of temperature; — **erhöhung**, rise of temperature; — **schwankung**, oscillation of temperature; — **sinn**, temperature sense; — **steigerung**, rise of temperature.

Tem'perature. *F.* température; *G.* Temperatur; *I.* temperatura. Degree of heat in an object or a place.

Tem'ple. *L.* regio temporalis; *F.* tempe; *G.* Temporalgegend, Schläfe; *I.* tempia. That portion of cranium above zygomatic arch and behind external orbital process.

Tem'poral. *L.* temporalis; *F.* temporal, ale; *I.* temporale. Relating to the temples. **T. aponeuro'sis.** *F.* aponévrose temporale; *I.* aponevrosi temporale. Temporal fascia. **T. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ temporales; *F.* artères temporales; *G.* Schläfenschlagadern; *I.* arterie temporali. Are divided into a **superficial** set, derived from tem-

poral branch of external carotid, and a deep set, from internal maxillary. The former vessel gives off the **anterior temporal**, for fore part of the head; the **middle temporal**, perforating the temporal fascia and supplying the temporal muscle; and the **posterior temporal**, supplying the posterior part of side of head. The temporal branches from internal maxillary are usually two in number, and lie between the temporal muscle and cranium. **T. ar'teries of brain.** *L.* arteriæ temporales cerebri; *F.* artères temporales du cerveau. Branches of posterior cerebral supplying tentorial surface of temporal lobe [Duret]. **T. bone.** *L.* os temporis; *F.* os temporal; *G.* Schläfenbein; *I.* osso temporale. A paired bone of irregular shape situated at side and base of skull, between the occipital behind, the sphenoid in front, and the parietal above. It is highly complex in structure and contains the organ of hearing. **T. canals'.** *L.* canales zygomatico-temporales. Small passages for vessels and nerves through substance of malar bone, from orbit to temporal surface. **T. convolu'tions.** *L.* gyri temporales; *F.* circonvolutions temporales; *G.* Schläfenwindungen; *I* circonvoluzioni temporali. Those of temporal lobe of brain. Upon the surface covering the insula are two or three short **transverse T. c-s.**; on the lateral and under surfaces the superior, middle, and inferior or 1st, 2d, and 3d T. c-s. The occipito-temporal c-s. are sometimes known as the **4th and 5th T. c-s.** **T. crest.** *L.* crista temporalis. A well-marked line springing from external angular process of frontal bone, and extending upward and backward as the superior temporal line of the parietal bone. It forms the antero-superior boundary of the temporal fossa. **T. fas'cia**, a dense sheet passing from upper temporal line of skull downward to zygoma, covering over the temporal muscle. **T. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa temporalis, *F.* fosse temporale, *G.* Schläfengrube, *I* fossa temporale. That containing temporal muscle on side of skull. It is bounded above by the inferior temporal line, below by the infratemporal crest. **T. fronto-ma'lar point.** *G.* temporaler Frontomalarpunkt. Posterior or temporal end of the fronto-malar suture [v. Török]. **T. gan'glion.** *L.* ganglion temporale. A minute sympathetic ganglion on the external carotid artery, near the origin of the posterior auricular. **T. lines.** *L.* lineæ temporales, *G.* Schläfenleisten. Two curved lines on external surface of frontal and parietal bones, indicating limit of attachment of temporal muscle and fascia and boundary of temporal fossa. They are distinguished as superior and inferior, are not always clearly separable, and therefore are together described by some authors as the temporal crest or ridge. **T. lobe.** *L.* lobus temporalis; *F.* lobe temporal; *G.* Schläfenlappen; *I.* lobo temporale. That inferior portion of the hemispheres contained in middle cerebral fossa, bounded in front and above by the fissure of Sylvius and by a portion of the parietal lobe; behind continuous with the occipital lobe. **T. mus'cle.** *L.* temporalis; *F.* muscle temporal; *G.* Schläfenmuskel; *I.* muscolo temporale. A radiating muscle of side of head, arising from temporal fossa and fascia, and inserted into coronoid process of lower jaw. **T. nerves.** *L.* nervi temporales; *F.* nerfs temporaux; *I.* nervi temporali. Those supplying region of temples. There are several sets—viz. the deep temporal, from the inferior maxillary nerve, specially characterized as the anterior, middle, and posterior; the superficial temporal, from the auriculo-temporal; and others from the facial. The superior maxillary also has a temporal branch. **T. proc'ess.** *L.* processus temporalis. Posterior angle of malar bone, articulating with the zygoma. **T. proc'ess of lentic'ular nu'cleus.** *G.* Schläfenfortsatz des Linsenkerns. Area of gray substance extending from posterior extremity of outer zone downward as far as roof of inferior cornu, and there uniting with the cauda of caudate nucleus. **T. ridge**: see *Temporal lines*. **T. sul'ci.** *L.* sulci temporales; *F.* sillons temporaux; *G.* Schläfenfurchen; *I.* scissure temporali. Furrows upon the temporal lobe. Three are described: the **superior** and **middle**, on the lateral surface; the **inferior**, on the ventral surface. The superior is the longest and deepest; all have an antero-posterior direction. **T. sur'face.** *L.* planum temporale. 1. That part of the parietal bone below the temporal lines. 2. The external surface of squamous portion of the temporal bone. **T. vein.** *L.* vena temporalis; *G.* Schläfenvene; *I.* vena temporale. The common vein is formed by union of superficial and middle temporal, and discharges into the temporo-maxillary. Some consider it a portion of the latter. The superficial T. v. collects blood from the vertex. The middle forms a plexus in the temporal fos-

sa. Deep T. v-s. are tributary to the pterygoid plexus.

Temporal superficiel [Sappey] (*F.*). A thin sheet of pale muscular fibres found on the temporal fascia, between the frontalis and the attollens aurem.

Temporalflügel (*G.*). Great wings: see *Wings of the sphenoid*.

Temporalfurchen (*G.*). Temporal sulci.

Tempora'lis (*L.*). Temporal muscle. **T. mi'nor**, some independent muscular fibres occasionally seen which spring from the edge of the interarticular fibro-cartilage of the temporo-maxillary articulation, and are inserted into the sigmoid notch of the lower jaw [Henke].

Temporalwindungen (*G.*). Temporal convolutions.

Tem'porary car'tilage. *L.* cartilago ossescens; *F.* cartilage temporaire; *G.* verknöchernder Knorpel; *I.* cartilagine temporaria. That which is afterward replaced by bone.

Tem'poro-. Used in composition to denote relation to or connection with the temporal bone.

Temporo-auriculaire (*F.*). *I.* temporo-auricolare. Auricularis superior.

Temporo-fa'cial branch. *L.* ramus temporo-facialis; *F.* branche terminale supérieure; *I.* nervo temporo-faeciale. The largest of the two main branches of facial nerve, where it emerges on the face.

Temporo-fron'tal ar'tery. Temporal artery, anterior.

Temporo-ma'lar. Belonging to the temples and cheek. **T.-m. canal'.** *L.* canalis zygomaticus. A passage for vessels and nerves beginning on orbital surface of malar bone, and soon dividing into two—one branch passing to the facial, the other to the temporal, surface. There are often two passages, then called the temporal and the malar canal. **T.-m. nerve**, orbital nerve.

Temporo-maxillaire (*F.*). *I.* muscolo temporo-mascellare. Temporal muscle [Chaussier].

Temporo-max'illary. *F.* temporo-maxillaire; *I.* temporo-mascellare. Pertaining to the temporal bone and the lower jaw. **T.-m. articula'tion.** *L.* articulatio temporo-maxillaris; *F.* articulation temporo-maxillaire; *I.* articolazione temporo-mascellare. A condyloid joint between the condyle of lower jaw and the glenoid fossa of temporal bone. **T.-m. lig'aments**, those of the temporo-maxillary articulation. A thin **capsular** ligament; an **external lateral**, passing from zygoma to neck of lower jaw; and an **internal lateral**, passing from spinous process of sphenoid to inner margin of dental foramen,—are described. **T.-m. nerves**, branches of facial distributed to the side of the head and face. **T.-m. vein.** *L.* vena temporo-maxillaris; *F.* veine temporale; *I.* vena temporale comune. Trunk formed by union of temporal and internal maxillary veins, imbedded in parotid gland. Some include the temporal under this name. It divides into two parts, one of which joins the facial; the other unites with the posterior auricular to form the external jugular.

Temporo-occip'ital ar'tery. Temporal artery, posterior.

Temporo-occip'ital cerebel'lar fi'bres or **T.-o. tract of crus'ta.** *L.* laminæ corticales posteriores pedunculi; *F.* faisceau cortico-bulbaire; *G.* Grosshirnbrückenbahn, hintere. Fibres on outer side of crusta next the pyramidal tract, that, without entering the internal capsule, pass under the lenticular nucleus, or between it and outer geniculate body, to temporal and occipital lobes.

Temporo-pari'etal convolu'tions. Retroinsular convolutions.

Temporo-pari'etal su'ture. That between temporal and parietal bones.

Temporo-sphenoi'dal. Pertaining to the temporal and sphenoid bones. **T.-s. convolu'tions**, temporal convolutions. **T.-s. lobe**, temporal lobe. **T.-s. sul'ci**, temporal sulci.

Temporosphenoidalwindungen (*G.*). Temporal convolutions.

Temporo-zygomat'ic surface. External surface of great wing of sphenoid.

Tem'ulence. *L.* temulentia; *F.* témulence; *G.* Taumelwahn; *I.* temulenza. Drunkenness.

Tenac'ula cu'tis (*L.*). Bands of connective tissue between reticular portion of corium and underlying fibrous structures such as periosteum or tendons.

Tenac'ula tendi'num (*L.*). Vincula tendinum.

Tenac'ulum, pl. **a** (*L.*). 1. A small sharp-pointed hook set in a handle. 2. A uniting band. **T. menis'ci** [Arnold], fibrous band passing from anterior end of

interarticular fibro-cartilage of temporo-maxillary articulation to the region of spheno-squamous suture. **T. ner'vi hypoglos'si**, ligamentum nervi hypoglossi.

Tenaille (*F.*). Cutting forceps for bone.

Ténalgie (*F.*). *I.* tenalgia. Pain in tendons.

Tenare (*L.*). Thenar.

Tenas'mus (*L.*). Tenesmus.

Te'nax. A commercial name for fine carded oakum for surgical dressings.

Tenda del cervelletto (*I.*). Tentorium.

Ten'derness. *L.* teneritas. *G.* Zartgefühl. Condition in which slight pressure produces pain.

Tendine (*I.*). Tendon. **T. d'Achille**, Achilles, tendon of. **T. reflesso**, reflected tendon of rectus.

Tendineo (*I.*). Tendinous.

Ten'dines corona'rii (*L.*). Fibrous rings surrounding arterial openings of heart.

Tendino'sus (*L.*). Semitendinosus [Cones].

Ten'dinous. *F.* tendineux, euse; *G.* sehnig; *I.* tendinoso. Pertaining to or like a tendon. **T. arch.** *L.* arcus tendineus; *G.* Sehnenbogen. Fascial structure thrown across a muscle or an artery, and giving origin to muscular fibres—*e. g.* arcuate ligaments of diaphragm, white line of pelvic fascia.

Ten'do (*L.*). Tendon. **T. Achil'lis**, Achilles, tendon of. **T. cordifor'mis**, central tendon of diaphragm. **T. cor'dis veno'sus**, annulus fibrosus atrio-ventricularis. **T. interme'dius.** 1. Tendon intervening between the two bellies of a digastric muscle. 2. That part of superior oblique muscle of eye passing through the trochlea. **T. interme'dius diaphrag'matis**, central tendon of diaphragm. **T. oc'uli**, internal tarsal ligament. **T. palpebra'rum**, internal tarsal ligament. **T. val'vulæ Eustach'ii**, tendinous band contained within the Eustachian valve.

Ten'don. *L.* tendo; *G.* Sehne; *I.* tendine. A band or sheet of condensed fibrous tissue connecting the extremities of muscles to contiguous parts. **T. cells or cor'puscles.** *G.* Sehnenzellen. Connective-tissue cells found in tendons and ligaments, arranged in rows following the course of the fibres. **T. re'flex**: see *Reflex*. **T. of Zinn**: see *Zinn, ligament of.*

Tendon (*F.*). Tendon. **T. d'Achille**, Achilles, tendon of. **T-s. orbitaires**, Fascienzipfel. **T. réfléché du droit antérieur**, reflected tendon of rectus: see *Quadriceps extensor cruris.*

Tendoph'ony [tendo, φωνή]. Use of the dermatophone to detect sounds in the tendons supposed to be produced by muscular contraction.

Teneoto'mia (*L.*). Tenotomy.

Tenes'mus (*L.*) [τείνω]. *F.* ténesme; *G.* Stuhlzwang, Harnzwang; *I.* tenesmo. Painful contraction of the sphincter ani or of neck of bladder, with straining and sense of desire for defecation or micturition.

Tenia (*I.*). Tænia. **T. dell' ippocampo**, fimbria. **T. semicircolare**, stria terminalis.

Tenifugo (*I.*). Tænifuge.

Tenog'raphy [τένων, γράφω]. *F.* ténographie; *I.* tenografia. Description of tendons.

Tenol'ogy [λόγος]. *F.* ténologie; *I.* tenologia. That part of anatomy relating to tendons.

Tenoni'tis. *F.* ténonite. Inflammation of Ténon's capsule.

Tenonosto'sis (*L.*). *G.* Sehnenverknocherung. Ossification of tendons.

Ténon's cap'sule. *G.* Tenon'sche Fascie, or Kapsel. Capsule of Ténon.

Ténon's space. Space between the episcleral and submuscular layers of Ténon's capsule.

Tenont'agra (*L.*, *I.*). *G.* Flechsengicht. Gout in the tendons

Tenontodyn'ia (*L.*) [τένων, ὀδύνη]. Painful crepitation of tendons.

Tenontografia (*I.*). Tenography.

Tenontolo'gia (*L.*) [τένων, λόγος]. *G.* Sehnenlehre. That part of anatomy relating to tendons.

Tenontophy'ma (*L.*) [φῦμα]. Tumor of a tendon.

Tenontotomia (*I.*). Tenotomy.

Tenor'rhaphy [τένων, ῥαφή]. *F.* ténorrhaphie; *G.* Sehnennaht. Tenoraphie; *I.* tenorrafia. Suture of a tendon.

Tenosynovi'tis. 1. *F.* ténosynite; *I.* tenosinite. Congestion of tendinous sheaths with insufficient secretion. 2. Inflammation of tendons and their sheaths.

Ten'otome [τένων, τέμνω]. *F.* ténotome; *G.* Tenotom; *I.* tenotomo. A small narrow-bladed knife used in tenotomy.

Tenot'omy. *F.* ténotomie; *G.* Sehnen-

schnitt; *I.* tenotomia. The cutting a tendon.

Tenseur (*F.*). Tensor. **T. de l'aponévrose cervicale**, præclavicularis subcutaneus. **T. de l'aponévrose crurale**, tensor fasciæ latæ. **T. de l'aponévrose sous-claviculaire**, infraclavicularis. **T. du fascia lata**, tensor fasciæ latæ. **T. de la gaine du fléchisseur commun des doigts**, a rare muscle arising from the radius and interosseous membrane a little above the pronator quadratus, and inserted into the sheath common to the flexor tendons. **T. de la synoviale du genou**, subcrureus.

Tensif, ive (*F.*). *I.* tensivo. Producing or accompanied by tension or distension.

Ten'sion. *L.* tensio; *G.* Spannung; *I.* tensione. The condition of being stretched or drawn tight.

Ten'sor (*L.*). *F.* tenseur; *G.* Spanner; *I.* tensore. A muscle that stretches or tightens an investing membrane or capsule. **T. cap'sulæ**, muscular bundle arising from upper part of humerus, and inserted upon capsule of shoulder-joint; appears to be a detached portion of the subscapularis. **T. cap'sulæ scap'ulo-humera'lis**, deltoideus accessorius. **T. cap'sulæ tibio-tarsa'lis**, tensor of capsule of ankle. **T. of capsule of ankle.** *L.* tensor capsulæ tibio-tarsalis; *G.* Spanner der Kapsel des Knöchelgelenks. Muscular fasciculus arising low down on the tibia, either in front or behind, and inserted into the capsule of ankle-joint. **T. choroi'dea**, ciliary muscle [Brücke]. **T. fas'ciæ antibra'chii**, muscular slip rarely seen, arising from external head of triceps and passing to fascial origin of extensor carpi ulnaris. **T. fas'ciæ col'li**, præclavicularis subcutaneus. **T. fas'ciæ et cu'tis fo'veæ axilla'ris** [Knott], a slip, apparently a vestige of the panniculus carnosus, arising from tendon of subscapularis, and inserted on axillary fascia and skin. **T. fas'ciæ deltoi'deæ** [Popoff], vestiges of panniculus carnosus of lower animals, occasionally found attached to fascia covering the deltoid. **T. fas'ciæ dorsa'lis pe'dis**, tibio-fascialis. **T. fas'ciæ la'tæ.** *F.* tenseur du fascia lata; *G.* Spanner der Schenkelbinde; *I.* tensore della fascia lata. A flat, triangular muscle arising from crest and anterior superior spine of the ilium, and inserted into the ilio-tibial band. **T. fas'ciæ pel'vis** [Kohlrausch], posterior portion of sustentator recti. **T. fas'ciæ planta'ris**, a rare supernumerary muscle arising below origin of soleus from oblique line of tibia, and inserted upon fascia of sole. **T. fas'ciæ poplitea'lis** [Turner], a muscular fasciele sometimes found passing from the biceps femoris, and inserted upon fascia covering the popliteal space. **T. fas'ciæ sura'lis**, detached bundle of semimembranosus, sometimes seen passing to fascia of leg. **T. ligamen'ti annula'ris ra'dii ante'rior** or **vola'ris**, portion of supinator brevis, arising from coronoid process, and inserted upon annular ligament of radius. **T. ligamen'ti annula'ris ra'dii dorsa'lis** or **poste'rior**, portion of supinator brevis, arising from dorsal surface of ulna and inserted upon annular ligament of radius. **T. membra'ni synovia'lis tar'si**, tensor of capsule of ankle. **T. pala'ti.** *F.* péristaphylin externe; *G.* Gaumenspanner; *I.* peristafilino esterno. A small muscle arising from navicular fossa of sphenoid bone and cartilage of Eustachian tube, and developing a tendon which winds around the hamular process and is inserted into the soft palate. **T. semivagi'næ articulatio'nis hu'mero-scapula'ris**, a muscular slip sometimes found detaching itself from the pectoralis major, and inserted into capsule of the shoulder-joint [Gruber]. **T. tar'si.** *F.* muscle de Horner; *G.* Thränensackmuskel; *I.* muscolo lagrimale posteriore or di Horner. A muscular fasciculus springing from posterior lachrymal crest, and passing over lachrymal sac to join the orbicularis palpebrarum, of which it is generally considered a part. **T. tibio-tarsa'lis**, tensor of the capsule of the ankle. **T. troch'leæ**, slip from levator palpebræ superioris, inserted into trochlea of superior oblique muscle [Budge]. **T. tym'pani.** *F.* tenseur de tympan; *G.* Spanner des Paukenfells; *I.* tensore del timpano. Small muscle of middle ear, arising from cartilaginous portion of Eustachian tube, the adjacent portion of the great wing of the sphenoid, and the canalis tensoris tympani, in which it lies, developing a small tendon which emerges at the rostrum cochleare to be reflected at nearly a right angle across the cavity of the tympanum to an insertion upon the malleus below its axis of rotation, so that its action draws the handle inward, making tense the membrana tympani. **T. vagi'næ fem'oris**, tensor fasciæ latæ. **T. ve'li pala'ti**, tensor palati.

Tensore della fascia lata (*I.*). Tensor fasciæ latæ.

Tenso'res capsula'rum articulatio'num (*L.*). Muscles inserted upon joint capsules, serving to prevent nipping of the membranes in flexion and extension.

Tensorkanal (*G.*). Canalis tensoris tympani.

Tensorscheide (*G.*). Fibrous lining of canalis tensoris tympani, incorrectly supposed to be the sheath of the tensor tympani muscle.

Tensorwulst (*G.*). Rounded ridge upon roof of Eustachian tube, caused by the canalis tensoris tympani.

Tent. *L.* tenta; *F.* tente; *G.* Wieke; *I.* tasta. A roll of lint, sponge, or other material, used for keeping open or dilating canals or sinuses.

Tenta (*L.*). Probe, sound.

Tentac'ulum cerebel'li (*L.*). Tentorium.

Tente (*F.*). Tent. **T. du cervelet,** tentorium.

Tenti'go (*L.*). Priapism.

Tento'rial an'gle. That between basicranial axis and plane of tentorium.

Tento'rium (cerebel'li) (*L.*). *F.* tente du cervelet; *G.* Kleinhirnzelt; *I.* tenda del cervelletto. A tent-shaped process of the dura mater stretching across back part of cranial cavity between cerebrum and cerebellum.

Ten'tum (*L.*). Penis.

Teobromina (*I.*). Theobromine.

Teomania (*I.*). Religious monomania.

Teoplessia (*I.*). Sudden apoplexy.

Tepeguaje (*Mex.*). The gum obtained from *Acacia acapulcensis*, HB.; used in Mexico instead of gum acacia.

Tephromyeli'tis [τεφρός, μυελός]. *I.* tefromielite. Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord; poliomyelitis.

Tephro'sia (*L.*). *F.* téphrosie; *I.* tefrosia. A genus of *Leguminosæ*. **T. apollin'ea,** DC., grows in southern Europe; the leaflets are occasionally found in commercial senna. **T. purpu'rea,** Pers., native of India; the roots are considered alterative, diuretic, and deobstruent. **T. toxica'ria,** Pers., native of Africa, naturalized in tropical America; the leaves are used to poison fish. **T. virginia'na,** Pers., goat's rue, Turkey pea, catgut; an indigenous leguminous plant, the root of which is used in decoction as a vermifuge.

Tephro'sis (*L.*) [τέφρωσις]. Incineration.

Tep'id. *L.* tepidus; *F.* tiède; *I.* tiepido. Somewhat warm, neither hot nor cold.

Tepida'rium (*L.*). *I.* tepidario. Warm room in a bath.

Teplitz-Schönau. Health-resort and mineral springs in Bohemia; waters thermal, alkaline, saline; temperature, 95° to 125° F.

Terapeutica (*I.*). Therapeutics.

Terapia (*I.*). Therapy.

Tera'ta (*L.*), pl. of **Teras** [τέρας]. Monstrosities. **T. anacatadid'yma,** double monstrosity with dichotomy at both extremities of the cerebro-spinal axis. **T. anadid'yma,** dichotomy from below upward. **T. catadid'yma,** double monstrosity, with more or less separation of the cerebro-spinal axis from above downward.

Teratog'eny [τέρας, γεννάω]. *L.*, *I.* teratogenia; *F.* tératogénie. Production of monsters.

Ter'atoid [εἶδος]. *F.* tératoïde; *I.* teratoide. Resembling a monstrosity. **T. tu'mor.** *G.* Teratoidgeschwulst. Congenital tumor due to inclusion in one fœtus of portions of another.

Teratolog'ical. *F.* tératologique; *G.* teratologisch; *I.* teratologico. Pertaining to monstrosities.

Teratol'ogy [τέρας, λόγος]. *F.* tératologie; *I.* teratologia. That branch of pathology which treats of monsters.

Terato'ma (*L.*). A tumor composed of various tissues or systems of tissue, as bone, teeth, etc., which do not normally exist at the place where the tumor grows.

Terceron (*Sp.*). Offspring of a white person and a mulatto.

Terebel'lum (*L.*). Instrument for perforating the cranium.

Ter'ebene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. *F.* térébène; *G.* Teroben; *I.* terebeno. An oily, volatile liquid, with an odor resembling thyme, spec. grav. 0.860, derived from oil of turpentine by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid; used as a substitute for carbolic acid in antiseptic dressings, and by inhalation or ingestion in the treatment of phthisis.

Térébenthine (*F.*). Turpentine. **T. d'Alsace,** Strassburg turpentine. **T. de Bordeaux** or **T. de cheval,** Bordeaux turpentine. **T. de Chio,** Chian turpentine. **T. au citron,** Strassburg turpentine. **T. commune,** Bordeaux turpentine. **T. cuite:** see *Terebinthina cocta*.

T. de mélèze, Venice turpentine. **T. du sapin** or **T. de Strasbourg**, Strassburg turpentine. **T. Suisse** or **T. du Venise**, Venice turpentine. **T. des Vosges**, Strassburg turpentine.

Terebentina (*I.*). Turpentine.

Terebin'thina (*L.*). Turpentine. **T. abi'etis** [F. Esp.] or **T. argentoraten'sis**, Strassburg turpentine. **T. balsamoden'dri** [P. Port.], balm of Gilead. **T. canaden'sis**, Canada turpentine. **T. chi'a**, Chian turpentine. **T. coc'ta**, Strassburg turpentine boiled in water until it will solidify on cooling. **T. commu'nis**, common turpentine. **T. copaif'eræ** [P. Port.], copaiba. **T. cyp'ria**, Chian turpentine. **T. empyreumat'ica** [Far. Mex.], tar. **T. larici'na**, Venice turpentine. **T. pistaci'na**, Chian turpentine. **T. vene'ta**, Venice turpentine. **T. vulga'ris** [P. Port.], Strassburg turpentine.

Térébrant, ante (*F.*). *I.* terebrante. Term applied to a localized, boring pain.

Terebra'tion. *L.* terebratio; *F.* térébration; *I.* terebrazione. Boring, trephining.

Te'res (*L.*). Round, cylindrical. **T. ma'jor.** *F.* muscle grand rond; *G.* grosser runder Armmuskel; *I.* muscolo grande rotondo. A muscle of the shoulder arising from external surface of scapula near its inferior angle, and inserted by a tendon common to it and the latissimus dorsi into the inner lip of the bicipital groove; sometimes considered as a head of the latissimus dorsi. **T. min'imus.** *F.* petit rond accessoire. A muscle accessory to the teres minor, arising from axillary border of scapula and inserted upon the surgical neck of the humerus, just below the greater tuberosity. **T. mi'nor.** *F.* muscle petit rond; *G.* kleiner runder Armmuskel; *I.* muscolo piccolo rotondo. A muscle of the shoulder, arising from axillary border of scapula and inserted into the lower front of great tuberosity of humerus; intimately blended with the infraspinatus, and considered by some as a part of that muscle.

Tereti-prona'tor (*L.*). Pronator radii teres [Coues].

Teretiscapula'ris (*L.*). Teres major [Coues].

Ter'gal [tergum]. Dorsal

Teriaca (*I.*). Theriac.

Teriacologia (*I.*). Doctrine of antidotes.

Teriatria (*I.*). Therapeutics of diseases of animals.

Teriomorfia (*I.*). Human monstrosity producing resemblance to some animal.

Teriotomia (*I.*). Zootomy.

Termale (*I.*). Thermal.

Termalina (*I.*). Glairine.

Termantico (*I.*). Heat-producing.

Termasma (*I.*). Warm fomentation.

Termat'ic ar'tery. Branch from anterior cerebral or anterior communicating arteries to region of lamina terminalis [Wilder].

Terme (*I.*). Warm springs.

Termiatria (*I.*). Use of heat as a remedy.

Termico or **Termale** (*I.*). Thermic.

Ter'minal. *L.* terminalis; *I.* terminale. Pertaining to an end, ending. **T. ar'tery.** *F.* artériole terminale; *G.* Endarterie; *I.* arteria terminale. An artery which does not anastomose with another artery before it divides into capillaries. **T. frames of Deiters:** see *Deiters, terminal frames of.* **T. ven'tricle.** *L.* ventriculus terminalis. An enlargement of central canal of spinal cord in the conus medullaris.

Termina'lia (*L.*). A genus of tropical trees, Nat. Ord. *Combretaceæ*. **T. beller'ica**, Roxb., an Indian tree yielding myrobalani bellericæ. **T. catap'pa**, L., grows in India, cultivated for ornament; the kernels of the fruit are edible, containing 50 per cent. of a bland fixed oil. **T. cheb'ula**, Retz, the botanical source of myrobalani chebulæ.

Terminalkörperchen (*G.*). End-organs of nerves.

Terminalsinus (*G.*). Lymph-sinus.

Terminol'ogy [terminus, λόγος]. *L., I.* terminologia; *F.* terminologie. A system of names pertaining to a particular art or branch of science.

Termocauterio (*I.*). Thermocautery.

Termometro (*I.*). Thermometer.

Terms. Menses.

Ter'nary. *F.* ternaire; *I.* ternario. Consisting of, or pertaining to, three.

Ter'pene. A generic name for a group of hydrocarbons represented by the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, principal constituents of most of the essential oils.

Terpenthin or **Terpentin** (*G.*). Turpentine; the product of *Pinus Pinaster*, Ait., and *P. Laricio*, Poir. [P. G.]; — **liniment** [P. G.]: see *Turpentine liniment;*

— öl, oil of turpentine, — salbe, ointment of turpentine.

Ter'pin. $C_{10}H_{18}O$. *F.* terpine; *I.* terpina. A monohydrate of oil of turpentine. The term is often incorrectly used for terpin hydrate, *q. v.*

Ter'pin hy'drate. $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. *F.* hydrate de térébenthène or terpine; *I.* biidrato di trementina or terpina. A bihydrate of oil of turpentine, occurring in the form of large, transparent, tasteless, odorless crystals, soluble in 200 parts of cold water, very soluble in alcohol and ether; formed when oil of turpentine is allowed to stand in contact with water, more readily prepared by acting upon oil of turpentine with alcohol and nitric acid; highly lauded as an expectorant and diuretic in doses of 0.10 gms. and upward.

Ter'pinol. $(C_{10}H_{16})_2H_2O$. *F.* terpinole; *I.* terpinolo. A colorless, mobile, oily liquid with the odor of jessamine, spec. grav. 0.852, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; produced by the action of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid upon terpin; recommended as an expectorant in doses of 0.10 gms.

Ter'ra (*L.*). Earth. **T. al'ba,** argil. **T. barit'ica,** barium sulphate. **T. folia'ta,** sodium acetate. **T. folia'ta minera'lis,** sodic acetate. **T. folia'ta tar'tari,** potassium acetate. **T. folia'ta tar'tari crystallisa'ta,** sodium acetate. **T. Japon'ica,** catechu. **T. lem'nia,** an argillaceous earth of a yellowish color, similar to Armenian bole. **T. pondero'sa,** baryta. **T. pondero'sa sali'ta,** barium chloride. **T. sigilla'ta.** *F.* terre sigillée. Reddish-white argil, formed into small masses and impressed with a seal.

Terra (*I.*). Earth. **T. di Lemnos,** terra lemnia. **T. pesante,** baryta. **T. pesante salata,** barium chloride. **T. sigillata,** terra sigillata.

Terraincur (*G.*). Oertel's treatment of weak heart, by placing the patient where he must take regular exercise, climb hills, etc., with diminution of fluids allowed and regulation of diet.

Terre (*F.*). Earth. **T. de la Nouvelle-Orléans,** annotta. **T. pesante,** baryta. **T. pesante salée,** barium chloride. **T. sigillée,** terra sigillata.

Ter'sor a'ni (*L.*). Latissimus dorsi.

Tertiärfurchen or Tertiärwindungen (*G.*). Inconstant sulci and convolutions associated with the more permanent ones in highly convoluted brains.

Ter'tian. *I.* terzana. Occurring every third day. **T. fe'ver,** malarial fever with a paroxysm every third day.

Ter'tiary. *F.* tertiaire; *I.* terziario. Term applied to the later stages of syphilis.

Tertipare (*F.*). A woman pregnant for the third time.

Terzo adduttore (*I.*). Adductor magnus.

Tescalama. A Mexican drug, the resinous product of *Ficus nymphæifolia*, L.

Teschio (*I.*). Cranium.

Tes'sellated epithe'lium. Pavement epithelium.

Tessuto (*I.*). Tissue.

Test. 1. *F.* épreuve; *G.* Prüfung; *I.* prova. An experiment undertaken to ascertain a single fact. 2. Reagent used in such an examination. 3. To try by critical experiment. **T. tube,** a glass tube, closed at one end, capable of enduring high temperatures. **T. paper,** paper charged with a reagent, the indications of which are shown by a change of color; as litmus and turmeric paper. **T. types,** letters of different sizes, singly or in words, used to test the acuteness of vision.

Testa (*L.*). Shell. **T. o'vi,** egg-shell. **T. præpara'ta,** prepared oyster-shell.

Testa (*I.*). Head.

Testament'ary capac'ity. The capacity of a man to make a valid will, from the medico-legal point of view.

Tes'tes (*L.*), pl. of **Testis.** Testicles. **T. cer'ebri,** corpora quadrigemina posteriora. **T. muli'ebres,** ovaries.

Testibra'chium (*L.*). Superior peduncle of cerebellum.

Tes'ticle. *L.* testis; *F.* testicule; *G.* Hode; *I.* testicolo. Genital gland of male, one of two tubular glands, ellipsoidal in shape, situated in the scrotum. Within them are formed the spermatozoa and a portion of the fluid elements of the semen, which is discharged by a long duct into the urethra at the base of the bladder. They are composed of an outer coat of firm, dense connective tissue, from which septa pass forming loculamenta in which the tubules lie.

Testicolo (*I.*). Testicle. **T. accessorio,** epididymis. **T. femminile,** ovary. **T. venereo,** syphilitic sarcocele.

Testic'ular. *F.* testiculaire; *I.* testicolare. Pertaining to the testicle. **T. arteries,** spermatic arteries. **T. veins.** *L.* venæ testiculares. Tributaries of the spermatic veins gathering blood from the testes.

Testic'ulus (*L.*). Testicle.

Tes'tis (*L.*), pl. **Testes.** Testicle. **T. muli'erum** or **T. muli'ebris,** ovary.

Testu'do (*L.*). *G.* Schildkrötengeschwulst. A flattened tortoise-shaped tumor. **T. cer'ebri,** fornix. **T. scap'ulæ,** dorsum of scapula.

Tetania (*L.*). Tetany.

Tetan'ic [τέτανος]. *F.* tétanique; *G.* starrkrampfig; *I.* tetanico. 1. Relating to tetanus. 2. Drug or apparatus producing the phenomena of tetanus.

Tétanie (*F.*). Tetany.

Tetan'iform. *F.* tétaniforme. Tetanoid.

Tetanil'la (*L.*). F. tétanille. Tetany.

Tet'anine. Alkaloid produced by the bacillus of tetanus [Brieger].

Tétanique (*F.*). Tetanic, as relating to tetanus.

Tetaniza'tion. *F.* tétanisation; *I.* tetanizzazione. Production of a tetanic condition.

Tetano (*I.*). Tetanus. **T. intermittente,** tetany.

Tet'anoid [τέτανος, εἶδος]. *F.* tétanoïde; *I.* tetanoide. Resembling tetanus. **T. fe'ver,** cerebro-spinal fever. **T. paraple'gia,** spastic spinal paralysis.

Tetanomo'tor. *F.* tétano-moteur; *I.* tetano-motore. Electro-magnetic instrument for producing muscular tetanus by repeated shocks.

Tétanos (*F.*). Tetanus.

Tetanotox'ine. $C_5H_{11}N$. A base obtained from beef-broth cultures of the tetanus bacillus. It produces spasm and paralysis.

Tet'anus (*L.*) [τέτανος]. *F.* tétanos; *G.* Starrkrampf; *I.* tetano. 1. A disease characterized by rigidity, with paroxysms of tonic convulsions, of the muscles of the jaw, and frequently of the most of the voluntary muscles; generally follows a lesion of some sort, and is supposed by some to be due to a bacillus. 2. Tonic spasm of a muscle: see also *Breaking tetanus.* **T. hydrophob'icus,** form with severe spasms of muscles of deglutition, simulating hydrophobia; described by Rose as occurring after injury to cranial nerves. **T. intermit'tens,** tetany. **T. neonato'rum,** trismus nascentium.

Tet'any. *F.* tétanie; *I.* tetania. A succession of tonic muscular spasms, mostly symmetrical, following one another at irregular intervals; not attended by fever, loss of consciousness, or intrinsic danger; ceases during sleep.

Tête (*F.*). Head. **T. de l'épididyme,** head of epididymis. **T. fœtale,** fœtal head. **T. gélatineuse des cornes postérieures,** gray matter of tubercle of Rolando. **T. (petite) de l'humérus,** capitellum. **T. du poil,** bulb of hair.

Tétée (*F.*). Amount of milk ingested by the child at each separate act of suckling.

Téter (*F.*). To suck.

Téterelle (*F.*). Breast-pump.

Tétin (*F.*). 1. Teat of an animal. 2. Nipple-shield.

Tétine (*F.*). Udder.

Téton (*F.*). Nipple, breast.

Tetrabra'chius (*L.*) [τέτρα, βραχίων]. *I.* tetrabrachio. A monster having four arms.

Tetrachi'rus (*L.*) [τέτρα, χείρ]. A monster with four hands.

Tetrachlormeth'ane. Carbon tetrachloride.

Tetrago'num lumba'le (*L.*). An irregularly rhomboidal space in the lumbar region under the aponeurosis of the latissimus dorsi, bounded below by upper edge of internal oblique muscle, above by serratus posticus inferior and tip of 12th rib, medially by lateral edge of sacro-spinalis, externally by posterior edge of origin of external oblique.

Tetrago'nus (*L.*) [τετράγωνος]. Platysma myoides.

Tetrago'nus fe'bris fla'væ, Finlay: see *Micrococcus versatilis,* Sternberg.

Tetrahydroparamethyloxyquinoline or **Tetrahydroparaquinisol.** Thalline.

Tétramas'thous [μαστός]. *L.* tetramasthus; *F.* tétramaze; *I.* tetramazo. Having four breasts.

Tetramazie (*F.*). Condition of having four breasts.

Tetrameth'yl-diam'ido-triphen'yl-car'binol-ox'alate. Malachite green.

Tetranthe'ra califor'nica, W. et Arn. *Umbellularia californica,* Nutt.

Tetraophthal'mus (*L.*) [*τέτρα, ὀφθαλμός*]. Having four eyes.

Tet'rapus (*L.*) [*πούς*]. Having four feet.

Tetras'celus (*L.*) [*σκέλος*]. *I.* tetrascelo. A monster with four lower extremities.

Tetras'ter (*L.*) [*τέτρα, ἀστήρ*]. The figure presented when there are four centres of radiation during the indirect division of a nucleus into four daughter-nuclei.

Tetreth'yl-diam'ido-triphen'yl-car'binol-ox'alate. $C_{31}H_{34}N_2O_5C_2H_2O_4$. A dye, known in commerce as brilliant green; a crystalline substance of a brilliant green color, yielding a blue aqueous solution which is changed to green by hydrochloric acid; used as a test of acidity of gastric juice.

Tet'ter [*A. S.* teter]. A vesicular eruption; herpes or eczema.

Tet'terwort. Chelidonium.

Teu'crium (*L.*). Germander; a genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*. **T. canaden'se**, L. American germander, woodsage; grows in the U. S.; the herb is aromatic and stimulant. **T. Chamæ'drys**, L., a European species, official in the Codex. **T. Chamæ'pitys**, L., *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, Schreb. **T. I'va**, L., *Ajuga Iva*, Schreb. **T. Pol'ium**, L. *F.* polliot des montagnes; *G.* Bergpolei. Used in the Levant in the treatment of cholera.

Teufelsbeere (*G.*). Belladonna-berry.

Teufelsdreck (*G.*). Asafetida.

Texas cat'tle fe'ver. A specific infectious disease of horned cattle, characterized by enlargement of the spleen and inflammation of the fourth stomach, probably due to a bacillus.

Texas mange. Pruritus, scabies, or eczema.

Texas rhat'any. The root of *Krameria secundiflora*, DC.

Texas sarsapari'lla. *Menispermum canadense*, L.

Texas snake'root. *Aristolochia reticulata*, Nutt.

Tex'ture. *L.* textura; *G.* Gewebe; *I.* tessitura or testura. Tissue; the arrangement of a tissue.

Texturkrankheit (*G.*). A pathological process affecting the texture of tissues.

Texturstörung (*G.*). An alteration of the texture of the tissues.

Tex'tus (*L.*). Tissue. **T. cellulo'sus** or **T. parenchyma'lis**, cellular tissue.

Thal (*G.*). 1. Valley of cerebellum. 2. Sylvian fossa.

Thalamenceph'alon (*L.*) [*θάλαμος, ἐγκέφαλος*]. *F.* cerveau intermédiaire; *G.* Zwischenhirn; *I.* cervello intermedio. That part of the brain which originates from the posterior division of the anterior cerebral vesicle, corresponding in the adult to the parts about the third ventricle (optic thalami, pineal gland, pituitary body) and the optic nerves.

Thal'ami cor'porum cavernoso'rum (*L.*). Crura of penis.

Thalam'ic nu'clei. Special collections of gray matter within the optic thalamus. The largest is the outer (lateral) nucleus in the pulvinar; this is separated by the medullary lamina from the inner (medial) nucleus, and also from the anterior (superior) nucleus.

Thal'amus (*L.*) [*θάλαμος*]. A bed. **T. ner'vi op'tici** or **T. op'ticus**, optic thalamus. **T. rega'lis**, pericardium.

Thalamusstiel (*G.*). Peduncle of optic thalamus.

Thalassothérapie (*F.*). Treatment by sea-air, sea-voyages, etc.

Thalerflecke (*G.*). Sharply-defined, coin-like, indurated swellings of the skin.

Thal'line. $C_9H_6NH_3CO_3CH_3$. *I.* tallina. Tetrahydroparamethyloxyquinoline or tetrahydroparaquinisol; a synthetical chemical product discovered by Skraup (1884), and recently introduced into therapeutics as an antipyretic; generally administered in the form of the sulphate. **T. sul'phate.** *L.* thallinæ sulphas. A white, granular, crystalline powder having a slight odor like anise and a nauseous, bitter, saline, and pungent taste, becoming more agreeable in dilute solution. It is soluble in 5 parts of water or 100 parts of alcohol, sparingly soluble in chloroform or ether, its solution becoming emerald-green on the addition of ferric chloride; a powerful and certain antipyretic in doses of 1 to 3 grains.

Thal'lochlor. *F.* thallochlore. A variety of chlorophyll found in lichens.

Thalp'sis (*L.*) [*θαλπίς*]. Fomentation.

Thanas'imus (*L.*) [*θανάσιμος*]. Deadly.

Thanat'ic [*θανατικός*]. Deadly.

Thanatognomon'ic [*θανάτου, γνώμη*]. Characteristic of death.

Than'atoid [*εἶδος*]. *I.* tanatoide. Death-like.

Thanatolo'gia (*L.*) [*λόγος*]. *F.* thanatologie; *I.* tanatologia. Discourse on death.

Thanatom'eter [*μέτρον*]. *F.* thanatomètre; *I.* tanatometro. Means of testing the presence of death.

Thanatopho'bia (*L.*) [*φόβος*] *F.* thanatophobie; *I.* tanatofobia. Fear of death.

Thanato'sis (*L.*) [*θάνατος*]. Mortification, gangrene.

Thanatoty'phus (*L.*) [*τῦφος*]. Malignant typhus.

Than'atus (*L.*) [*θάνατος*]. Death.

Thap'sia (*L.*). *F.*, *G.* Thapsie; *I.* tapsia. 1. A genus of *Umbelliferæ*. 2. The root of *Thapsia garganica*, L.; emetic and purgative; a local irritant and revulsive. **T. gargan'ica**, L., an herb of southern Europe: see above. **T. plas'ter.** *L.* emplastrum thapsiæ; *F.* sparadrap de thapsia. Yellow wax 420, resin 150, Burgundy pitch 150, térébenthine cuite 150, Venice turpentine 50, glycerin 50, thapsia resin 75; mix with the aid of heat and spread upon linen cloth [Cod.]. **T. res'in.** *L.* resina thapsiæ; *F.* résine de thapsia. A soft extract prepared by digesting thapsia-root in hot alcohol [Cod.]. **T. sylph'ium**, Vivian., grows in northern Africa; perhaps a variety of *T. garganica*, which it resembles in medicinal properties.

Thau'matrope [*θαῦμα, τροπή*]. Instrument for demonstrating duration of visual sensations, by a revolving card on which objects are depicted. The different objects appear combined in one picture.

Thaumatur'gical [*θαυματουργός*]. Miraculous, magical.

Thé (*F.*). Tea. **T. du Canada**, gaultheria. **T. des Jésuites**, Paraguay tea. **T. du Mexique**, *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, L. **T. d'Oswégo** or **T. de Pennsylvanie**, Oswego tea. **T. de Paraguay**, Paraguay tea. **T. de Saint Germain**, Saint Germain tea.

The'a (*L.*). 1. Tea. 2. A genus of evergreen shrubs or small trees. Nat. Ord. *Terastromiaceæ*. **T. bohe'a**, a botanical variety of *T. chinensis*. **T. chinen'sis**, Sims, the tea-plant, cultivated in several varieties in China, Japan, and India: see *Tea*. **T. helvet'ica**: see *Espèces vulnéraires*. **T. vir'idis**, a botanical variety of *T. chinensis*.

The'baine. $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$. *F.* thébaïne; *G.* Thebain; *I.* tebaina. An alkaloid of opium, crystallizable, scarcely soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; in its physiological action resembles strychnine.

Thébaïque (*F.*). *I.* tebaico. Relating to, or composed of, opium.

Thebe'sius, foram'ina of: see *Foramina of Thebesius*.

Thebe'sius, valve of. Coronary valve.

Thebe'sius, veins of. Venæ minimæ cordis.

Thebolac'tic ac'id. *F.* acide thébolactique. The name given by T. and H. Smith to an organic acid identical with lactic acid, found by them in opium.

The'ca (*L.*) [*θήκη*]. A sheath. **T. cer'ebri**, cranium. **T. cor'dis**, pericardium. **T. follic'uli**, external capsule of connective tissue inclosing a Graafian follicle. **T. vertebra'lis**, vertebral sheath.

The'cal, pertaining to a theca.

Theci'tis [*θήκη*]. Inflammation of the synovial sheath of a tendon.

Thecostegno'sis (*L.*) [*στεγνόω*]. Contraction of the sheaths of tendons.

Thee (*G.*). Tea; — **gemische**, species.

Theer (*G.*). Tar; — **acne**, acne produced by the use of tar; — **bäder**, tar-baths; — **öl**, oil of tar; — **salbe**, tar ointment; — **wasser**, tar-water.

Theilchen (*G.*). Particle; molecule.

Theilen (*G.*). To divide.

Theilung (*G.*). Division, segmentation. In composition **Theilungs**, as in, — **ebene**, plane of division; — **vorgang**, process of segmentation.

The'ine. $C_7H_{10}N_4O_2.H_2O$. *L.* theina; *F.* théine; *G.* Thein; *I.* teina. A proximate principle derived from tea-leaves and other sources, identical with caffein.

Thei'on [*θεῖον*]. Sulphur.

Theiother'mal springs [*θεῖον, θέρμη*]. Hot sulphur springs.

Theiother'min. Glairin [Manheim].

Thélalgie (*F.*). Pain in the nipple.

Thela'sis or **Thelas'mus** (*L.*) [*θηλάζω*]. Suckling, lactation.

The'le [*θηλή*]. Nipple.

Theli'tis [*θηλή*]. *F.* thélite; *G.* Brustwarzenentzündung; *I.* telite. Inflammation of the nipple.

Thelon'cus [*ὄγκος*] Tumor of the breast.

Thelophlebostem'ma (*L.*) [*φλέψ, στέμμα*]. Circulus venosus mammæ.

Thelorrha'gia (*L.*) [*θηγνυμι*]. *F.* thélorrhagie; *I.* telorragia. Hæmorrhage from the nipple.

Thelosteophy'tum (*L.*) [*θατέον, φυτόν*]. A wart-like, nipple-shaped osteophyte.

Thélotisme (*F.*). Induration of the nipple.

Thel'yblasts [*θῆλυς, βλαστος*] Term proposed by Minot to include mature ova and sperm-blastophores or seminal mother-cells

Thelygo'nia (*L.*) [*θηλυγονία*]. 1. A begetting of females. 2. Generation in the female. 3. Nymphomania.

Thelyto'cia (*L.*). *F.* thélytocie. Parthenogenesis, the unfecundated eggs producing females only.

The'nad. Toward the thenal aspect [Barclay].

The'nal [*θέναρ*]. Of, or belonging to, the palm of the hand. **T. as'pect.** Toward the palm [Barclay].

The'nar [*θέναρ*] *F.* thénar; *I.* tenare. The palm of the hand or sole of the foot. **T. em'inence.** *L.* thenar pollicis; *G.* Daumballen. Fleshy prominence of thumb-muscles on radial border of the hand. **T. pol'licis,** thenar eminence.

Theobro'ma. *F.* théobrome; *I.* teobroma. 1. Cacao. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Sterculiaceæ*. **T. Caca'o,** L., the cacao, cocoa, or chocolate tree, indigenous and cultivated in tropical America.

Theobro'mine [*θεός, βρῶμα*] $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. *F.* theobromine; *G.* Theobromin; *I.* teobromina. A crystallizable, bitter, volatile alkaloid, nearly related to caffein; found in the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*.

Theoma'nia [*θεός, μανία*]. *F.* théomanie; *I.* teomania. Religious monomania.

Theophyl'lin. $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. A base isolated from tea by Kossel (1888), isomeric with theobromine.

Theople'gia or **Théoplex'ia** [*πλήσσω*]. Apoplexy.

Therapei'a or **Therapi'a** (*L.*) [*θεραπεύω*]. *F.* thérapie; *I.* terapia. Therapeutics.

Thérapeute (*F.*). Therapeutist

Therapeu'tics [*θεραπευτικός*] *F.* thérapeutique; *G.* Therapie; *I.* terapeutica. That branch of medical science which treats of the application of remedies to the cure or alleviation of disease.

Therapeutik (*G.*). Therapeutics

Thérapeutique (*F.*). Therapeutics.

Therapeu'tist. *F.* thérapeute; *I.* terapeuto. One who specially devotes his studies to therapeutics.

Ther'apy. *F.* thérapie; *G.* Therapie. Therapeutics.

Therenceph'alus (*L.*) [*θήρ, ἐγκέφαλος*]. Applied to skulls in which the angle between lines drawn from hormion to nasion and to inion is from 116° to 129° [Lissauer].

Thereobro'ma (*L.*) [*θέρος, βρῶμα*]. Summer diet.

Theri'aca [*θηριακός*]. *F.* thériaque, électuaire thériacal; *I.* teriaca. A very complex electuary, official in the Codex, composed of 58 ingredients; contains 1 part of opium in 80 parts of electuary. Treacle [B. P.]. **T. cœles'tis,** laudanum. **T. rustico'rum,** garlic.

Theriat'rica (*L.*) [*θήρ, ἰατρεία*]. Veterinary medicine.

Theriocatar'rhus (*L.*) [*θέρος, καταρρέω*]. Hay fever.

Therio'ma (*L.*) [*θηριόω*]. *F.* thériome. A malignant ulcer or tumor, especially in the lungs.

Theriomor'phia (*L.*). Theromorphia.

Ther'ma (*L.*) [*θέρμη*]. Heat.

Ther'mæ (*L.*), pl. of **Therma.** Warm springs

Thermæsthe'sis (*L.*) [*θέρμη, αἴσθησις*]. *F.* thermesthésie. Sensibility to heat; the faculty or power of feeling heat.

Ther'mal [*θέρμη*]. *L.* thermalis; *F.* thermal, ale; *I.* termale. 1. Pertaining to heat. 2. Warm. **T. atax'ia,** loss of the regulating power over the temperature of the body. **T. fe'ver,** fever occurring in the course of treatment by hot baths. **T. sense,** the appreciation of temperature considered as a special sense. **T. springs** or **waters,** those having a temperature above 70° F.

Thermalquellen (*G.*). Warm springs.

Therman'tidote. A remedy against excessive heat or fever.

Therma'sia (*L.*) [*θερμάζω*]. Heat, a making hot

Thermas'ma (*L.*). Fomentation.

Thermesthésie (*F.*). Thermo-anæsthesia.

Ther'mic fe'ver. Heat-stroke.

Thermif'ugin. Methyl-trihydro-oxy-quinoline-carbonate of sodium. $C_9H_5(CH_3)$-

N,COONa. A yellowish-white lustrous salt, said to be antipyretic and to increase blood-pressure.

Thermo-anæsthe'sia (*L.*). *F.* thermesthésie. Loss of power of perception of heat and cold by the skin or mucous membranes.

Thermo-cau'tery [*θερμός, καυτήρ*]. *F.* thermocautère; *I.* termocauterio. An instrument for heating to a red or white heat platina points, knives, etc., by directing on them a jet of benzine or gasolene vapor.

Thermogen'ic [*γένω*]. Heat-producing.

Thermo-inhib'itory. Term applied to that portion or function of the nervous system which is concerned with the prevention of an undue production of heat in the body.

Thermolu'sia (*L.*) [*λύω*]. Warm bath.

Thermolyt'ic. Heat-discharging.

Thermom'eter [*θέρμη, μέτρον*]. *F.* thermomètre; *I.* termometro. An instrument for measuring degrees of heat, usually by the expansion and contraction of mercury confined in an exhausted glass tube. The temperatures of melting ice and boiling water are generally taken as fixed points, the range between them being divided as follows in the different instruments: *Centigrade* or *Celsus* (used generally in Europe and in scientific research), 100 degrees; *Réaumur* (formerly used in France, and now in Russia), 80 degrees; *Fahrenheit* (generally used in this country and England), 180 degrees, zero being placed 32 degrees below the temperature of melting ice, and the boiling-point of water at 212°. **Clin'ical** or "**Phillips,**" an instrument of short range, between 90° and 115°, self-registering by a small part of the column detached from the rest, which remains at the highest temperature to which it has been exposed.

Thermoneuro'sis [*νεῦρον*]. *F.* thermonévrose. Elevation of temperature not due to fever, and with or without symptoms referable to the central nervous system.

Thermon'osus (*L.*) [*νόσος*]. A disease caused by heat.

Thermophengoskop (*G.*) [*φέγγος, σκοπέω*]. Instrument for estimating the loss of heat from a given spot on the skin.

Thermopo'dium (*L.*) [*πούς*]. A hot foot-bath.

Ther'moscope [*σκοπέω*]. *I.* termoscopio. Instrument for observing differences of temperature; one form is used to determine the amount and rapidity of loss of heat escaping from a surface.

Ther'mostat [*θέρμη, ἵστημι*]. Automatic contrivance for regulating supply of heat, operating usually by unequal expansion of different metals, expansion and contraction of air, melting of a fusible alloy, or closure of a voltaic current by the movement of a column of mercury.

Thermotax'ic [*τάσσω*]. Heat-regulating.

Thermotherapei'a (*L.*) [*θεραπεία*]. Treatment by heat.

Theromor'phia (*L.*) [*θήρ, μορφή*]. *I.* teromorfia. An abnormity in human anatomy resembling the normal structure in lower animals.

Theve'tia (*L.*). *F.* thévétie; *I.* tevetia. A genus of shrubs or trees, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*, growing in tropical America. **T. iccot'li**, DC., a Mexican species; the seeds are poisonous, but are used by the natives in form of ointment for piles. **T. neriifo'lia**, DC., a West-Indian shrub, the seeds and the milky juice of which are poisonous; the bark is used as an antiperiodic.

The'vetin. $C_{54}H_{84}O_{24}$. *F.* thévétine. A poisonous glucoside found by De Vrij in the seeds of *Thevetia iccotli*, DC.

Thi- or **Thio-** [*θεῖον*]. Prefix to the name of compounds having for a radical sulphur or a sulphur compound.

Thibet musk: see *Tonquin musk.*

Thielmann's drops. *L.* mistura Thielmanni. A mixture of wine of opium, wine of ipecac, and tincture of valerian, flavored with peppermint; 75 parts represent 1 part of opium.

Thier (*G.*). Brute, animal; — **arzneikunde**, veterinary medicine; — **arzneimittelkunde**, zoöpharmacology; — **arzt**, veterinary surgeon; — **beschreibung**, zoögraphy; the natural history of lower animals; — **bildung im Augapfel**, helminthiasis oculi; — **chemie**, animal chemistry; — **gift**, animal poison; — **heilkunde**, veterinary medicine; — **heit**, animality; — **keim**, embryo; — **kohle**, animal charcoal; — **lymphe**, bovine virus; — **reich**, animal kingdom; — **schänder**, one who has coitus with a beast; — **seuche**, epizootic; — **versuch**, experiment on animals; — **wahn**, zoanthropy.

Thierchen (*G.*). Animalcule.

Thierisch, er, e, es (*G.*). Animal. **T. Magnetismus**, animal magnetism.

Thieves' vin'egar. Aromatic vinegar.

Thigh [*A. S.* theoh]; *L.* femur; *F.* cuisse; *G.* Oberschenkel; *I.* coscia. That segment of the pelvic limb between pelvis and knee. **T.-bone,** femur.

Thim'bleberry. The fruit of *Rubus occidentalis*, L.

Thim'ble-weed. *Rudbeckia laciniata*, L.

Third cor'puscles (blood). Blood-plates or plaques.

Third eye'lid. Membrana nictitans.

Third trochan'ter. Gluteal tuberosity.

Third ven'tricle. *L.* ventriculus tertius; *F.* ventricule moyen; *G.* dritter Ventrikel; *I.* ventricolo terzo. Cleft-like portion of the central cerebro-spinal cavity, between the aqueduct of Sylvius behind and the lamina terminalis in front, bounded laterally by the optic thalami. It communicates with the lateral ventricles by the foramen commune anterius.

Thirst [*A. S.* thurst]. *F.* soif; *G.* Durst; *I.* sete. Peculiar sensation in the mouth and pharynx, with desire to swallow liquids.

This'tle. *F.* chardon; *G.* Distel; *I.* cardo. The common name for many species of plants belonging to several genera of *Compositæ*.

Thla'sis (*L.*) [θλάω] Contusion, a bruising or crushing.

Thlas'ma (*L.*) [θλάσμα]. A bruise.

Thlas'pi bur'sa pasto'ris, L. *Capsella bursa pastoris*, Moench.

Thlipsenceph'alus (*L.*) [θλίβω, ἐγκέφαλος]. *F.* thlipsencephale; *I.* tlissencefalo. Monster with defective brain, supposed to be due to compression of the fœtal head.

Thlip'sis (*L.*) [θλῖψις]. *F.* thlipsie; *I.* tlissi. A crushing, compression.

Thnetoblaste *F.* & *I.* tnetoblasto. Cancer-cell or germ.

Thomsen's disease'. Myotonia congenita, a peculiar congenital affection characterized by inability to relax the muscles immediately after contraction. The muscles are hypertrophied, and the nuclei increased in number.

Thomson'ianism. A system of medication by vegetable remedies only, especially by cayenne pepper, lobelia, and steam-baths.

Thomson's galvanom'eter. Mirror galvanometer.

Thonerde (*G.*). Alumina; — **hydrat,** aluminium hydrate; — **verband,** earth-dressing.

Thoracalnerven (*G.*). Dorsal spinal nerves.

Thoracente'sis (*L.*). *F.* thoracentèse; *I.* toracentesi. Thoracocentesis.

Thorac'ic [θώραξ]. *L.* thoracicus; *F.* thoracique; *I.* toracico. Relating to the chest. **T. aor'ta:** see *Aorta*. **T. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ thoracicæ. Branches from axillary artery to thoracic walls; distinguished as **superior** or **short thoracic,** supplying the two pectoral muscles; **acromio-thoracic,** to deltoid, pectoralis major and subclavius muscles; **long** or **external thoracic,** to pectorals and serratus magnus; and **alar thoracic,** to glands and fat of axilla. **T. ax'is,** common trunk from which the acromio-thoracic and superior thoracic arise. **T. cage.** *F.* cage thoracique; *G.* Brustkorb. Skeleton of the thorax with its ligaments. **T. cav'ity.** *L.* cavum thoracis; *F.* cavité thoracique; *G.* Brusthöhle; *I.* cavità toracica. The space within the thorax and above the diaphragm containing the heart and lungs. **T. duct.** *L.* ductus thoracicus; *F.* canal thoracique; *G.* Milchbrustgang; *I.* canale toracico. Main trunk of the lymphatic system, receiving lymph from the lower limbs, abdominal viscera and walls, and left thorax and arm. It arises in the upper lumbar region, passes up along the spine, and discharges into the subclavian vein at its origin. **T. gan'glia.** *L.* ganglia dorsalia. Those situated upon the sympathetic in the thoracic region. **T. glands.** *L.* glandulæ thoracicæ. Lymphatic glands sometimes found upon the thoracic wall. A superficial set lies near the axilla; a deep set on the external surface of the serratus magnus. **T. in'dex,** ratio between the antero-posterior diameter, taken from the lower end of the sternum to the opposite spinous process, and the maximum transverse diameter at same level. **T. limb.** *F.* membre thoracique; *I.* arto toracico. Pectoral limb. **T. nerves.** The **posterior thoracic nerve** (long thoracic, nerve of serratus magnus, external respiratory nerve) is derived from the 5th and 6th cervical nerves, and supplies the serratus magnus. The nervus dorsalis scapulæ is sometimes improperly so called. The **external anterior thoracic nerve** (anterior pectoral) is derived from the outer cord of the brachial plexus, and sup-

plies the pectoralis major. The **internal anterior thoracic nerve** (posterior pectoral), from the inner cord, supplies both pectoralis major and minor. **T. veins**, tributaries of the axillary vein, following the general course of the thoracic arteries. **T. ver'tebræ**, dorsal vertebræ.

Thorac'ica (*L.*). Pectoralis.

Thoracico-abdom'inal re'gion. *L.* regio thoracico-abdominalis; *G.* Brust-Bauch-Gegend. That part of thoracic wall corresponding to concavity of diaphragm.

Thoracocente'sis (*L.*) [*θώραξ, κέντησις*]. *F.* thoracentèse; *G.* Brusthöhlenstich; *I.* toracocentesi. Puncture of the thorax.

Thoracocyllo'sis (*L.*) [*κύλλωσις*]. Curvature or deformation of the thorax.

Thoracocyrto'sis (*L.*) [*κυρτός*]. Development of abnormal curvature or prominence of the chest.

Thoracodid'ymus (*L.*) [*δίδυμος*]. *F.* thoracodidyme; *I.* toracodidimo. Double monster united at the thorax.

Thoracodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. *F.* thoracodynie; *I.* toracodinia. Pleurodynia.

Thoraco-facial (*F.*). Platysma myoides.

Thoracogastrodid'ymus (*L.*) [*γαστήρ, δίδυμος*]. A double monster united by the chest and abdomen.

Thoraco-gastros'chisis (*L.*) [*γαστήρ, σχίσις*]. Congenital fissure of the abdominal wall extending into the thorax.

Thoracom'eter [*μέτρον*]. *F.* thoracomètre; *I.* toracometro. An instrument to measure movements of chest-wall during respiration.

Thoracomonodid'yme (*L.*) [*μόνος, δίδυμος*]. Thoracodidymus.

Thoracomyodyn'ia (*L.*) [*μῦς, ὀδύνη*]. *F.* thoracomyodynie. Pain in the intercostal muscles.

Thoracop'agus (*L.*) [*πήγνυμι*]. Double monster united at the thorax.

Thoracopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. Disease of the chest.

Thorac'oplasty [*πλάσσω*]. *F.* thoracoplastie. Plastic operation on the thorax, as excision of portions of ribs to close an abscess; Estlander's operation.

Thoracos'chisis (*L.*) [*σχίζω*]. Fissure or cleft of the chest.

Thoracos'copy [*σκοπεῖν*]. Exploration of the chest.

Thoracosteno'sis (*L.*) [*στενόω*]. Contraction of the chest.

Thoracot'omy [*τομή*]. *F.* thoracotomie; *I.* toracotomia. Cutting into the chest; Estlander's operation.

Thoracot'romus (*L.*) [*τρόμος*]. Tremor of the chest.

Thoradelphe (*F.*). Dipygus.

Tho'rax [*θώραξ*]. *G.* Brust; *I.* torace. 1. The conoidal chamber formed by the ribs and costal cartilages uniting with the spinal column and sternum, and covered by muscles and fascia. It contains the principal organs of circulation and respiration. 2. Also used to indicate the thoracic cavity. 3. By analogy, that segment of an insect which succeeds the head.

Thorn'apple. Stramonium.

Thorn'back ray. Raja clavata.

Thor'ny pel'vis. Akanthopelys.

Thor'oughpin. Dropsical enlargement of the sheath of the tendon of the flexor pedis perforans in the horse.

Thor'oughwort. Eupatorium.

Thorp's Springs. Alkaline waters, Thorp's Spring, Hood Co., Texas.

Thor'us (*L.*) [*θορός*]. Semen.

Thräne (*G.*). Tear. In composition **Thränen**, as in, **—apparat**, lachrymal apparatus; **—arterie**, lachrymal artery; **—ast**, lachrymal nerve; **— auge**, epiphora; **— bach**, canal of Ferrein; **— bein**, lachrymal bone; **— beinhaken**, hamular process; **— beinpunkt**, lachrymal point; **— blutfluss**, dacryhæmorrhœa; **— bucht**, lacus lachrymalis; **— canälchen**, lachrymal canaliculi; **— canal**, lachrymal canal; **— eiterfluss**, dacryopyorrhœa; **— feuchtigkeit**, lachrymal fluid; **— fistel**, lachrymal fistula; **— fluss**, lachrymation; **— fortsatz**, lachrymal process; **— furche**, lachrymal groove; **— gang**, lachrymal duct; **— gefässe**, lachrymal vessels; **— geschwür**, aegilops; **— geschwulst**, dacryoncus; **— grube**, lachrymal fossa; **— grubenpunkt**, lachrymal point; **— hügel**, lachrymal caruncle; **— kanälchen**, lachrymal canaliculus; **— karunkel**, lachrymal caruncle; **— muskel**, lachrymal muscle; **— nasengang** or **— nasenkanal**, nasal duct; **— nerv**, lachrymal nerve; **— organe**, lachrymal apparatus; **— papille**, papilla lachrymalis; **— punkt**, punctum lachrymale; **— rinne**, groove between fronto-nasal process and maxillary process on either side; it becomes the lachrymal canal; **— röhrchen**, lachrymal canaliculus; **— schlagader**, lachrymal artery; **— schlauch**, lachrymal

duct, — see, lacus lachrymalis, — stein, dacryolith; — träufeln, lachrymation, — warze, lachrymal papilla; — weg, lachrymal passage; — werkzeug, lachrymal apparatus; — winkelgeschwulst, agilops.

Thränendrüse (*G.*). Lachrymal gland. In composition **Thränendrüsen**, as in, — **ast**, lachrymal nerve; — **entzündung**, dacryadenitis; — **fistel**, fistula of the lachrymal gland; — **geschwulst**, tumor of the lachrymal gland; — **grube**, lachrymal fossa; — **nerv**, lachrymal nerve; — **schmerz**, dacryadenalgia.

Thränensack (*G.*). Lachrymal sac; — **entzündung**, dacryocystitis; — **fistel**, fistula of lachrymal sac; — **geschwulst**, tumor of lachrymal sac; — **grube**, lachrymal fossa; — **klappe**, valve of lachrymal sac; — **muskel**, tensor tarsi; — **stein**, dacryolith; — **vorfall**, prolapse of lachrymal sac.

Thread'worm. 1. *Oxyuris vermicularis.* 2. *Dracunculus.*

Three-leaved night'shade. *Trillium.*

Threp'sis (*L.*) [θρέψις]. Nutrition.

Threpsol'ogy [θρέψις, λόγος]. Doctrine of nutrition.

Thresh'old. *F.* seuil; *G.* Schwelle. Term applied in psychophysics to the limit of perceptibility of a stimulus or of a difference between two stimuli. The principal varieties are—(1.) The **ab'solute or stim'ulus threshold** (*G.* Reizschwelle), indicating the amount of stimulus required to produce an effect of which we are conscious —*e.g.* a weight must be 002 gram to be felt on the forehead. (2.) The **differen'tial threshold** (*G.* Unterschiedsschwelle), indicating the ratio which the difference of two stimuli must bear to their half sum to make their difference just perceptible; see *Psychophysical methods* (1). (3.) The **rela'tional threshold** (*G.* Verhältnisschwelle) is the ratio which two stimuli must have in order that their difference may be perceptible. It is always $\frac{1}{n}$ the differential threshold, also called the relational constant. (4.) Fechner also mentions an **inten'sive threshold**, relating to sensations of intensity, and an **exten'sive threshold**, relating to sensations of extension.

Thrid'ace [θρῖδαξ]. *G.* Lattigextrakt; *F.* tridace. 1. An extract of cultivated lettuce, prepared by bruising, expressing, heating the juice to coagulate the albumen, and evaporating the strained liquid [Cod.] 2. A synonym for lactucarium.

Thrid'ax (*L.*). Thridace.

Thrift. *Armeria vulgaris*, Willd., indigenous plant: flower diuretic.

Thrill [*A. S.* thirlian]. *F.* frémissement; *I.* fremito. Fremitus.

Throat [*A. S.* throte]. *L.* gula; *F.* gorge; *G.* Schlund, Kehle; *I.* gola. Anterior part of neck with its passages, the pharynx, larynx, and trachea. **T. reg'ister**: see *Register.*

Throat-root. *Geum virginianum*, L.

Throat'-wort. Button snakeroot, *Liatris spicata*, Willd.

Throb'bing. Pulsation.

Thromboarteri'tis [θρόμβος, ἀρτηρία]. Arteritis producing thrombus.

Thrombolymphangi'tis. Lymphangitis due to obstruction.

Thrombophlebi'tis [φλέψ]. Phlebitis with embolism.

Thrombo'sis (*L.*) [θρόμβωσις]. *F.* *G.* Thrombose; *I.* trombosi. Coagulation. The formation of a coagulum in any part of the vascular system.

Throm'bus (*L.*) [θρομβος]. *I.* trombo. A clot formed during life in the vascular system; formerly used to mean a small tumor of extravasated blood under the skin.

Trot'tling [*A. S.* throte]. Compression of the neck; strangulation, not by hanging.

Thrush [*A. S.* thrise]. Aphthæ in the mouth.

Thryp'sis (*L.*) [θρύψις]. A breaking up, comminution.

Thryp'ticus (*L.*) [θρύπτω]. Lithontriptic.

Thuja, thoo'ya. *F.* thuia; *G.* Lebensbaum; *I.* tuja. 1. Arbor vitæ; the fresh tops of *Thuja occidentalis*, L. [U. S. P.]; diuretic, emmenagogue, stimulant. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Coniferæ.* **T. articula'ta**, Vahl. *Callitris quadrivalvis*, Vent. **T. occidenta'lis**, L., the arbor vitæ or white cedar of the northern U. S. and Canada.

Thujet'ic ac'id. $C_{20}H_{30}O_{13}$. *F.* acide thuiétique. A compound derived from thujin by boiling with barium hydrate.

Thu'jetin. $C_{11}H_{18}O_5$. *F.* thuiétine. A derivative from thujin.

Thujig'enin. $C_{11}H_{14}O_3$. *F.* thuigénine. A derivative from thujin.

Thujin, thoo'yin. $C_{20}H_{32}O_{13}$. *F.* thuiine;

I. tujina. A crystallizable glucoside found in thuja.

Thumb [*A. S.* thuma]. *L.* pollex; *F.* pouce; *G.* Daumen; *I.* pollice. The first digit of the hand, distinguished from the others by its opposability and by having but two phalanges.

Thus (*L.*). 1. Turpentine. 2. Frankincense. **T. america'num**, turpentine [U. S. P.].

Thuya: see *Thuja*.

Thylaci'tis [θύλακος]. Inflammation of sebaceous glands.

Thym (*F.*). Thyme. **T. serpolet**, *Thymus serpyllum*, L. **T. vulgaire**, *Thymus vulgaris*, L.

Thymasth'ma (*L.*). Thymic asthma.

Thyme, tīme [θύμος]. *L.* thymus; *F.* thym; *G.* Thymian; *I.* timo. Garden thyme; the herb of *Thymus vulgaris*, L.; aromatic stimulant; cultivated for its volatile oil: see also *Garden*, *Lemon*, *oil of*, *Virginia*, *and Wild* thyme.

Thymelco'sis (*L.*) [θύμος, ἕλκωσις]. Ulceration of the thymus gland.

Thy'mene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. A liquid aromatic hydrocarbon, existing with thymol in oil of thyme.

Thymian (*G.*). Thyme; —**öl**, oil of thyme.

Thymia'sis (*L.*) [θυμιάω]. Fumigation.

Thy'mic [θύμος]. *L.* thymicus; *F.* thymique; *I.* timico. Pertaining to the thymus gland. **T. asth'ma**, spasm of the glottis, supposed to be caused by an enlarged thymus gland; laryngismus stridulus. **T. veins.** *L.* venæ thymicæ; *F.* veines thymiques; *I.* vene timiche. Collect from thymus gland and discharge into innominate veins; relatively larger in fœtus.

Thy'mic ac'id. Thymol.

Thymio'sis (*L.*). 1. Yaws. 2. Thymium.

Thymi'tis. Inflammation of the thymus gland.

Thy'mium (*L.*) [θύμος]. *F.* thymion; *G.* Wärzchen. An old name for small warts, occurring chiefly about the genitals.

Thymol, tī'mol. $C_{10}H_{14}O$. *I.* timolo. A stearopten obtained from the volatile oils of *Thymus vulgaris*, L., *Monarda punctata*, L., and *Ptychotis Ajowan*, DC.; in nearly or quite colorless crystals, of an aromatic odor, sparingly soluble in water, quite soluble in alcohol; a powerful antiseptic; used as an agreeable substitute for carbolic acid.

Thymol'um [P. G.]. Thymol.

Thymopath'ia (*L.*) [θυμός, πάθος]. Mental disorder.

Thy'mus (*L.*) [θύμος] or **Thymus gland.** *G.* Thymusdrüse; *I.* timo. An organ of glandular appearance found in the fœtus and young child at the root of the neck in front of the great vessels; gradually degenerates after two years. Its structure is lymphoid. **T. accesso'ria.** *G.* Nebenthymus. One or more separated portions of thymus gland sometimes found.

Thy'mus (*L.*). 1. Thyme. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Labiatæ*. **T. citriodo'rus**, Schreb., lemon thyme. **T. serpyl'lum**, L., wild thyme; indigenous to Europe, naturalized in America. **T. vulga'ris**, L., garden thyme; a European plant, cultivated.

Thymusdrüse (*G.*). Thymus gland.

Thyremphrax'is (*L.*) [θυρεός, ἐμφράσσω]. Obstruction or swelling of the thyroid gland.

Thyreo-. For words commencing thus, not found here, see *Thyro-*.

Thyréo-adénoïdien (*F.*) [Winslow]. Tracheo-pharyngeus.

Thyréo-hyoïdien (*F.*). Thyro-hyoid musele.

Thyréoïde (*F.*). Thyroid.

Thyréoïdectomie (*F.*). Exeision of the thyroid gland.

Thyréoïdien, ienne (*F.*). Thyroid.

Thyreoidi'tis. *F.* thyréoïdite; *I.* tireoidite. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

Thyreoi'tis. Thyreoiditis.

Thyreon'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. *F.* thyréoncie; *I.* tireonco. Thyrocele.

Thyreophrax'ia (*L.*) [φράσσω]. Goitre.

Thyreophy'ma (*L.*) [φύμα]. Thyrocele.

Thyreot'omy [τομή]. *F.* thyréotomie; *I.* tireotomia. Thyrotomy.

Thyro-. Used in composition to indicate connection with or relation to the thyroid cartilage.

Thyroadeni'tis [θυρεός, ἀδήν]. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

Thyro-ary-epiglot'ticus (*L.*). The united thyro-epiglottic and aryteno-epiglottic muscles [Henle].

Thyro-aryteno-epiglottid'eus (*L.*). Thyro-ary-epiglotticus.

Thyro-aryt'enoid. *F.* thyro-aryténoïdien; *I.* tiro-aritenoideo. Relating to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages. **T.-a. lig'aments,** fibrous bands which pass between the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages within the vocal cords. The inferior are much the best developed. **T.-a. mus'cle.** *L.* thyro-arytenoideus. *G.* Schild-Giessbeckenmuskel. A muscle of the larynx having two portions, the first (**internal t.-a. m.**) lying mainly within the plica thyro-arytenoidea inferior, and arising from angle of the thyroid cartilage, crico-thyroid membrane and edges of cord, and inserted upon the arytenoid cartilage and the false vocal cord; the second portion (**external t.-a. m.**) having a similar origin, but passing outward and upward to end in the aryteno-epiglottic fold. The portion which arises from the crico-thyroid membrane is often called the **inferior t.-a. m.**; the thin upper part, not always developed, the **superior t.-a. m.** or **lesser t.-a. m.**

Thyro-arytenoi'deus ascen'dens (*L.*). Thyro-arytenoideus inferior.

Thyro-arytenoi'deus descen'dens (*L.*). Thyro-arytenoideus superior.

Thyro-arytenoi'deus infe'rior (*L.*). Lower part of thyro-arytenoid muscle, arising from anterior angle of thyroid cartilage, and inserted in the middle of the interior and lateral surface of the arytenoid cartilage.

Thyro-arytenoi'deus ma'jor (*L.*). Thyro-arytenoid muscle.

Thyro-arytenoi'deus mi'nor (*L.*). Thyro-arytenoid muscle, lesser.

Thyro-arytenoi'deus obli'quus (*L.*). Superficial bundles of the inferior thyro-arytenoid muscle that unite with the inter-arytenoideus.

Thyro-arytenoi'deus supe'rior (*L.*). Upper part of thyro-arytenoid muscle, arising from upper portion of thyroid cartilage near its anterior angle, and running to the arytenoid cartilage.

Thy'rocele [*κήλη*]. Tumor of the thyroid gland.

Thyro-cornicula'tus (*L.*). Fibres of the thyro-arytenoideus inferior inserted upon the corniculæ laryngis.

Thyro-cuneifor'mis (*L.*). Fibres of the thyro-arytenoideus inferior inserted upon the cuneiformi cartilages.

Thyro-epiglot'tic lig'ament. Band connecting lower end of epiglottis with edges of anterior thyroid notch.

Thyro-epiglot'tic mus'cle. *L.* thyro-epiglottideus. The part of the thyro-arytenoid muscle that extends to the epiglottis.

Thyro-epiglot'ticus lon'gus (*L.*). Muscular fibres sometimes found passing from the neighborhood of the lower horn of the thyroid cartilage to the epiglottis.

Thyro-epiglottid'eus ma'jor (*L.*). Thyro-epiglottic muscle.

Thyro-epiglottid'eus mi'nor or **supe'rior.** Muscular fibres sometimes seen passing from the thyroid cartilage, along the thyro-epiglottic ligament, to the epiglottis in front of the insertion of the pharyngo-epiglottic fold.

Thyro-glos'sus latera'lis (*L.*). Muscle sometimes seen arising from union of the thyro-hyoid and hyo-glossus muscles.

Thyro-glottid'eus (*L.*). Thyro-epiglottideus [Cones].

Thyro-hy'al. The greater cornu of the hyoid bone, considered as a separate osseous integer.

Thyro-hy'oid. *F.* thyréo-hyoïdien, ienne; *I.* tiro-ioideo. Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and hyoid bone. **T.-h. arch,** third visceral arch. **T.-h. lig'aments,** bands uniting thyroid cartilage and hyoid bone. The **lateral t.-h. l-s.** pass from superior cornu of thyroid cartilage to extremities of great cornu of hyoid bone. The **middle t.-h. l.** is the thyro-hyoid membrane, or the thickened middle portion of the same. Gruber describes an **accessory t.-h. l.** sometimes found separated from the regular ligament by the subhyoid bursa, and passing from the lower border of the hyoid bone to an insertion above the middle of the lower border of the thyroid cartilage. **T.-h. mus'cle.** *L.* thyro-hyoideus; *F.* muscle thyréo-hyoïdien, *G.* Zungenbeinschildknorpelmuskel, *I.* muscolo tiro ioideo. A short ribbon-like muscle of anterior region of neck, arising from oblique line of thyroid cartilage and inserted upon body and great cornu of hyoid bone. **T.-h. mem'brane.** *L.* membrana thyro-hyoidea. 1. An elastic sheet passing between superior border of thyroid cartilage and upper margin of hyoid bone. 2. Thyro-hyoid ligament, middle. **T.-h. nerve.** *L.* nervus thyro-hyoideus. Branch from hypoglossal to thyro-

hyoid muscle. **T.-h. space**, depression above thyroid cartilage.

Thyro-hyoi'deus (*L.*). Thyro-hyoid muscle. **T.-h. accesso'rius**, rare muscular bundle running from superior cornu of thyroid cartilage to greater cornu of hyoid bone. **T.-h. az'ygos** or **T.-h. mi'nor**, thyro-hyoideus superior. **T.-h. supe'rior**, accessory muscle arising from greater cornu of hyoid bone, and passing to upper edge of thyroid cartilage. **T.-h. supe'rior mi'nor**, independent fascicle of thyro-hyoid, sometimes seen arising from upper edge of thyroid cartilage, near base of superior cornu, and inserted upon posterior part of greater cornu of hyoid bone. **T.-h. supe'rior mi'nor az'ygos**, independent and unpaired fascicle of thyro-hyoid sometimes seen. **T.-h. supe'rior mi'nor latera'lis**, kerato-hyoideus.

Thy'roid [*θυρεός*]. *L.* thyroideus. *F.* thyréoïde; *I.* tiroide. Like a shield, shield-shaped; relating to the thyroid cartilage or gland. **T. ar'teries**. *L.* arteriæ thyroideæ; *F.* artères thyréoïdiennes; *G.* Schilddrüsenschlagadern; *I.* arterie tiroidee. Those supplying thyroid gland and neighboring regions. The **superior** thyroid is derived from the external carotid, the **inferior** thyroid from the subclavian through the thyroid axis. An **accessory** thyroid (**thyroidea ima**) is occasionally found, springing either from the arch of the aorta or some of the neighboring trunks. **T. ar'tery of Neubauer**, accessory thyroid artery: see *Thyroid arteries*. **T. ax'is**. *L.* truncus thyro-cervicalis; *G.* Schilddrüsennackenstamm. A short arterial trunk arising from the subclavian and dividing about 6 cm. from its origin into diverging branches—viz. the inferior thyroid, the suprascapular, and the transverse cervical. It is often wanting, and the method of division often varies. **T. body**, thyroid gland. **T. car'tilage**. *L.* cartilago thyreoides or thyroides; *F.* cartilage thyréoïde or thyroïde; *G.* Schildknorpel; *I.* cartilagine tiroide. The largest cartilage of the larynx. It is situated at the upper part of that organ, and is composed of two flattened rectangular plates united medially at an angle. It articulates with the cricoid and with the epiglottis, and affords attachment for the vocal cords. **T. em'inence**. *L.* eminentia thyroidea. The prominence caused by the thyroid cartilage on the median line, front of the neck. **T. fora'men**, obturator foramen. **T. gan'glion**, middle cervical ganglion. **T. gland**. *L.* corpus thyroideum; *F.* corps thyreoïde; *G.* Schilddrüse; *I.* corpo tiroide. A very vascular body of glandular structure and unknown function, situated in front of upper part of trachea and lateral parts of larynx. Its duct (ductus thyreoglossus) is obliterated in fœtal life, and the gland remains as a mass of closed acini containing a colloid substance. **T. nerves**, branches given off from the middle cervical ganglion of the sympathetic to the thyroid gland. **T. plex'us**, formed in front of the upper part of the trachea by veins coming from the thyroid gland. **T. veins**. *L.* venæ thyroideæ; *F.* veines thyréoïdiennes; *G.* Schilddrüsenblutadern; *I.* vene tiroidee. Those which collect blood from the thyroid body. There are usually three on each side—the **superior**, **middle**, and **inferior t. v-s**. The two former empty into the internal jugular, the latter into the innominate vein or into the superior vena cava at the junction of the two innominate veins. There may also be an additional vein (vena thyroidea ima) which collects blood from the isthmus of the thyroid gland, and discharges into the left innominate.

Thyroi'dea i'ma (*L.*). Accessory thyroid artery.

Thyroi'deal. Thyroid.

Thyroidec'tomy [*θυρεός, ἐκτέμνω*]. *F.* thyréoïdectomie. Excision of the thyroid gland.

Thyroi'deus (*L.*). Thyroid. **T. inter'nus**, subthyroideus. **T. pro'prius**, muscular bundle passing from superior to lower edge of the thyroid cartilage, near the middle line. **T. transver'sus**, a variety of the cricothyroid muscle in which bundles pass between the two cricoid processes of the thyroid cartilage. **T. transver'sus im'par**, thyroideus transversus occurring on the inside only.

Thyroidi'tis. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

Thyroidot'omy. Section of thyroid gland.

Thyro-larynge'al fas'cia [Hüter]. That which invests the thyroid body and is attached to the cricoid cartilage.

Thyro-mediastina'lis (*L.*). Pericardieo-thyroideus.

Thyro-membrano'sus (*L.*). That part of the thyro-arytenoid muscle inserted within the plica thyro-arytenoidea inferior.

Thyro-œsophage'us (*L.*). Muscular

bundles passing from œsophagus to thyroid cartilage.

Thyro-palati'nus (*L.*). That part of palato-pharyngeus inserted into the thyroid gland.

Thyro-pharynge'us (*L.*). That portion of inferior constrictor arising from the thyroid cartilage, often separated from the remainder by a distinct interval.

Thyro'pharyngo-palati'nus or **Thyro-pharyngo-staphyli'nus** (*L.*). Palato-pharyngeus.

Thyrophrax'ia (*L.*) [*φράσσω*]. Thyreophraxia.

Thyro-syndes'micus (*L.*). Aberrant bundles of thyro-hyoid muscle, inserted upon the lateral thyro-hyoid ligament.

Thyrot'omy [*τομή*]. *F.* thyréotomie; *I* tireotomia. Section of the thyroid cartilage.

Thyro-trachea'lis profun'dus (*L.*). Aberrant insertion of some portions of the crico-thyroid muscle upon the trachea.

Thyro-trachea'lis superficia'lis (*L.*). Aberrant insertion of sterno-thyroid muscle upon the trachea.

Thyro-triti'ceus (*L.*). Aberrant bundles of thyro-hyoid inserted upon the corpora triticea.

Thyr'sus (*L.*) [*θύρσος*]. Penis.

Thysseli'num palus'tre, Hoffm. *Selinum palustre*, L.

Tib'ia (*L.*). *G.* Schienbein. The inner of the two bones which constitute the skeleton of the lower leg; articulates with femur above, astragalus below, and with fibula externally.

Tib'iad. Toward the tibial aspect [Barclay].

Tibiæ'us an'ticus (*L.*). Tibialis anticus.

Tibiæ'us pos'ticus (*L.*). Tibialis posticus.

Tib'ial. *L.* tibialis; *F.* tibial, ale; *I* tibiale. Relating to the tibia or to the leg. **T. aponeuro'sis.** *F.* aponévrose jambière. Fascial investment of leg, attached to prominences about the knee, and continuous below with the annular ligaments of the ankle. **T. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ tibiales; *F.* artères tibiales; *G.* Schienbeinschlagadern. *I* arterie tibiali. Two large trunks arising from bifurcation of popliteal, and extending throughout the leg. The **anterior tibial** is the smaller, and extends from its origin at the lower border of the popliteus muscle along the front of the leg to the upper end of the interval between the 1st and 2d metatarsal bones, where it becomes the dorsal artery of the foot. The **posterior tibial** extends along the back of the leg, between the superficial and deep layers of muscles, to a point a little below the internal malleolus, where it divides into internal and external plantar arteries. **T. as'pect**, that directed toward the tibia. **T. commu'nicating nerve**, external saphenous nerve. **T. gland, ante'rior.** *L.* glandula tibialis anterior; *G.* Schienbeindrüse. Lymphatic gland found in front of the interosseous membrane of the leg. **T. nerve, ante'rior.** *L.* nervus tibialis anticus. Terminal branch of external popliteal nerve; passes downward in front of the interosseous membrane, and supplies muscles on anterior aspect of leg and skin of first interdigital space. **T. nerve, poste'rior.** *L.* nervus tibialis posticus; *G.* Schienbeinnerv. Continuation of internal popliteal nerve. Passes down back of leg between deep and superficial muscles supplying the former, and divides below inner malleolus into external and internal plantar. The term is sometimes extended to include the internal popliteal nerve also. **T. recur'rent ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ recurrentes tibiales; *F.* artères récurrentes tibiales; *G.* zurücklaufende Schienbeinarterien; *I.* arterie ricorrenti. Small branches from anterior tibial that turn back up the leg and contribute to arterial anastomosis about the knee. **T. veins**, venæ comites of arteries of same name.

Tibial antérieur (*F.*). Tibialis anticus.

Tibial postérieur (*F.*). Tibialis posticus.

Tibial postérieur de l'avant-bras (*F.*). Flexor carpi radialis brevis.

Tibia'le (*L.*). A bone of the primitive tarsus, represented in man by part of the astragalus.

Tibiale anteriore (*I.*). Tibialis anticus.

Tibiale posteriore (*I.*). Tibialis posticus.

Tibia'lis anti'cus (*L.*). *F.* jambier antérieur; *G.* vorderer Schienbeinmuskel; *I.* tibiale anteriore. A muscle of anterior part of leg, arising from lateral surface of tibia and interosseous membrane, and terminating in a tendon passing behind inner malleolus and inserted into cuneiforme I. and metatarsale I. **T. a. accesso'rius**, tibio-fascialis.

Tibia'lis grac'ilis (*L.*). Plantaris muscle.

Tibia'lis posti'cus (*L.*). *F.* jambier

postérieur; *G.* hinterer Schienbeinmuskel; *I.* tibiale posteriore. Deep muscle of back of leg, arising from the tibia, interosseous membrane, and fibula, and developing a tendon which passes behind the inner malleolus, and is inserted into the tubercle of the scaphoid, whence bands pass to all the cuneiform bones, the cuboid, the calcaneum, and metacarpalia II., III., and IV.

Tibia'lis profun'dus (*L.*). Tibio-fascialis.

Tibia'lis secun'dus (*L.*). Tensor of capsule of ankle.

Tibio-aponévrotique (*F.*). Tibio-fascialis.

Tibio-calcanéen (*F.*). *I.* tibio-calcaneo. Soleus [Chaussier].

Tibio-fascia'lis (*L.*). *F.* tibio-aponévrotique. A small muscle sometimes found arising from anterior surface of tibia superficial to the tibialis anticus, and inserted into the deep fascia and the annular ligament. **T.-f. anti'cus**, tibio-fascialis.

Tibio-fem'oral in'dex. Ratio between maximum length of tibia and that of femur.

Tibio-fib'ular articula'tions. *G.* Tibiofibulargelenke. Those between the tibia and fibula at their upper and lower extremities.

Tibio-fib'ular lig'aments. Those of the tibio-fibular articulations. Above, are found the **anterior** and **posterior superior t.-f. l-s.**; below, **anterior** and **posterior inferior** and **interosseous t.-f. l-s.** The lower part of the posterior inferior ligament is sometimes called the **transverse t.-f. l.**

Tibio-malléolaire (*F.*). *I.* tibio-malleolare. Internal saphenous vein.

Tibio-navic'ular lig'ament. *L.* ligamentum tibio-talo-navieulare. A special band of deltoid ligament of ankle-joint, passing from internal malleolus to scaphoid bone.

Tibio-péronéo-calcanien (*F.*). *I.* tibio-peroneo-calcaniano. Soleus.

Tibio-péronéo-tarsien (*F.*). *I.* tibio-peroneo-tarsiano. Peroneus longus.

Tibio-planta'ris (*L.*). A supernumerary fascicle of the tibialis anticus which blends with the plantar fascia, and through it terminates in the great toe [Wood].

Tibio-sous-phalangettien commun (*F.*). *I.* tibio-sotto-falangettiano comune. Flexor longus digitorum [Chaussier].

Tibio-sous-tarsien (*F.*). *I.* tibio-sotto-tarsiano. Tibialis posticus [Chaussier].

Tibio-sus-tarsien (*F.*). Tibialis anticus [Chaussier].

Tibio-tar'sal lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta articulationis pedis. Anterior and posterior ligaments of ankle-joint, thin membranous sheets passing from tibia to astragalus, and representing the capsule.

Tic (*F.*). Spasmodic action. **T. convulsif**, muscular twitching, most frequent in the muscles supplied by the facial nerve; it may or may not be accompanied by spasmodic pain. **T. douloureux**, spasmodic facial neuralgia. **T. rotatoire**, rotation of the head due to spasm of the splenius capitis.

Tic or **Ticchio** (*I.*). Tic, *q. v.* **T. doloroso**, tic douloureux.

Tick'ling. *F.* chatouillement; *I.* solleticamento. Titillation.

Tick'seed. *Coreopsis.* **T. sun'flower**, *Coreopsis trichosperma*, Michx.

Tick'weed. *Hedeoma pulegioides*, Pers.

Tictolo'gia (*L.*) [τίκτω, λόγος]. Doctrine of childbearing.

Tiçunus. Curare.

Ti'dal air. The air passing in and out in each ordinary respiration = about 20 inches.

Tiède (*F.*). Tepid.

Tiefäugig (*G.*). Hollow-eyed.

Tiefengefühl (*G.*). Depth-feeling.

Tief, er, e, es (*G.*). Deep, distant from the surface; **T. Bauchring**, internal abdominal ring; **T. Hohlhandarterie**, deep ulnar arch; **T. Leistenring**, internal abdominal ring; **T. Nackenschlagader**, deep cervical artery; **T. Ohrarterie**, deep auricular artery; **T. Ruthenarterie**, artery of the corpus cavernosum; **T. Sohlenarterie**, plantar digital artery; **T. Zungenpulsader** or **T. Zungenschlagader**, ranine artery.

Tiefenwindungen (*G.*). Annectant convolutions which do not appear on the surface, but lie at the bottom of sulci.

Tiefhörigheit (*G.*). Capacity for hearing tones low in the scale.

Tierce (*F.*). Tertian.

Tifico (*I.*). Typhic.

Tiflite or **Tiflitide** (*I.*). Typhlitis. **T. stercoracea** or **copro-tiflite**, typhlitis caused by hard fecal accumulations.

Tiflo-diclidite (*I.*). Typhlo-dicliditis.

Tiflo-enterite (*L.*). Typhlitis.

Tiflosi (*L.*). Typhlosis.

Tifo (*I.*). Typhus. **T. abortivo**, febricula. **T. abdominale**, enteric fever. **T. americano**, yellow fever. **T. contagioso dei bovini**, cattle plague. **T. esantematico**, typhus. **T. itterode**, yellow fever. **T. d'Oriente** or **di Africa**, plague. **T. ricorrente**, relapsing fever.

Tifoemia (*L.*). Typhæmia.

Tifoide (*L.*). Typhoid.

Tifomania (*L.*). Typhomania.

Tifotossina (*L.*). Typhotoxine.

Tig'ala. Trehala.

Tige (*F.*). Stem. **T. du calamus scriptorius**, longitudinal sulcus, floor of fourth ventricle. **T. du poil**, shaft of hair. **T. pituitaire** or **T. sus-sphénoïdale**, infundibulum.

Tiges de douce-amère (*F.*). Dulcamara.

Tiglin'ic ac'id. $C_5H_8O_2$. *F.* acide tiglique. A volatile acid found in croton oil.

Tiglio (*L.*). Linden.

Tig'lium (*L.*) or **T. officina'le**, Klotz, *Croton Tiglium*, L.

Tigna (*I.*). Tinea. **T. decalvante**, tinea decalvans. **T. favosa**, favus. **T. pelada**, alopecia areata. **T. tondente** or **T. tonsurante**, tinea tonsurans.

Tignoso, a (*I.*). One affected with tinea.

Tigretier. Local name of a form of hysterical mania in Abyssinia.

Tilgung (*G.*). Extirpation, destruction.

Til'ia. Linden, a genus of *Tiliaceæ*. **T. america'na**, L., basswood, indigenous; the mucilage prepared by infusing the inner bark in water is recommended as a soothing application to burns. **T. europæ'a**, L., the common European linden, cultivated in America as an ornamental tree; the flowers are official: see *Linden-flowers*. **T.-water.** *L.* aqua tiliæ; *F.* eau distillée de tilleul. Linden flowers 1, water q. s.; distil 1 parts [Cod.].

Tilland'sia usneoi'des, L. Long moss, Spanish moss, Spanish beard; grows upon trees in the southern U. S. and tropical America; the whole plant is used as an astringent [F. Mex.].

Tilleul (*F.*). Linden.

Til'ly-seeds. Seeds of *Croton tiglium*.

Til'mus (*L.*). Floccilation.

Tim'bre. *G.* Klangfarbe, Clang-tint; peculiar quality of a sound due to combination of the fundamental tone with its harmonics or over-tones.

Timo (*L.*). 1. Thymus gland. 2. Thyme.

Timolo (*I.*). Thymol.

Timpanale (*I.*). 1. Relating to the tympanum. 2. Tympanic bone.

Timpanico (*I.*). Tympanic.

Timpanismo (*I.*). The condition of tympanites.

Timpanite (*I.*). Tympanites.

Timpano (*I.*). Tympanum.

Tin [A. S. tin]. Sn. *L.* stannum; *F.* étain; *G.* Zinn; *I.* stagno. A silver-white, soft, malleable, somewhat ductile metal, emitting a crackling sound when bent, having the spec. grav. 7.29, melting at 228° C., becoming brittle, so that it may be powdered, at 200° C.; nearly unalterable in the air, but oxidized when heated, forming alloys with several other metals; formerly administered in the form of filings or powder as a tæniacide.

Tinag'mus or **Tinas'mus** (*L.*) [τεινασμός]. Tenesmus.

Tin'cal. Crude native borax.

Tinct., abbv. for **Tincture**.

Tinc'tion [tingo]. Staining.

Tinctu'ra (*L.*). Tincture. **T. absin'thii**, tincture of absinthium. **T. absin'thii compos'ita**: see *Stoughton's elixir*. **T. aconi'ti**, tincture of aconite. **T. æthe'rea**, ethereal tincture. **T. æthe'rea cum asafœt'ida** [Cod.], ethereal tincture of asafetida. **T. æthe'rea de cam'phora** [Cod.], ethereal tincture of camphor. **T. æthe'rea casto'rei**, ethereal tincture of castor. **T. alexiphar'maca Huxham**, compound tincture of cinchona. **T. al'oes**, tincture of aloes. **T. al'oes compos'ita**, compound tincture of aloes. **T. al'oes et myrr'hæ**, tincture of aloes and myrrh. **T. ama'ra** [P. G.]: see *Compound tincture of gentian*. **T. ama'ra secun'dum Beaumé**: see *Gouttes amères de Beaumé*. **T. ammonia'ta**, ammoniated tincture. **T. anod'yna sim'plex**, tincture of opium. **T. antiscorbu'tica**, antiscorbutic tincture. **T. ar'nicæ**, tincture of arnica-flowers [P. G.]; tincture of arnica-root [B. P.]. **T. ar'nicæ flo'rum**, tincture of arnica-flowers. **T. ar'nicæ radi'cis**, tincture of arnica root. **T. aromat'ica**, aromatic tincture. **T. aromat'ica ac'ida**, aromatic sulphuric acid. **T. asafœt'idæ**, tincture

of asafetida. **T. auran'tii** [B. P.] or **T. auran'tii ama'ri**, tincture of bitter-orange peel. **T. auran'tii dul'cis**, tincture of sweet-orange peel. **T. belladon'næ**, tincture of belladonna. **T. bryo'niæ**, tincture of bryony. **T. bu'chu**, tincture of buchu. **T. cal'ami**, tincture of calamus. **T. calum'bæ**, tincture of calumba. **T. cam'phoræ**, spirit of camphor. **T. cam'phoræ compos'ita**, camphorated tincture of opium. **T. can'nabis in'dicæ**, tincture of Indian cannabis. **T. canthar'idis** or **T. canthar'idum** [P. G.], tincture of cantharides. **T. cap'sici**, tincture of capsicum. **T. cardamo'mi**, tincture of cardamom. **T. cardamo'mi compos'ita**, compound tincture of cardamom. **T. cascaril'læ**, tincture of cascarilla. **T. casto'rei**, tincture of castor. **T. cat'echu**, tincture of catechu. **T. cat'echu compos'ita**, compound tincture of catechu. **T. chi'næ compos'ita** [P. G.]: see *Whytt's tincture*. **T. chinoidi'ni**, tincture of chinoidine. **T. chira'tæ**, tincture of chirata. **T. chlorofor'mi compos'ita**, compound tincture of chloroform. **T. cincho'næ**, tincture of cinchona. **T. cinnamo'mi**, tincture of cinnamon. **T. col'chici**, tincture of colchicum. **T. col'chici sem'inum** [B. P.]: see *Tincture of colchicum*. **T. colocyn'thidis**, tincture of colocynth. **T. compos'ita**, compound tincture. **T. coni'i**, tincture of conium. **T. cro'ci**, tincture of saffron. **T. cube'bæ**, tincture of cubeb. **T. digita'lis**, tincture of digitalis. **T. digita'lis æthe'rea**, ethereal tincture of digitalis. **T. ergo'tæ**, tincture of ergot. **T. eucalyp'ti**, tincture of eucalyptus. **T. extrac'ti o'pii** [Cod.]: see *Tincture of opium*. **T. extrac'ti o'pii camphora'ta** [Cod.], camphorated tincture of opium. **T. fer'ri aceta'tis** or **T. fer'ri acet'ici æthe'rea** [P. G.], tincture of ferric acetate. **T. fer'ri chlora'ti æthe'rea** [P. G.], ethereal tincture of chloride of iron. **T. fer'ri chlor'idi** or **T. fer'ri perchlor'idi** [B. P.], tincture of ferric chloride. **T. fer'ri poma'ta** [P. G.], prepared by dissolving extractum ferri pomatum 1 part in cinnamon-water 9 parts [P. G.]. **T. gal'læ**, tincture of nutgall. **T. galla'rum** [P. G.], tincture of nutgall. **T. gelsem'ii**, tincture of gelsemium. **T. gentia'næ**, tincture of gentian. **T. gentia'næ alcali'na** [Cod.], teinture de gentiane alcaline. **T. gentia'næ compos'ita**, compound tincture of gentian. **T. guai'aci**, tincture of guaiac. **T. gnai'aci ammonia'ta**, ammoniated tincture of guaiac. **T. hu'muli**, tincture of hops. **T. Huxhami**, compound tincture of cinchona. **T. hyoscy'ami**, tincture of hyoscyamus. **T. igna'tiæ**, tincture of ignatia. **T. io'di**, tincture of iodine. **T. io'di decolora'ta**, decolorized tincture of iodine. **T. io'dii** [Cod.] or **T. jo'di** [P. G.], tincture of iodine. **T. ipecacuan'hæ**, tincture of ipecac. **T. ipecacuan'hæ et o'pii**, tincture of ipecac and opium. **T. jaboran'di**, tincture of jaborandi. **T. jala'pæ**, tincture of jalap. **T. lar'icis**, tincture of larch. **T. lavan'dulæ compos'ita**, compound tincture of lavender. **T. limo'nis**, tincture of lemon. **T. lobe'liæ**, tincture of lobelia. **T. lobe'liæ æthe'rea**, ethereal tincture of lobelia. **T. lu'puli**, tincture of hops. **T. mala'tis fer'ri** [P. Aust.], tinctura ferri pomata. **T. mati'co**, tincture of matico. **T. mecon'ii**, tincture of opium. **T. mos'chi**, tincture of musk. **T. myr'rhæ**, tincture of myrrh. **T. nu'cis vom'icæ**, tincture of nux vomica. **T. o'pii**, tincture of opium. **T. o'pii aceto'sa** [P. Helv.], vinegar of opium. **T. o'pii ammonia'ta**, ammoniated tincture of opium. **T. o'pii benzo'ica** [P. G.], or **T. o'pii camphora'ta**, or **T. o'pii compos'ita** [P. Port.], camphorated tincture of opium. **T. o'pii croca'ta** [P. G.], Sydenham's laudanum. **T. o'pii deodora'ta**, deodorized tincture of opium. **T. o'pii sim'plex** [P. G.], tincture of opium. **T. Paraguay-roux**, a tincture of Para cress and pellitory. **T. physostig'matis**, tincture of physostigma. **T. pimpinel'læ**, tincture of pimpinella. **T. pur'gans**, teinture de jalap composée. **T. quas'siæ**, tincture of quassia. **T. quini'næ**, tincture of quinine. **T. quininæ ammonia'ta**, ammoniated tincture of quinine. **T. ratan'hæ**, tincture of krameria. **T. rhe'i**, tincture of rhubarb. **T. rhe'i aquo'sa** [P. G.]; see *Mixture of rhubarb and soda*. **T. rhe'i aromat'ica**, aromatic tincture of rhubarb. **T. rhe'i dul'cis**, sweet tincture of rhubarb. **T. rhe'i et sen'næ**, tincture of rhubarb and senna. **T. rhe'i vino'sa** [P. G.], wine of rhubarb. **T. ro'borans Why'tii**, Whytt's tincture. **T. sabi'næ**, tincture of savine. **T. sapo'nis**, tincture of soap. **T. sapo'nis camphora'ta**, soap liniment. **T. sapo'nis vir'idis**, tincture of green soap. **T. scil'læ**, tincture of squill. **T. scil'læ kali'na** [P. Ross.], alkaline tincture of squill. **T. sen'egæ**, tincture of senega. **T. sen'næ**, tincture of senna. **T. serpenta'riæ**, tincture of serpentaria. **T. stra-**

mo'nii, tincture of stramonium. **T. strych'ni** [P. G.], tincture of nux vomica. **T. suc'cini**, tincture of amber. **T. theba'ica**, tincture of opium. **T. theba'ica benzo'ica** [P. Dan.], camphorated tincture of opium. **T. toluta'na**, tincture of tolu. **T. valeria'næ**, tincture of valerian. **T. valeria'næ æthe'rea**, ethereal tincture of valerian. **T. valeria'næ ammonia'ta**, ammoniated tincture of valerian. **T. vanil'læ**, tincture of vanilla. **T. vera'tri** [P. G.], tincture of white hellebore. **T. vulnera'ria**, *F.* teinture vulneraire. A tincture prepared by macerating eighteen bitter and aromatic herbs in alcohol [Cod.]. **T. zingib'eris**, tincture of ginger. **T. zingib'eris for'tior**: see *Essence of ginger*.

Tinct'ure. *L.* tinctura; *F.* teinture; *G.* Tinktur; *I.* tintura. A solution of one or more medicinal substances, prepared by maceration, digestion, or percolation with alcohol or any other liquid, except water or glycerin: see also *Ammoniated*, *Antiscorbutic*, *Aromatic*, *Bitter*, *Camphorated*, *Compound*, *Deodorized*, *Ethereal*, *Fleming's*, *Huxham's*, *Sweet*, *Warburg's*, and *Whytt's tincture*. **T. of absin'thium**, *L.* tinctura absinthii; *F.* teinture d'absinthe; *G.* Wermuthtinktur. Absinthium 1, alcohol [sp. gr. 0.892, P. G., 0.912, Cod.] 5 parts; macerate and filter [Cod., P. G.]. **T. of ac'onite-leaf**, *F.* teinture de feuilles d'aconit. Prepared from the dried leaves in the proportion of 1 part to 5 of diluted alcohol [Cod.]. **T. of ac'onite-root**, *L.* tinctura aconiti; *F.* alcoolature de racines d'aconit; *G.* Eisenhuttinktur; *I.* tinctura d'aconito napello. An alcoholic tincture prepared from the dried root in the proportion of 1 part to 2.5 of the menstruum [U. S. P.]; 1 to 6.7 [B. P.]; 1 to 10 [P. G.]; prepared from the fresh root with equal parts of menstruum [Cod.]. **T. of al'oes**, *L.* tinctura aloes; *F.* teinture d'aloes; *G.* Aloetinktur. Represents 10 per cent. of the drug [U. S. P.]; 2.5 per cent [B. P.]; 20 per cent. [P. G., Cod.]. **T. of al'oes and myrrh**, *L.* tinctura aloes et myrrhæ; *F.* teinture d'aloès et de myrrhe. Aloes 10, myrrh 10, alcohol a sufficient quantity to make 100, macerate and filter [U. S. P.]. **T. of am'ber**, *L.* tinctura succini; *F.* teinture de succin. Amber 1, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.864) 10, macerate and filter [Cod.]. **T. of ar'nica** [B. P.], tincture of arnica-root. **T. of ar'nica-flowers**, *L.* tinctura arnicæ florum; *F.* teinture d'arnica; *G.* Arnikatinktur; *I.* tintura d'arnica. Prepared by maceration [and percolation, U. S. P.] of arnica-flowers in diluted alcohol, 1 part to 5 [U. S. P., Cod.]; 1 to 10 [P. G.]. **T. of ar'nica-root**, *L.* tinctura arnicæ radix [U. S. P.], tinctura arnicæ [B. P.]. Arnica-root 1, diluted alcohol q. s. to make 10 [U. S. P.]; arnica-root 1, rectified spirit q. s. to make about 17 [B. P.]; macerate and percolate. **T. of asafet'ida**, *L.* tinctura asafœtidæ; *F.* teinture d'asafetida; *G.* Stinkasanttinktur. A solution of asafetida in alcohol about 1 to 5 [U. S. P., P. G., Cod.]; 1 to 6.7 [B. P.]. **T. of belladon'na**, *L.* tinctura belladonnæ; *F.* teinture de belladone; *G.* Belladonnatinktur. Made from belladonna-leaves and diluted alcohol, in the proportion of 1 to 6.7 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 18.4 [B. P.]; 1 to 5 [Cod.]. **T. of bit'ter-or'ange peel**, *L.* tinctura aurantii amari; *F.* teinture d'orange amère; *G.* Pomeranzenschalentinktur. Product of the maceration (and percolation) of bitter-orange peel with alcohol, in the proportion of 1 to 5 [U. S. P., Cod., P. G.]; 1 to 9.2 [B. P.]. **T. of bry'ony**, *L.* tinctura bryoniæ. Bryony 10, alcohol q. s. to make 100 parts [U. S. P.]. **T. of bu'chu**, *L.* tinctura buchu; *F.* teinture de buchu. An alcoholic tincture representing 13 per cent. of the drug [B. P.]; 20 per cent [Cod.]. **T. of cal'amus**, *L.* tinctura calami; *G.* Kalmustinktur. Prepared by maceration of 1 part of calamus in 5 parts of diluted alcohol [P. G.]. **T. of calen'dula**, *L.* tinctura calendulæ. Calendula in powder 20, diluted alcohol q. s. to make 100; macerate and percolate [U. S. P.]. **T. of cam'phor**, spirit of camphor. **T. of canthar'ides**, *L.* tinctura cantharidis; *F.* teinture de cantharides; *G.* Spanischfliegentinktur. Prepared from cantharides and alcohol [proof spirit, B. P.] in the proportion of 1 to 20 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 73.6 [B. P.]; 1 to 10 [P. G., Cod.]. **T. of cap'sicum**, *L.* tinctura capsici; *F.* teinture de capsicum; *G.* Spanischpfeffertinktur. Prepared by maceration (and percolation) of capsicum with alcohol, in the proportion of 1 to 20 [U. S. P.], 1 to 22.3 [B. P.]; 1 to 10 [P. G.]. **T. of car'damom**, *L.* tinctura cardamomi. Cardamom 15, diluted alcohol a sufficient quantity to make 100 parts; percolate [U. S. P.]. **T. of cascaril'la**, *L.* tinctura cascarillæ; *F.* teinture de cascarille. Prepared by macerating cascarilla-bark in diluted alcohol, in the proportion of 1 to 7.4 [Br.]; 1 to 5 [Cod.]. **T. of cas'tor**, *L.* tinctura castorei, *F.* teinture

de castoréum; *G.* Bibergeiltinktur. Canadian castor 1, alcohol 10 parts; macerate, express, and filter [P. G., Cod.]. **T. of cat'echu.** *L.* tinctura catechu; *F.* teinture de cachou; *G.* Katechutinktur. 1. Pale catechu 2.5, cinnamon 1, diluted alcohol 18.5 parts; macerate [B. P.]. 2. Pale catechu [black catechu, Cod.] 1, alcohol 5 parts; macerate [P. G., Cod.]. **T. of chinoi'dine.** *L.* tinctura chinoidini; *G.* Chinoidintinktur. Chinoidine 10, hydrochloric acid 5, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.894) 85; mix and filter [P. G.]. **T. of chira'ta.** *L.* tinctura chiratæ. A simple tincture prepared with chirata and diluted alcohol in the proportion of 10 to 100 [U. S. P.]; 10 to 74 [B. P.]. **T. of chiret'ta** [B. P.]: see *Tincture of chirata*. **T. of chlo'ride of i'ron,** tincture of ferric chloride. **T. of cincho'na.** *L.* tinctura cinchonæ; *F.* teinture de quinquina; *G.* Chinatinktur. An alcoholic solution of the soluble principles of cinchona-bark, using 1 part of bark to about 5 parts of diluted alcohol. **T. of cin'namon.** *L.* tinctura cinnamomi; *F.* teinture de cannelle; *G.* Zimmttinktur. Prepared from cinnamon-bark and diluted alcohol in the proportion of 1 to 10 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 7.4 [B. P.]; 1 to 5 [P. G., Cod.]. **T. of cloves.** *F.* teinture de girofle. Caryophyllus 1, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.862) 5; macerate [Cod.]. **T. of cochineal'.** *L.* tinctura cocci; *F.* teinture de cochenille. 1. Cochineal 2.5 ounces, proof spirit q. s. to make 1 pint; macerate, express, and filter [B. P.]. 2. Cochineal 1 part, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.864) 10 parts [Cod.]. **T. of col'chicum.** *L.* tinctura colchici; *F.* teinture de colchique (semences); *G.* Zeitlosentinktur. An alcoholic tincture representing about 15 per cent. of seed [U. S. P., B. P.]; 10 per cent. [P. G.]; 20 per cent. [Cod.]. **T. of col'ocynth.** *L.* tinctura colocynthidis. Colocynth 1, alcohol (sp. gr. .832) 10; macerate [P. G.]. **T. of colum'ba.** *L.* tinctura calumbæ; *F.* teinture de colombo. Calumba 1 part, diluted alcohol 10 parts [U. S. P.]; 7.4 parts [B. P.]; 5 parts [Cod.]. **T. of coni'um.** *L.* tinctura conii; *F.* teinture de feuilles de ciguë. A tincture of the fruit, 3 to 20 [U. S. P.]; 5 to 37 [B. P.]; a tincture of the leaf, 1 to 5 [Cod.] **T. of cu'beb.** *L.* tinctura cubebæ; *F.* teinture de cubèbe. Prepared from cubeb 1, diluted alcohol 10 [U. S. P.]; cubeb 1, rectified spirit 6.7 [B. P.]; cubeb 1, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.861) 5 [Cod.]. **T. of digita'lis.** *L.* tinctura digitalis; *F.* teinture de digitale; *G.* Fingerhuttinktur. Made from digitalis-leaves and diluted alcohol in the proportion of 1 to 6.7 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 7.4 [B. P.]; 1 to 5 [Cod.]; 1 to 10 [P. G.]. **T. of er'got.** *L.* tinctura ergotæ; *F.* teinture de seigle ergoté. Ergot 5, diluted alcohol 18.4 parts; macerate and percolate [B. P.]. **T. of eucalyp'tus.** *L.* tinctura eucalypti; *F.* teinture d'eucalyptus. Eucalyptus 1, alcohol 5; macerate [Cod.]. **T. of fer'ric ac'etate.** *L.* tinctura ferri acetatis; *G.* ætherische essigsaure Eisentinktur. A solution of ferric acetate in alcohol and acetic ether, containing about 4 per cent. of metallic iron [U. S. P., P. G.]. **T. of fer'ric chlo'ride.** *L.* tinctura ferri chloridi. Tincture of chloride of iron, tincture of perchloride of iron; a mixture of solution of ferric chloride and alcohol, in the proportion of 7 to 13. **T. of galls** [B. P.]: see *Tincture of nutgall*. **T. of gelse'mium.** *L.* tinctura gelsemii. Gelsemium 15, alcohol q. s. to make 100; macerate and percolate [U. S. P.]. **T. of gen'tian.** *L.* tinctura gentianæ; *F.* teinture de gentiane; *G.* Enziantinktur. Gentian 1, alcohol 5; macerate [P. G., Cod.]. **T. of gin'ger.** *L.* tinctura zingiberis; *F.* teinture de gingembre; *G.* Ingwertinktur. A 20 per cent. tincture [U. S. P., Cod., P. G.]; 15 per cent. [B. P.]. **T. of green hel'lebore** [B. P.], tincture of veratrum viride. **T. of green soap.** *L.* tinctura saponis viridis; *F.* teinture de savon vert; *G.* Hebra's Seifenspiritus. Green soap 65, oil of lavender 2, alcohol 33; dissolve [U. S. P.]. **T. of guai'ac.** *L.* tinctura guaiaci; *F.* teinture de résine de gayac. Guaiac 1, alcohol 5; macerate [U. S. P., Cod.]. **T. of guaiac,** Dewees. Guaiac 4 oz., sodium or potassium carbonate 90 grs., pimenta 1 oz., diluted alcohol 1 pint; digest. One or two drachms of spirit of ammonia may be added to 4 oz. of the tincture if required. **T. of guai'acum-wood.** *F.* teinture de gayac. Prepared by macerating 1 part of the wood in 5 parts of alcohol [Cod.]. **T. of hops.** *L.* tinctura humuli [lupuli, B. P.]; *F.* teinture de houblon. An alcoholic tincture, 1 to 5 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 7.3 [B. P.]. **T. of hydras'tis.** *L.* tinctura hydrastis. Hydrastis 1 part, alcohol to make 5 parts; macerate and percolate [U. S. P.]. **T. of hyoscy'amus.** *L.* tinctura hyoscyami; *F.* teinture de jusquiame. Prepared from the dried leaves [or flowering tops, B. P.] of hyoscyamus and diluted alcohol, in the proportion of 1 to 6.6 [U. S.]; 1 to 7.4 [B. P.]; 1 to 5 [Cod.]. **T. of igna'tia.**

L. tinctura ignatiæ. A tincture so prepared that 100 parts shall contain the equivalent of 1 part of dry extract of ignatia [U. S. P.]. **T. of In'dian can'nabis.** *L.* tinctura cannabis indicæ; *F.* teinture de chanvre; *G.* Indischhanftinktur. Prepared from the herb [U. S. P., Cod.]; from the extract [B. P., P. G.]; the latter preparation is about twice the strength of the former. **T. of Indian hemp,** tincture of Indian cannabis. **T. of i'odine.** *L.* tinctura iodi; *F.* teinture d'iode; *G.* Jodtinktur. Iodine 1, alcohol 11.5 [U. S. P.], 33.5 [B. P.], 12 [Cod.], 10 [P. G.]; dissolve; see also *Decolorized tincture of iodine*. **T. of ip'ecac.** *L.* tinctura ipecacuanhæ; *F.* teinture d'ipécacuanha; *G.* Ipecacuanhatinktur. Product of the maceration of ipecac in alcohol, 1 to 10 [P. G.]; 1 to 5 [Cod.] **T. of ip'ecac and o'pium.** *L.* tinctura ipecacuanhæ et opii. A mixture of deodorized tincture of opium with fluid extract of ipecac; represents 10 per cent. each of opium and ipecac [U. S. P.]. **T. of jaboran'di.** *L.* tinctura jaborandi; *F.* teinture de jaborandi. Product of the maceration of pilocarpus in diluted alcohol, in the proportion of 1 to 3.7 [Br.]; 1 to 5 [Cod.]. **T. of ja'lap.** *L.* tinctura jalapæ; *F.* teinture de jalap. Made in the proportion of 1 part of jalap to 7.4 of diluted alcohol [B. P.]; 1 to 5 [Cod.]. **T. of krame'ria.** *L.* tinctura krameriæ; *F.* teinture de ratanhia. Prepared from krameria root and diluted alcohol in the proportion of 1 to 5 [U. S. P. and Cod.]; 1 to 7.4 [B. P.]. **T. of larch.** *L.* tinctura laricis. Larch-bark 5, alcohol 33.5 parts; macerate and percolate [B. P.]. **T. of lem'on.** *L.* tinctura limonis. Fresh lemon-peel 5 parts, proof spirit 37 parts, macerate [B. P.]. **T. of lobe'lia.** *L.* tinctura lobeliæ; *F.* teinture de lobélie, *G.* Lobeliatinktur. Prepared from lobelia and diluted alcohol in the proportion of 1 to 5 [U. S. P., Cod.]; 1 to 7.4 [B. P.], 1 to 10 [P. G.]. **T. of mati'co.** *L.* tinctura matico; *F.* teinture de matico. 1. Matico 1, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.928) 10 parts, macerate and percolate [U. S. P.]. 2. Matico 1, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.864) 5 parts; macerate and filter [Cod.]. **T. of musk.** *L.* tinctura moschi; *F.* teinture de musc; *G.* Moschustinktur. A 10 per cent. tincture [U. S. P., Cod.], a 2 per cent. tincture [P. G.]. **T. of myrrh.** *L.* tinctura myrrhæ; *F.* teinture de myrrhe; *G.* Myrrhentinktur. Prepared by macerating myrrh in alcohol in the proportion of 1 to 10 [U. S. P.], 1 to 6.7 [Br.], 1 to 5 [Cod. and P. G.]. **T. of nutgall.** *L.* tinctura gallæ; *F.* teinture de noix de galle; *G.* Gallapfeltinktur. Nutgall 1, glycerin 0.5, diluted alcohol 4.5; percolate [U. S. P.]; a simple tincture, 1 to 7.4 [B. P.], 1 to 5 [P. G., Cod.]. **T. of nux vom'ica.** *L.* tinctura nucis vomicæ; *F.* teinture de noix vomique; *G.* Krähenaugentinktur. 100 parts represent about 20 parts of nux vomica [U. S. P., Cod.]; about 10 parts [B. P., P. G.]. **T. of o'pium.** *L.* tinctura opii; *F.* teinture d'extrait d'opium; *G.* einfache Opiumtinktur; *I.* tintura di oppio. A simple tincture. One part of dry opium is represented in about 10 parts of tincture [U. S. P. and P. G.]; 12.5 parts [B. P.]; 7 parts [Cod.]; see also *Deodorized tincture of opium*. **T. of pel'litory** [B. P.], tincture of pyrethrum. **T. of perchlo'ride of ir'on,** tincture of ferric chloride. **T. of physostig'ma.** *L.* tinctura physostigmatis; *F.* teinture de fève de Calabar. An alcoholic tincture of Calabar bean, made in the proportion of 1 to 10 [U. S. P.], 1 to 5 [Cod.]. **T. of pimpinel'la.** *L.* tinctura pimpinellæ. *G.* Pimpinelltinktur. Radix pimpinellæ 1, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.892) 5 parts, digest [P. G.]. **T. of pyr'ethrum.** *L.* tinctura pyrethri; *F.* teinture de pyrèthre. An alcoholic tincture 1 to 5 [U. S. P., Cod.], 1 to 4.2 [B. P.]. **T. of quas'sia.** *L.* tinctura quassiæ; *F.* teinture de quassia amara. An alcoholic tincture made in the proportion of 1 to 10 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 21.5 [B. P.]. **T. of quilla'ia.** *F.* teinture de Panama. Quillaia 1, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.864) 5; macerate [Cod.]. **T. of quinine'.** *L.* tinctura quininæ. Hydrochlorate of quinine 1, tincture of orange-peel 50, dissolve and filter [B. P.]. **T. of rhu'barb.** *L.* tinctura rhei; *F.* teinture de rhubarbe. 1. Rhubarb 12, cardamon 2, diluted alcohol q. s. to make 100; macerate and percolate [U. S. P.]. 2. Rhubarb 8, cardamom 1, coriander 1, crocus 1, diluted alcohol 74; macerate and percolate [B. P.]. 3. Rhubarb 1, diluted alcohol 5; macerate [Cod.]. **T. of rhu'barb and sen'na.** *L.* tinctura rhei et sennæ. Warner's gout cordial. Rhubarb 1 oz., senna 120 grs., coriander, fennel, each 60 grs., liquorice 30 grs., raisins deprived of seeds 6 oz., diluted alcohol 3 pints, macerate for seven days, express, and filter [U. S. P. 1870]. **T. of saf'fron.** *L.* tinctura croci; *F.* teinture de safran, *G.* Saffrantinktur. Prepared by exhausting saffron 10 parts with diluted alcohol 100 parts [U. S. P., Cod., P. G.]. 185 parts

[B. P.]. **T. of sav'ine.** *L.* tinctura sabinæ. Prepared by macerating 1 part of savine in 7.4 parts of diluted alcohol [B. P.]. **T. of sen'ega.** *L.* tinctura senegæ; *F.* teinture de polygala de Virginie. Prepared by maceration of senega-root in diluted alcohol, in the proportion of 1 to 7.4 [B. P.]; 1 to 5 [Cod.]. **T. of sen'na.** *L.* tinctura sennæ; *F.* teinture de séné. Senna 5, raisins 4, caraway 1, coriander 1, alcohol (sp. gr. 0.920) 37; macerate and percolate [B. P.]; senna 1, alcohol (sp. gr. .912) 5; macerate [Cod.]. **T. of serpenta'ria.** *L.* tinctura serpentariæ. An alcoholic tincture 1 to 10 [U. S.]; 1 to 7.4 [B. P.]. **T. of soap.** *L.* tinctura saponis; *F.* teinture de savon; *G.* Seifenspiritus. Soap 1, diluted alcohol 5; dissolve [Cod.]; olive oil 6, solution of potassa 7, alcohol 30, water 17; saponify the oil and dissolve in the alcohol [P. G.]. **T. of squill.** *L.* tinctura scillæ; *F.* teinture de scille; *G.* Meerzwiebeltinktur; *I.* tintura di scialla. Prepared from squill and diluted alcohol, in the proportion of 1 to 6.6 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 7.4 [B. P.]; 1 to 5 [P. G., Cod.]; see also *Alkaline tincture of squill.* **T. of stramo'nium.** *L.* tinctura stramonii; *F.* teinture de stramoine. A tincture of the seeds, 1 to 10 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 7.5 [B. P.]; of the leaves, 1 to 5 [Cod.]. **T. of sweet-or'ange peel.** *L.* tinctura aurantii dulcis. Sweet-orange peel 20, alcohol q. s. to make 100 parts; macerate and percolate [U. S. P.]. **T. of to'lu.** *L.* tinctura tolutana; *F.* teinture de baume de tolu. A filtered solution of balsam of tolu in alcohol in the proportion of 1 to 10 [U. S. P.]; 1 to 7 [B. P.]; 1 to 5 [Cod.]. **T. of vale'rian.** *L.* tinctura valerianæ; *F.* teinture de valériane; *G.* Baldriantinktur. A simple alcoholic tincture made in the proportion of 1 to 5 [U. S. P., P. G., Cod.]; 1 to 7.4 [B. P.]. **T. of vanil'la.** *L.* tinctura vanillæ; *F.* teinture de vanille. Represents 10 per cent. of the drug [U. S. P., Cod.]. **T. of vera'trum vir'ide.** *L.* tinctura veratri viridis. Represents 50 per cent. of the drug [U. S. P.]; 22 per cent. [B. P.]. **T. of white hel'lebore.** *L.* tinctura veratri [P. G.]; *F.* teinture d'ellébore blanc. An alcoholic tincture 1 to 5 [Cod.]; 1 to 10 [P. G.].

Tin'ea (*L.*). A skin disease produced by a fungus. **T. amianta'cea,** or **amienta'cea,** or **asbesti'na,** seborrhœa. **T. bar'bæ** or **T. trichophytina bar'bæ,** inflammation of the hairy parts of the face and neck, commencing in the hair-follicles, and due to *Trichophyton tonsurans;* barber's itch. **T. circina'ta,** ringworm of the body, due to the trichophyton fungus. The lesions are circular, inflammatory, squamous patches accompanied by itching. **T. circina'ta trop'ica,** severe form of *T. circinata,* occurring under influence of heat and moisture, known as Burmese, Chinese, Indian, or Oriental ringworm. **T. decal'vans,** alopecia areata. **T. favo'sa,** favus. **T. furfura'cea.** 1. Pityriasis. 2. Seborrhœa. **T. imbrica'ta,** Tokelau ringworm, a tropical vegetable parasitic disease, a trichophyton. There is extensive desquamation in ichthyotic flakes, and the production of large festoons of lesions, which in some cases are pustular, furuncular, and tubercular. **T. lac'tea,** eczema capitis. **T. lupi'na** or **lupino'sa,** favus. **T. muco'sa,** eczema of the scalp. **T. neonato'rum,** seborrhœa. **T. porrigino'sa.** 1. Seborrhœa. 2. Pityriasis. **T. syco'sis,** tinea trichophytina barbæ. **T. tar'si,** blepharitis. **T. ton'dens,** tinea trichophytina capitis. **T. tonsurans,** ringworm of the scalp; tinea trichophytina. **T. trichophyti'na cap'itis,** a contagious vegetable parasitic affection of the scalp, due to the trichophyton fungus; the lesions are circular, variously sized, scaly, more or less bald patches, accompanied by itching. The hair is diseased, and usually broken off close to the scalp. **T. trichophyti'na un'guium,** onychomycosis. **T. versic'olor,** a vegetable parasitic disease, due to the *Microsporon furfur* fungus; the lesions are variously sized, irregularly shaped, dry, slightly furfuraceous, yellowish, macular patches, occurring generally on the trunk of the adult.

Tingible Körper (*G.*) [Flemming]. Small rounded bodies stained markedly by safranin and gentian violet, found in certain leucocytes near the resting nucleus.

Tinker's weed. *Triosteum perfoliatum,* L.

Tinktur (*G.*). Tincture.

Tinnevel'ly sen'na. A variety of India senna, with large leaflets, the product of *Cassia angustifolia;* cultivated in India.

Tin'nitus (*L.*). A ringing or tinkling noise. **T. au'rium,** the subjective sensation of a ringing in the ears.

Tinos'pora cordifo'lia, Miers. A climbing shrub, native of India: see *Gulancha.*

Tintement metallique (*F.*). Metallic tinkling.

Tintement d'oreille (*F.*). Tinnitus aurium.

Tintenfischbein (*G.*). Cuttle-fish bone.

Tintinnio metallico (*I.*). Metallic tinkling.

Tintura (*L.*). Tincture. **T. d'aconito napello**, tincture of aconite-root. **T. antiscorbutica**, antiscorbutic tincture. **T. d'arnica**, tincture of arnica-flowers. **T. eterea**, ethereal tincture. **T. d'oppio**, tincture of opium. **T. di scilla**, tincture of squill.

Tiqueté, ée (*F.*). Marked with fine spots.

Tirafondo (*I.*). Elevator.

Tirage (*F.*). A drawing, draught; the inspiratory effort in dyspnœa.

Tiralatte (*I.*). Breast-pump.

Tirapalle (*I.*). Bullet forceps.

Tire-balle (*F.*). Bullet-extractor.

Tire-fond (*F.*). Elevator.

Tire-mamelon (*F.*). Artificial nipple.

Tireoidite (*I.*). Thyreoiditis.

Tireonco (*I.*). Thyreoncus.

Tireotomia (*I.*). Thyreotomy.

Tires. Milk-sickness.

Tiretoire (*F.*). Forceps for extraction of incisors and roots from the lower jaw.

Tiro-aritenoideo (*I.*). Thyro-arytenoid.

Tirocele (*I.*). Thyreocele.

Tiro-faringeo (*I.*). Thyro-pharyngeus.

Tiroide (*I.*). Thyroid.

Tiroidite (*I.*). Thyroiditis.

Tiro-joideo (*I.*). Thyro-hyoid muscle.

Tirosarcoma (*I.*). Sarcoma of thyroid gland.

Tirosina (*I.*). Tyrosin.

Tiro-stafilino (*I.*). Thyreo-staphylinus.

Tirotomia (*I.*). Thyreotomy.

Tisana (*I.*). Ptisan. **T. di Feltz**, Feltz's decoction.

Tisane (*F.*). Ptisan. **T. de Feltz**, Feltz's decoction. **T. de jaborandi**: *see Infusion of jaborandi*. **T. de lichen** d'Islande, decoction of cetraria. **T. d'orge**, decoction of barley. **T. de quassia amara**: *see Infusion of quassia*. **T. de salsepareille**: *see Decoction of sarsaparilla*. **T. de valériane**: *see Infusion of valerian*.

Tisi (*I.*). Phthisis. **T. florida** or **galoppante**, phthisis with rapid advance. **T. laringea**, tuberculosis of the larynx. **T. pituitosa**, bronchial tuberculosis. **T. polmonare**, pulmonary tuberculosis. **T. degli scalpellini**, millstone-makers' phthisis.

Tisico, a (*I.*). Phthisical.

Tisiogeno (*I.*). Tubercle-developing.

Tisiologia (*I.*). Phthisiology.

Tissu (*F.*). Tissue. **T. adipeux**, adipose tissue. **T. albuginé**, fibrous tissue. **T. aréolaire**, cellular tissue. **T. blanc**, fibrous tissue. **T. cellulaire**, cellular tissue. **T. chondrigène**, cartilaginous tissue. **T. collagène**, connective tissue proper, which yields gelatin on boiling. **T. colloïde**, mucous tissue. **T. conjunctif**, cellular tissue. **T. corné**, horny tissue which yields keratin. **T. cribleux**, cellular tissue. **T. élastique**, yellow elastic tissue. **T. folliculaire**, glandular tissue. **T. jaune élastique**, yellow elastic tissue. **T. lacunaire**, tissue forming reticulum of lymphatic glands. **T. lamineux** or **T. muqueux**, cellular tissue. **T. musculo-élastique**, middle coat of arteries. **T. phanérophore**, hyaline tissue. **T. réticulé**, cellular tissue. **T. réticulé des os** or **T. spongieux**, spongy tissue. **T. unitif**, cellular tissue. **T. velouté**, mucous tissue, rendered velvety by presence of villosities or papillæ.

Tis'sue. *L.* textus; *F.* tissu; *G.* Gewebe; *I.* tessuto. Web, texture; character and arrangement of anatomical elements.

Tisuria (*I.*). Phthisuria.

Titilla'tion. *L.* titillatio; *G.* Kitzeln, *I.* titillazione. Slight stimulation, more especially of certain parts of the skin, producing a peculiar feeling, with tendency to laughter; tickling.

Tituba'tion. *L.* titubatio. Staggering.

Tlatlancuaya (*Mex.*). The whole plant *Achyranthes calea*, Iban. Used in decoction as a febrifuge [P. Mex.].

Tlipsencefalia (*I.*). A high degree of pseudencephalus.

Tlipsi or **Tlissi** (*I.*). Thlipsis.

Tn., abbv. for **Normal tension**.

Toad-flax. *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.

Tobac'co. *L.* tabacum; *F.* tabac; *G.* Taback; *I.* tabacco. 1. The commercial dried leaves of *Nicotiana Tabacum*, L. [U. S. P.]: sedative, antispasmodic, emetic, parasiticide; little used medicinally; in sufficient doses a violent acro-narcotic poison: *see Table of antidotes*. 2. The com-

mon name for the various species of plants belonging to the genus *Nicotiana*, and for the several forms in which their dried leaves are prepared for chewing, smoking, etc.: see also *Indian*, *Mountain*, etc. *tobacco*. T.-bush, *Hedyosmum nutans*.

Tobsucht (*G.*). Mania. **Tobsüchtig**, maniacal.

Tocarex'is (*L.*) [τόκος, ἄρτιξις]. Giving assistance in labor, obstetrics.

Toccamento (*I.*). Touch.

Tochterblase (*G.*). Secondary vesicle.

Tochtergeschwulst (*G.*). Secondary tumor.

Tochterknaüel (*G.*). Dispirema.

Tochterknoten (*G.*). Secondary node.

Tochterstern (*G.*). Dyaster.

Tochterzelle (*G.*). Daughter-cell.

Tocodynamomètre (*F.*). Tokodynamometer.

Tocographe (*F.*). An instrument, designed by Poullet, by which the abdominal and uterine pressures during labor may be measured separately.

Tocol'ogy [τόκος, λόγος]. *F.* tocologie; *I.* tocologia. Obstetrics.

Tod (*G.*). Death; — **ähnlich**, deathlike; — **bringend**, deadly, lethiferous, mortal; — **geboren**, stillborn, dead born; — **krank**, fatally or dangerously ill; also in composition **Todes**, as in — **angst**, death-agony; — **anzeichen**, sign of death; — **art**, mode of dying; — **bericht**, death report; — **fall**, death, decease; — **frost**, death-chill; — **kampf**, death-struggle; — **krampf**, death-convulsion; — **noth**, death-agony; **schweiss**, death-sweat; — **stoss**, death-blow; — **trank**, deadly potion; — **wunde**, mortal wound, death-wound; — **zeichen**, signs of death.

Todda'lia aculea'ta, Pers. A tropical Asiatic shrub with a bitter, pungent, aromatic root-bark; used as a tonic and stimulant [P. Ind.].

Tod'dy. 1. The name given to the saccharine juice obtained by wounding the young flower-spikes of certain palms; drunk freely it is laxative; fermented, it becomes "arrack" [P. Ind.]. 2. The common name for a sweetened and aromatized mixture of spirit and water.

Todt (*G.*). Dead, deceased; — **fauler Fœtus**, fœtus sanguinolentus; — **geboren**, stillborn; — **schlag**, murder.

Todtenbericht (*G.*). Mortality report.

Todtenbeschau (*G.*). Necroscopy.

Todtenblume (*G.*). Calendula.

Todtenbrief (*G.*). Death certificate.

Todtenflecke (*G.*). Dark-red or purple spots due to effusion of blood-pigment occurring after death.

Todtenkrampf (*G.*). Death-spasm; agony.

Todtenkranz (*G.*). The vascular circle around the crural ring, occurring in those rare cases where the obturator artery takes origin from the deep epigastric, passing to outer side of the ring. In this situation it may be wounded in the operation for femoral hernia.

Todtenlehre (*G.*). Thanatology.

Todtenschau (*G.*). Inquest, coroner's inquest; necroscopy.

Todtenschauhaus (*G.*). Morgue, deadhouse, necrocomium.

Todtenschlummer (*G.*). Trance, catalepsy.

Todtenschweiss (*G.*). Death-sweat.

Todtenstarre or **Todtenerstarrung** (*G.*). Rigor mortis.

Todtenverbrennung (*G.*). Cremation of the dead.

Todtenzettel (*G.*). Death certificate.

Tödlich or **Tödtlich** (*G.*). Lethal, deadly; — **keit**, tendency to produce death, deadliness; state of being fatal.

Tödtung (*G.*). Homicide.

Tölpelkrankheit (*G.*). Mumps.

Toes. *L.* digiti pedis; *F.* orteils; *G.* Zehen; *I.* dita del piede. Terminal organs of foot, five in number, distinguished by numbering from within outward. The 1st is also known as the great toe, the 5th as the little toe.

Tofaceo (*I.*). Tophaceous.

Tofo (*I.*). Tophus.

Toile d'araignée (*F.*). Spider's web.

Toile choroïdienne (*F.*). Choroid plexus.

Toile cirée (*F.*). Waxed cloth.

Toile d'hôpital or **T. vulcanisée** (*F.*). Rubber cloth.

Toilet of the peritone'um. *F.* toilette du péritoine. Cleansing the abdominal cavity after abdominal section.

Toit des pédoncules cérébraux (*F.*). Tegmentum.

Tokelau ringworm. Tinea imbricata.

Tokodynanom'eter [τόκος, δύναμις, μέτρον]. An instrument for measuring the force of uterine contractions.

Tokol'ogy [τόκος, λόγος]. Obstetrics.

Tolenas Springs. Alkaline, carbonated waters, 5 miles north of Suisun City, Solano Co., California.

To'lene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. *F.* tolène; *I.* toleno. A colorless, thin, volatile oil obtained by distillation from balsam of tolu.

Tol'erance [*I.* tolero]. *F.* tolérance; *G.* Duldung, *I.* tolleranza. Power of endurance whereby a dangerous drug can be safely taken in excessive doses; may be congenital, the effect of habit, or the temporary result of disease or pain.

Toll (*G.*). Mad, distracted, frantic, raging, delirious. — **beere,** belladonna; — **heit** or — **krankheit,** madness, frenzy, insanity; — **kraut,** belladonna-leaves; — **sinn,** or — **sinnigkeit,** or — **sucht,** madness, insanity; — **wuth,** rabies.

Tollkirsche (*G.*). Belladonna. In composition **Tollkirschen,** as in — **blätter,** belladonna-leaves; — **extrakt,** extract of belladonna; — **wurzel,** belladonna-root.

Tollwurm (*G.*). Septum linguæ.

Tolomane (*F.*). Canna starch.

Tolu'. *I.* tolù. Balsam of tolu.

Tolubalsam (*G.*). Balsam of tolu; — **syrup,** syrup of tolu; — **tinktur,** tincture of tolu.

Toluene. *F.* toluène; *I.* toluene. A colorless, oily, strongly refractive liquid, spec. grav. 0.86, found in coal-tar and in the products of dry distillation of many organic substances.

Toluif'era Bal'samum, Mill. *Myroxylon toluifera,* Kunth.

Toluif'era Perei'ræ, Baill. *Myroxylon Pereiræ,* Klotzsch.

Toluol. *I.* toluolo. Toluene.

Toma'to [*Mex.* tomatl] *F.* tomate; *G.* Liebesapfel, *I.* pomo d'oro. The fruit of *Solanum Lycopersicum,* L., an esteemed article of food, believed to be nutritive, laxative, and anticorbutic.

Tomen'tum cer'ebri (*L.*). The flocculent surface of the pia mater, next the brain or cord.

Tomes's fi'brils. Dentinal fibrils.

Tomoto'cia (*L.*) [τομή, τόκος]. *F.* tomotocie. Cæsarean section.

Ton (*F.*). Tone, sound.

Ton (*G.*). Sound. — **empfindung,** perception of tone.

Tonaca (*I.*). Tunic.

Tone [tonus]. *F.* ton; *I.* tuono, tono. 1. Firmness, tension. 2. Character of a sound.

Ton'ga. 1. A compound fluid extract prepared from the root or stem of *Raphidophora vitiensis,* Seem., and the bark of *Premna taitensis,* DC.; obtained from the Fiji Islands; introduced as a remedy for neuralgia. 2. A skin disease of infants in the South Sea Islands, characterized by a vesicular eruption, often forming ulcers, and by diarrhœa.

Ton'gine. A volatile alkaloid found by Gerrard in tonga.

Tong-pang-chong. Chinese name for *Rhinacanthus communis,* Nees.

Tongue [A. S. tunge]. *L.,* *I.* lingua; *F.* langue; *G.* Zunge. A muscular organ covered with mucous membrane, situated upon the floor of the mouth. It is the principal organ of the sense of taste, and is also used in the acts of mastication, deglutition, and speech.

Tongue-tie. Abnormal shortness of the frænum linguæ, or adhesion of the tongue to the floor of the mouth.

Ton'ic [tonus]. *F.* tonique; *G.* Stärkungsmittel; *I.* tonico. 1. An agent which augments gradually and permanently the strength and vital activity of the body or its parts. 2. Term applied to persistent contraction of a muscle.

Tonic'ity. *F.* tonicité; *G.* Tonicität; *I.* tonicità. The peculiar elasticity of a healthy living tissue.

Tonique (*F.*). Tonic.

Ton'ka bean. *F.* fève tonka; *G.* Tonkabohne; *I.* fava tonka. The long, wrinkled, blackish-brown, fragrant seeds of *Dipteryx odorata,* Willd.

Tonleiter (*G.*). Musical scale.

Tonnenabfuhr (*G.*). Collection and removal of excreta from a town by means of small casks or buckets.

Tonnenform (*G.*). Intermediate stage between equatorial plate and formation of dyaster in karyokinesis.

Tono or **Tuono** (*I.*). Tone, sound.

Tonom'eter [τόνος, μέτρον]. *F.* tonomètre; *I.* tonometro. 1. An instrument used to determine the number of sonorous vibrations produced by a body in a unit of time. 2. An instrument to measure the

degree of tension of the eyeball (von Graefe). 3. An instrument to measure the degree of pressure exerted by an organ.

Tonom'etry. *F.* tonométrie. Measurement of tension.

Ton'quin bean. Tonka bean.

Ton'quin musk. Chinese or Thibet musk, the best commercial variety of musk, usually imported in lead-lined boxes.

Ton'sil. *L.*, *I.* tonsilla; *F.* amygdale, tonsille; *G.* Mandel; *I.* amigdalo. One of two oval bodies situated on either side the isthmus of the fauces, between the anterior and posterior pillars; composed of lymphoid follicles arranged about insular crypts.

Tonsil'la (*L.*). Amygdala, tonsil. **T. cerebel'li,** amygdala cerebelli. **T. pala'ti or palati'na,** tonsil. **T. pharynge'a or T. ter'tia,** pharyngeal tonsil. **T. tuba'ria.** *G.* Tubenmandel. Collection of lymphoid follicles in cartilaginous portion of Eustachian tube.

Ton'sillar ar'tery. *L.* arteria tonsillaris; *F.* artère tonsillaire; *G.* Mandelarterie; *I.* arteria tonsillare. Branch from the facial artery to the tonsils.

Tonsille (*F.*). Tonsil. **T. cérébrale,** amygdaloid tubercle. **T. du cervelet,** amygdala cerebelli. **T. pharyngienne,** pharyngeal tonsil.

Tonsillit'ic nerves. Branches from the glosso-pharyngeal nerve to the tonsil.

Tonsilli'tis. *F.*, *I.* tonsillite; *G.* Mandelentzündung. Inflammation of the tonsils; quinsy.

Ton'sillotome. *F.* tonsillitome; *G.* Tonsillotom, Tonsillenscheere; *I.* tonsillotomo. Instrument for slicing off a portion of a tonsil.

To'nus (*L.*). Tonicity.

Tooth [*A. S.* toth]. *L.* dens; *F.* dent; *G.* Zahn; *I.* dente. One of a series of epidermal appendages implanted in or near the mouth-cavity, characterized by possessing a dense calcified substance known as dentine, and serving for the prehension and mastication of food. In man they are inserted into the alveolar processes of the maxillary bones.

Tooth'ache-bush. *Aralia spinosa*, L.

Tooth'ache-root. *Dentaria diphylla*, L.

Tooth'ache-tree. Xanthoxylum.

Tooth-germ. The embryonic rudiment from which the tooth is developed; it consists of an ingrowth of epithelium covering the dental ridge, and a papilla of connective tissue.

Tooth-pulp. Vascular indistinctly fibrillar connective tissue laden with cells, being the remainder of the dental papilla around which the dentine was deposited.

Tooth-rash. Strophulus.

Tooth-sac. Connective-tissue structure enclosing the dentine germ and enamel-organ in the fœtal development of the teeth.

Tooth'wort. *Dentaria.*

Toot-plant. *Coriaria ruscifolia*, L.

Topæsthe'sia (*L.*) [τόπος, αἴσθησις]. Local sense of touch.

Topha'ceous. *F.* tophacé, ée; *I.* tofaceo. Pertaining to, or consisting of, tophi.

To'phus, pl. **Tophi** (*L.*). Calcareous concretion, gouty deposit.

Tophyperidro'sis (*L.*) [τόπος, ὑπέρ, ἱδρώς]. Excessive local sweating.

Top'ical [τόπος]. *F.* topique; *G.* topisch; *I.* topico. Pertaining to, or intended for, a particular part.

Topinambour (*F.*). *I.* topinamburo. *Helianthus tuberosus.* Jerusalem artichoke.

Topinard, angle of: see *Facial angle, Olfactive angle.*

Topinard's profile line: see *Profile line.*

Topograph'ical anat'omy: see *Anatomy.*

Toponarco'sis (*L.*) [τόπος, νάρκωσις]. Local anæsthesia.

Toponeuro'sis (*L.*) [νεῦρον]. A limited topical neurosis.

Topon'ymy [τόπος, ὄνομα]. Designation of place and direction.

Top-yeast. *F.* levûre haute; *G.* Oberhefe. The variety of beer yeast that forms on the surface of the liquid, in which the *Saccharomyces* are found in branching filaments. It is the variety in general use.

Torace (*I.*). Thorax.

Toracico, a, thoracic.

Toracocentesi (*I.*). Thoracocentesis.

Toracodidimo (*I.*). Thoracodidymus.

Toracodinia (*I.*). Thoracodynia.

Toracogastrodidimo (*I.*). Thoracopagus.

Toracogastroschisi (*I.*). Thoracic and abdominal fissure.

Toracopago (*I.*). Thoracopagus.

Toradelfo (*I.*). Dipygus.

Torcedura (*I.*). Sprain.

Torcicollo (*I.*). Wry neck.

Tor'cular Heroph'ili (*L.*). *F.* pressoir d'Hérophile; *G.* Aderpresse; *I.* torcolare d'Erofilo. Press of Herophilus, the enlarged space at union of lateral, superior longitudinal, straight, and occipital sinuses of dura mater. Hyrtl states that the name arose from a mistranslation of the term ληνος in Galen, it having the double signification of a cavity and a wine-press.

Torfverband (*G.*). Peat-dressing.

Tori pyramida'les (*L.*). The two eminences on surface of pons caused by bundles of ascending fibres of pyramids.

Tor'mentil. *L.* *I.* tormentilla; *F.* tormentille; *G.* Tormentillwurzel. The rhizome of *Potentilla Tormentilla*, Schrank: a simple astringent.

Tormentil'la. 1. Tormentil. 2. A genus of *Rosaceæ*. **T. erec'ta**, L., *Potentilla Tormentilla*, Schrank. **T. officina'lis**, Curt., *Potentilla Tormentilla*, Schrank.

Tormentil-red. A coloring principle found in tormentil.

Tor'mina (*L.*), pl. of **Tormen**. *F.* tranchées; *I.* tormini. Twisting, griping pains in the bowels.

Torminal. *F.* tormineux, euse; *I.* torminoso. Pertaining to tormina.

Tornachetto (*I.*). Tourniquet.

Tornac'ulum (*L.*). Tourniquet.

Tornasole (*I.*). 1. Litmus. 2. Sunflower. **T. in pani**, litmus used for chemical purposes.

Tornwaldt's disease'. Hyperseeretion of the so-called gland or pouch of Luschka, found on the median line of the upper wall of the pharynx.

Torös (*G.*). Muscular, fleshy, torose.

Torose' *L.* torosus. Beaded, swollen at intervals.

Toros'ity. *L.* torositas; *G.* Torosität. Muscularity.

Tor'por (*L.*). *F.* torpeur; *I.* torpore. Slowness of feeling or action, numbness.

Torquiren (*G.*). Torsion.

Torre'ya (*L.*). A genus of *Coniferæ*. **T. califor'nica**, Torrey, California nutmeg, an evergreen tree growing on the Pacific coast of the U. S.

Tor'sion. *L.* torsio; *G.* Torquiren, *I.* torsione. 1. A twisting; the twisting the cut end of an artery to stop haemorrhage. 2. *F.* torsion de l'œil; *G.* Raddrehung. Rotation of the eye about the line of sight, the iris turning like a wheel. There are, however, two distinct kinds of motion covered by this term: in one of these the turning about the sight-line is only apparent, as in the case of the eye in moving from the primary to an oblique secondary position, according to Listing's law; in the other there is a true rotation about the sight-line as on an axis, as in convergent motions. Hering would use *Raddrehung* for the first, *Rollung* for the second. Le Conte also limits torsion to *Raddrehung* in Hering's sense.

Tor'sion bal'ance [*L.* torsio]. *F.* balance à torsion; *G.* die Coulomb'sche Drehwage; *I.* bilancia torsionale. Coulomb's device to show, by balancing the force of repulsion between two similarly electrified bodies against the torsion of a fine wire, that their repulsive force varies inversely as the square of the distance between them.

Torso. *F.* torse. Trunk of the body without head or limbs.

Tortelle (*F.*). *Nisymbrium officinale*.

Torticol'lis (*L.*). *F.* torticolis. *G.* Halssteifheit; *I.* torcicollo. Wry neck. **T. spas'tica**, torticollis due to spasm of sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle.

Torto'sa liq'uorice. A variety of Spanish liquorice-root.

Tortue (*F.*). Flat atheromatous tumor or wen.

Tor'ula cerevis'iæ (*L.*). *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*

Tor'uloid. Pertaining to, or resembling, torula or yeast.

Tor'ulus (*L.*), dim of **Torus**, *q. v.* **T. glan'dis**, crown of the glans penis.

To'rus (*L.*). 1. A bulge or smooth elevation of considerable extent. 2. Muscle. **T. fronta'lis**. *G.* Stirnwulst. Protuberance in region of frontal sinuses at root of nose, on median line and external surface of skull [Lissauer]. **T. ma'nus**, metacarpus. **T. occipita'lis**, a rounded edge sometimes found on the occipital bone in the situation of the superior curved line. **T. palati'nus** [Kupffer]. *G.* Gaumenwulst. A protuberance often found upon the hard palate where the intermaxillary and palatomaxillary sutures unite. **T. spira'lis**, stria acustica. **T. u'teri**, transverse rounded ridge found in median line where the peritoneum is reflected from the uterus upon posterior wall of vagina; formed of mus-

cular fibres from uterus and vagina and the pelvic fascia.

Tosse (*L.*). Cough. **T. convulsiva** or **T. ferina**, whooping cough.

Tossico (*L.*). Toxic.

Tossicoemia (*L.*). Toxæmia.

Tossicologia (*L.*). Toxicology.

Tossillagine (*L.*). Coltsfoot.

Totalcommissur (*G.*). Vermis cerebelli.

Totalfalte or **Totalfurche** (*G.*). Fissure (2).

Totalhoropter (*G.*). Horopter of points.

Totalstaar (*G.*). Opacity of the whole lens.

Touch. *L.* tactus; *F.* toucher; *G.* Fühlen; *I.* tatto, toccamento. 1. That sense which makes known to us contact with bodies. 2. Palpation; use of the sense of touch in exploration, especially of the vagina and uterus.

Touch-cor'puscles. Tactile corpuscles.

Toucher (*F.*). Touch. **T. rectal**, rectal exploration. **T. vaginal**, vaginal exploration.

Touch'-me-not. *Impatiens pallida*, Nutt.

Touch'wood. *Polyporus fomentarius*, Fries.

Toule'ma. Canna starch.

Tour de lune (*F.*). Periodical ophthalmia.

Tour de maitre (*F.*). Term applied to a mode of passing a catheter into the male bladder by introducing it with the concavity downward, and bringing the external end round with a sweep as the internal end passes under the symphysis pubis.

Tour de rein (*F.*). Lumbago, particularly the form with a sudden attack.

Tourbillon vasculaire (*F.*). Vasa vorticosa of choroid.

Tournesol (*F.*). Litmus. **T. en pain**, litmus used for chemical purposes.

Tournette (*F.*). Turntable.

Tourniole (*F.*). Tinea trichophytina unguium, paronychia.

Tour'niquet. *G.* Aderpresse; *I.* tornachetto. An instrument for compressing an artery.

Tournis (*F.*). Sturdy.

Tournoiement (*F.*). Vertigo; sturdy.

Tous-les-mois (*F.*). Canna starch.

Toute-épice (*F.*). Pimenta.

Toux (*F.*). Cough. **T. convulsive**, whooping cough.

Toxæ'mia (*L.*) [τοξικόν, αἷμα]. *F.* toxicohémie; *I.* tossicoemia. A poisoned condition of the blood.

Toxæ'mic. Pertaining to toxæmia.

Tox'ic or **Tox'ical** [τοξικόν]. *F.* toxique; *G.* giftig; *I.* tossico. Poisonous.

Toxicæ'mia (*L.*). Toxæmia.

Toxica'tio (*L.*). A poisoning.

Toxicoden'dric ac'id. *F.* acide toxicodendronique. A volatile acid, the poisonous principle of *Rhus toxicodendron*.

Toxicoden'dron [U. S. P. 1870]. 1. *Rhus Toxicodendron*. 2. A genus of *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Toxicoder'ma or **Toxicodermati'tis** [τοξικόν, δέρμα]. Inflammation of the skin due to the application of poisonous substances.

Toxicodermi'tis. Dermatitis caused by a poison.

Toxicohæ'mia (*L.*). Toxæmia.

Toxicolog'ical. *F.* toxicologique. Relating to toxicology.

Toxicologie (*F.*). Toxicology.

Toxicol'ogist. *G.* Toxikolog. A specialist in toxicology.

Toxicol'ogy [τοξικόν, λόγος]. *F.* toxicologie; *G.* Giftlehre, Giftkunde; *I.* tossicologia. The study and description of poisons, their action, and characteristics.

Toxico'ses (*L.*). Diseases due to poisons.

Toxihæ'mia (*L.*). Toxæmia.

Toxikolog (*G.*). Toxicologist.

Toxique (*F.*). Toxic.

Toxires'in. *F.* toxirrhésine. A product of the action of acids upon digitoxin; a powerful cardiac poison.

Toxisch (*G.*). Toxic.

Toynbee's exper'iment. The exhaustion of air from the tympanic cavity by swallowing with the nose and mouth closed.

Tr., abbv. for **Tinctura** (*L.*), tincture.

Trabec'ula cine'rea (*L.*). Soft commissure of the brain.

Trabec'ulæ (*L.*). *F.* trabécules; *G.* Bälkchen; *I.* trabecole. Connective or other supporting tissue arranged in bands or cross-bridges, especially from wall to wall across a cavity or through the paren-

chyma of an organ. **T. car'neæ** or **cor'dis**, interwoven bands of muscular fibres appearing free upon the walls of the ventricles of the heart. **T. cor'porum cavernoso'rum**, bands of connective tissue passing throughout the vascular spongy tissue of the corpus cavernosum of the penis. **T. cra'nii**, the two bars of cartilage lying in front of the pituitary body, by growth and coalescence developing into the anterior portion of the chondrocranium. **T. du'ræ ma'tris**, bands of connective tissue running in considerable numbers across the sinuses of the dura mater, especially the superior longitudinal sinus. **T. lie'nis** or **T. sple'nis**, trabeculæ of spleen. **T. Willis'ii**, Willis, cords of.

Trabec'ulated. *F.* trabéculé, ée; *I.* trabecolare. Relating to, or having, trabeculæ.

Trabécule (*F.*). Trabecula.

Trabekel (*G.*). Trabecula.

Traberkrankheit (*G.*). Sturdy in sheep.

Tra'bes car'neæ (*L.*). Museuli pectinati.

Tra'bes cor'dis (*L.*). Columnæ carneæ.

Trabs cer'ebri or **T. medulla'ris** (*L.*). Corpus callosum.

Tracciato (*I.*). Tracing. **T. del polso** or **T. sfigmografico**, sphygmographic tracing.

Tra'chea (*L.*) [τραχεῖα]. *F.* trachée; *G.* Luftrohre. Main trunk of system of ducts conveying air to the lungs, being a membrano-cartilaginous tube commencing at the larynx and passing down in front of the spinal column, to divide into the two bronchi. **T. arte'ria**. *F.* trachée-artère. Old term for trachea.

Tracheaec'tasy [ἔκτασις]. Dilatation of the trachea.

Tra'cheal [τραχεῖα] *F.* trachéen, enne; *I.* tracheale. Pertaining to the trachea. **T. ar'teries**, branches from inferior thyroid artery to the trachea. **T. glands**, racemose glands found in mucous membrane, posterior surface of trachea. **T. mem'brane**. *L.* membrana trachealis. Posterior portion of trachea, having no cartilages. **T. nerves**. *L.* nervi tracheales, *G.* Luftrohrennerven. Branches derived from the recurrent laryngeal nerve, supplying trachea and beginning of bronchi. **T. plex'us**, continuation of thyroid plexus of veins downward over the trachea.

Trachealkatarrh (*G.*). Catarrhal inflammation of the trachea.

Trachealstenose (*G.*). Stenosis of the trachea.

Trachée or **T.-artère** (*F.*). Trachea.

Trachéen, enne (*F.*). Tracheal.

Trachei'tis. *F.* trachéite; *I.* tracheite. Inflammation of the trachea.

Trachela'lis (*L.*). Trachelo-mastoideus [Coues].

Trachelematoma (*L.*). Tumor of the sterno-mastoid muscle due to effusion of blood.

Trachéli-atloïdo-basilaire (*F.*). *I.* tracheli-atloido-basilare. Rectus capitis lateralis.

Trachélien, enne (*F.*). *I.* tracheliano. Trachelian, cervical.

Trachélisme (*F.*). Trachelismus.

Trachelis'mus (*L.*) [τράχηλος]. *F.* trachélisme; *G.* Halskrampf; *I.* trachelismo. Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck, seen in epileptic or puerperal convulsions, and interfering with the circulation and respiration.

Tracheli'tis. Tracheitis.

Trachélo-anguli-scapulaire (*F.*). *I.* trachelo-angolo-scapolare. Levator anguli scapulæ.

Trachélo-atloïdo-occipital (*F.*). *I.* trachelo-atloido-occipitale. Obliquus capitis superior.

Trachélo-basilaire (*F.*). *I.* trachelo-basilare. Rectus capitis anticus major.

Trache'lo-clavicula'ris i'mus (*L.*): see *Cleido-transversarius*.

Trachélo-costal (*F.*). *I.* trachelo-costale. Scalenus muscle.

Trachelo-cos'to-scapula'ris (*L.*). The serratus magnus and levator anguli scapulæ, considered as a single muscle. They are continuous in many lower animals.

Trachelocyllo'sis (*L.*) [τράχηλος, κύλλωσις]. Distortion of the neck.

Trachelocyrto'sis (*L.*) [κύρτωσις]. Deformity of the neck.

Trachelo-diaphragmat'ic nerve. Fourth cervical nerve, chief origin of phrenic nerve.

Trachélo-dorsal (*F.*). *I.* trachelo-dorsale. Spinal accessory nerve.

Trachelodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. Pain in the neck.

Trachelo-mas'toid. *L.* trachelo-mastoideus; *F.* petit complexus, trachélo-mastoïdien; *I.* piccolo complesso, trachelo-mastoideo. The upper portion of the longissimus, extending from the transverse processes of the upper dorsal and articular processes of lower cervical vertebræ, and inserted into the mastoid process.

Trachelo-mastoi'deus mi'nor (*L.*). Transversalis cervicis posticus minor.

Trachélo-mastoïdien (*F.*). *I.* trachelo-mastoideo. Trachelo-mastoid.

Trachelomyi'tis [*μῦς*]. Inflammation of the muscles of the neck.

Trachelo-occipita'lis (*L.*). *F.* trachélo-occipital. Complexus.

Tra'cheloplasty [*πλάσσω*]. Operation for closure of a laceration of the cervix uteri.

Trachelor'rhaphy [*ῥαφή*]. *F.* trachélorrhaphie; *I.* trachelorrafia. Emmet's operation. Operation for lacerated cervix uteri by paring the edges of the wound and bringing them together with sutures.

Trachélo-scapulaire (*F.*). *I.* trachelo-scapolare. Levator anguli scapuli [Chaussier].

Trachelos'chisis (*L.*) [*τράχηλος, σχίζω*]. Fissure of the trachea.

Trachélo-sous-occipital (grand) (*F.*). Rectus capitis anticus major [Chaussier].

Trachélo-sous-occipital (petit) (*F.*). *I.* trachelo-sotto-occipitale. Rectus capitis anticus minor [Chaussier].

Trachelot'omy [*τράχηλος, τομή*]. Amputation of the cervix uteri.

Tracheoaë'rocele [*ἀήρ, κήλη*]. Tumor containing air connected with the trachea; a tracheal hernia.

Tra'cheocele [*κήλη*]. *F.* trachéocèle; *G.* Luftröhrenbruch. A tumor of the neck containing air and communicating with the trachea.

Tracheo-clavicula'ris supe'rior (*L.*). Transversalis cervicis posticus minor.

Tracheo-œsophage'us (*L.*). Muscular bundles passing from œsophagus to trachea.

Tracheo-pharynge'us (*L.*) [Macalister]. Aberrant bundle of inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx, inserted upon the trachea.

Tracheoph'ony [*φωνή*]. Laryngophony.

Tracheophy'ma (*L.*) [*φῦμα*]. *F.* trachélophyme; *I.* trachelofima. Goitre.

Tracheorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. *F.* trachéorrhagie; *I.* tracheorragia. Hæmorrhage from the trachea.

Tracheos'copy [*σκοπεῖν*]. Inspection of the trachea by the laryngoscope.

Tracheosteno'sis (*L.*) [*στένωσις*]. *F.* trachéosténose; *I.* tracheostenosi. Narrowing of the trachea.

Tra'cheotome [*τέμνω*]. *G.* Tracheotom. Instrument for opening the trachea in tracheotomy.

Tracheot'omy [*τραχεῖα, τομή*]. *F.* trachéotomie; *G.* Tracheotomie, Luftröhrenschnitt; *I.* tracheotomia. Operation of opening the trachea.

Trachielco'sis (*L.*) [*ἕλκωσις*]. Ulceration of the trachea.

Trachiel'cus (*L.*). Ulcer of the trachea.

Trachom (*G.*). Trachoma; — **drüsen**, trachoma glands.

Tracho'ma (*L.*) [*τραχύς*]. *G.* Trachom; *I.* tracoma. An affection of the conjunctiva, most commonly of the lids, characterized by a rough granular appearance, and accompanied by more or less pronounced signs of inflammation. It is usually very chronic in its course and liable to relapses or recurrences. In the majority of cases it leads to cicatricial contraction of the conjunctiva, causing entropion. **T. coc'cus**, a minute diplococcus, forming a glistening whitish tuft in gelatin, which it does not liquefy: later it takes a light yellowish color; by inoculation in human conjunctiva produces typical trachoma [Michel]. **T. glands.** *G.* Trachomdrüsen. Bruch. follicles of.

Trachypho'nia (*L.*) [*τραχύς, φωνή*]. Roughness of the voice.

Tracoma (*I.*). Trachoma.

Tract. *L.* tractus; *I.* tratto. An area, particularly one extending longitudinally. **T. of fillet:** see *Lemniscus.*

Tracteur de Simpson (*F.*). Simpson's tractor.

Trac'tion [*L.* traho]. A dragging or drawing.

Tractionsdivertikel (*G.*). A diverticulum resulting from traction by means of adhesions, membranes, etc.

Trac'tors: see *Perkinism.*

Trac'tus (*L.*). Tract. **T. crucia'tus tegmen'ti**, posterior commissure of brain. **T. ethmoida'lis**, gyrus rectus. **T. iliotibia'lis**, ilio-tibial band. **T. intermediolatera'lis**, lateral horn of spinal cord. **T. intestino'rum**, intestinal tube. **T. ner'vi op'tici**, optic tract. **T. olfacto'rius**, ol-

factory tract. **T. op'ticus**, optic tract. **T. parieta'lis ante'rior**, central convolution, anterior. **T. parieta'lis me'dius**, central convolution, posterior. **T. peduncula'ris transver'sus**, fasciculus arciformis pedis. **T. semicircula'ris** [Stilling], a bundle of fibres in the cerebellum, arising in lower part of hemispheres and arching over corpus dentatum to peduncles. **T. spira'lis foramino'sus**, or **T. spira'lis foraminulen'tus**, or **T. spira'lis foraminulo'sus**, spiral tract. **T. supracallo'sus infe'rior**, gyrus fornicatus. **T. supracallo'sus supe'rior**, gyrus marginalis.

Tractus longitudinaux (*F.*). Striæ longitudinales of corpus callosum.

Trächtig (*G.*). Pregnant, gravid. **Trächtigkeit**, pregnancy, fertility.

Träger (*G.*). 1. Atlas. 2. The protuberance by which the embryos of certain rodents adhere to the wall of the uterus.

Trägerin (*G.*). Pregnant woman.

Trägheit (*G.*). Inertia.

Trägig (*G.*). Pregnant.

Traforazione (*I.*). Transforation.

Trag'acanth [τραγάκανθα]. *L.* tragacantha; *F.* tragacanthe, gomme adragante; *I.* tragacanto, adragante. The gummy exudation from *Astragalus gummifer*, Labill., and from other species of *A.* [U. S. P.]; consists essentially of two proximate principles very nearly identical with arabin and bassorin, the one soluble, the other insoluble in water; medicinal use principally as a vehicle.

Tragacan'tha (*L.*). Tragacanth.

Tragacan'thin. $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$. *F.* adraganthine; *G.* Traganthstoff; *I.* adragantina. The peculiar organic constituent of tragacanth, which swells, but does not dissolve, in water; probably identical with bassorin.

Tragant, Traganthine, or **Tragantine.** Tragacanthin.

Traganta, Tragacantina, or **Tragantina** (*I.*). Tragacanthin.

Traganth (*G.*). Tragacanth; — **schleim**, mucilage of tragacanth; — **stoff**, tragacanthin.

Tragbahre (*G.*). Hand-litter.

Tragband (*G.*). Sling, truss, suspensorium.

Tragbar (*G.*). Pregnant.

Tragbeutel (*G.*). Suspensorium.

Tragbinde (*G.*). Suspensory bandage.

Trage'mata (*L.*) [τραγήματα]. Dragees.

Tragen (*G.*). To carry; to be pregnant.

Tragfähig (*G.*). Capable of bearing.

Tragi pili (*L.*). Hairs of the ear.

Tragia'nus mus'culus (*L.*). *F.* tragien; *I.* muscolo tragiano. Tragicus.

Trag'icus (*L.*). *L.* musculus tragi; *G.* Muskel der Ecke. A vestigial muscle of quadrilateral form on the anterior surface of the tragus of the external ear.

Tragien (*F.*). *I.* tragiano. Tragicus muscle [Chaussier].

Tragitto (*I.*). Passage, course. **T. fistoloso**, the course followed by a fistula.

Tragleiste (*G.*). A ridge of compact tissue at under surface of neck of femur.

Tragomascha'lia (*L.*) [τράγος, μασχάλη]. The goat-like odor of the axilla.

Tragopho'nia (*L.*) [φωνή]. Egophony.

Tragopo'gon (*L.*). A genus of *Compositæ*. **T. porrifo'lium**, L., salsify, a European plant; the root is used as a culinary vegetable.

Tra'gus (*L.*) [τράγος]. *G.* Ecke; *I.* trago. A conical prominence in front of the concha of the external ear, usually covered with hairs.

Tragusplatte (*G.*). Cartilaginous basis of tragus.

Trail'ing ar'butus. *Epigæa repens*, L.

Train'ing. Systematic effort to put the organism or a particular part of it into the best possible working condition.

Trait (*F.*). Mark, furrow, line. **T. génal**, buccal line. **T-s. de Jadelot**, Jadelot's lines. **T. labial**, labial line. **T. nasal**, nasal line. **T. oculo-zygomatique**, oculo-zygomatic line.

Traitement (*F.*). Treatment.

Trajet (*F.*). Passage, course. **T. fistuleux**, the course followed by a fistula.

Tralcio (*I.*). Umbilical cord.

Tra'me (*L.*) [τράμις]. Raphé, perineum.

Trance [transitus]. 1. Ecstasy. 2. Catalepsy. 3. The hypnotic state.

Tranchées (*F.*). Griping pains, tormina. **T. utérines**, after-pains.

Trank (*G.*). Draught, ptisan.

Transcenden'tal anat'omy: see *Anatomy*.

Transduc'tor hal'lucis (*L.*). Transversus pedis [Cones].

Trans'ference. *F.*, *G.* Transfert. Act

of carrying from one place or person to another, applied to so-called mind-reading or telepathy, and to certain hypnotic phenomena.

Transfix'ion. *I.* trasfissione. A piercing through, as in cutting a flap from within outward.

Transforateur (*F.*). *I.* traforatore. An instrument used to perforate the fœtal head.

Transfora'tion. *I.* traforazione. Repeated perforation of the base of the fœtal skull in craniotomy.

Transforma'tion. *L.* transformatio; *G.* Umbildung; *I.* trasformazione. Change of form.

Transformation (*F.*). Degeneration. **T. colloïde,** colloid degeneration. **T. granuleuse,** cloudy swelling. **T. muqueuse,** mucous degeneration.

Transfu'sion. *L.* transfusio; *G.* Blutüberleitung; *I.* trasfusione. A pouring over; the injection of the blood of one person into the vessels of another. It may be direct or immediate, as when the blood passes through a tube from the vein in one person to that in another; or indirect or mediate, when the blood is drawn into a vessel and then injected.

Tran'sient blind'ness: see *Teichopsia.*

Transil'ient: see *Fibræ transilientes.*

Transke'ian scab. Natal boil.

Translu'cid. *L.* translucidus; *F.* translucide; *G.* durchscheinend; *I.* trasluciclo. Capable of transmitting light, but not so as to permit objects to be distinctly seen.

Transmigra'tion. A moving across a limiting membrane or out of a vessel or cavity.

Transmissibil'ity. *F.* transmissibilité; *I.* trasmissibilità. Capability of being transferred from one to another, as by heredity or contagion.

Transpalma'ris (*L.*). Palmaris brevis [Coues].

Transpa'rent. *F.* transparent, ente; *G.* durchsichtig; *I.* trasparente. Transmitting light and allowing objects to be distinctly seen.

Transperinæ'us (*L.*). Transversus perinæi [Coues].

Transpina'les (*L.*). Intertransversales [Coues].

Transpira'tion [*L.* trans, spirare]. *G.* Ausdünstung; *I.* traspirazione. Cutaneous exhalation.

Transplanta'tion. *L.* transplantatio; *G.* Verpflanzung; *I.* traspiantamento. Removal of a portion of living tissue from its normal position, and uniting it with living tissue in another place, in order to repair a defect or lessen deformity.

Transport au cerveau (*F.*). Delirium (pop.).

Transposi'tion. *I.* trasposizione. A change of place, specially applied to lateral change of place of the viscera, so that the heart is on the right side and the liver on the left.

Transsegmen'tal ar'teries. Those which pass through a region to be distributed beyond.

Transudat (*G.*). Transudation (2).

Transuda'tion. *L.* transudatio; *F.* transsudation; *G.* Durchschwitzen; *I.* trasudamento. 1. The passage of the fluid constituents of the blood through the vascular walls. 2. A dropsical accumulation.

Transudiren (*G.*). To transude.

Transversaire cervical (*F.*). Transversalis cervicis.

Transversaire épineux (*F.*). *I.* trasversale spinoso. 1. Upper oblique portion of longus colli muscle. 2. The semispinalis dorsi and cervicis, together with the multifidus and rotatores spinæ [Cruveilhier].

Transversaire épineux antérieur (*F.*). Rectus capitis anticus major.

Transver'sal lines. *F.* lignes transversales; *G.* transversale Linien, Quere Linien. Lines perpendicular to the median plane, connecting corresponding points of the left and right halves of the head; the line of intersection of frontal and transverse sections.

Transversal du nez (*F.*). Compressor naris.

Transversale Naht (*G.*). Transverse suture.

Transversa'lis, e (*L.*). Transverse. **T. abdom'inis.** *F.* transverse de l'abdomen; *G.* querer Bauchmuskel; *I.* trasverso dell' addome. The deepest of the muscles of the abdomen, arising from the cartilages of lower six ribs, lumbar fascia, crest of ilium, and Poupart's ligament. Its fibres are mainly horizontal, and are inserted into the linea alba by a broad aponeurosis, and into the ilio-pectineal line with the internal oblique. **T. anti'cus pri'mus,** rectus lat-

eralis. **T. cap'itis,** trachelo-mastoid. **T. cervi'cis.** *F.* transversaire cervical; *I* trasversale del collo. Cervical part of longissimus dorsi, arising from transverse processes of upper four or five dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into transverse processes of 2d to 6th cervical vertebræ. **T. cervi'cis anti'cus,** an aberrant muscle described by Retzius; probably an intertransversalis longus. **T. cervi'cis me'dius,** an aberrant muscle described by Krause; probably an intertransversalis longus. **T. cervi'cis posti'cus mi'nor,** an accessory muscle sometimes found arising from the transverse process of one of the upper dorsal or lower cervical vertebræ, and inserted upon the transverse process of the atlas or upon the mastoid process. **T. collatera'lis col'li,** ilio-costalis. **T. col'li,** transversalis cervicis. **T. dor'si,** longissimus dorsi. **T. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia transversalis; *G.* quere Bauchbinde. Fascia lining visceral surface of muscles of anterior abdominal wall. Above, it is thin and becomes continuous with the fascia lining the diaphragm; below, it is strong, blends with Poupart's ligament, and passes down over the femoral vessels. **T. lumbo'rum,** the transverso-costal portion of the quadratus lumborum, *q. v.* **T. na'si,** compressor naris. **T. pe'dis** or **T. plan'tæ,** transversus pedis: see *Adductor hallucis.*

Trans'verse. *L.* transversalis, transversus; *G.* quer; *I* trasverso. Running across; in anatomy relating to the transverse processes of the vertebræ. **T. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ transversæ. Small branches given off at nearly right angles from the basilar. **T. cer'ebral fis'sure, ante'rior.** *L.* fissura choroidea; *F* grande fente cérébrale, fente de Bichat; *G* grosse quere Hirnspalte; *I* fissura grande di Bichat. A deep cleft caused by the bending back of the hemispheres over the rest of the brain in the course of development. In the middle it is bounded above by the corpus callosum and fornix, below by the corpora quadrigemina and lateral part of the optic thalami. Laterally, it extends as far as the descending horn of the lateral ventricle. It is closed throughout its whole extent by a thin layer of epithelium (ependyma) lining the velum interpositum and choroid plexuses. When these are torn through, as usually happens in preparing the brain, an opening is made directly into the ventricles. **T cer'ebral fis'sure, poste'rior.** *L* fissura cerebri transversa posterior; *F.* petite fente cérébrale; *G.* hintere Hirnspalte. That between the medulla oblongata below and the cerebellum above. **T. cer'vical ar'tery.** *L.* arteria cervicalis transversa; *F.* artère scapulaire postérieure; *G.* quere Nackenschlagader; *I.* arteria cervicale trasversa. Branch from thyroid axis or subclavian passing across the neck above the clavicle, and dividing into superficial cervical and posterior scapular arteries. **T. cer'vical nerve,** cervical nerve, superficial. **T. cer'vical vein.** *L.* vena transversa colli. Companion of artery of same name, emptying into the external jugular or the subclavian. **T. col'ic ar'tery,** branch of middle colic a. to transverse colon. **T. co'lon:** see *Colon.* **T. diam'eter of skull.** *F.* largeur maximum du crâne. Usually understood by craniologists as the maximum breadth of the skull, wherever that may be, except between the supramastoid crests. **T. dor'sal lig'ament of wrist.** *L.* ligamentum transversum carpi dorsale. Distal portion of posterior radio-carpal ligament, extending from scaphoid bone to cuneiform and uniform bones. **T. fa'cial ar'tery.** *L.* arteria transversa faciei; *F.* artère transversale de la face; *G.* quere Antlitzarterie; *I.* arteria trasversa della faccia. Branch from superficial temporal distributed to side of face. **T. fis'sure of liv'er:** see *Fissures of liver.* **T. fos'sa,** transverse fissure of liver: see *Fissures of liver.* **T. fron'tal fur'row,** præcentral sulcus. **T. hu'meral ar'tery,** suprascapular artery. **T. lig'ament.** *L.* ligamentum transversum acetabuli; *F* bourrelet cotyloïdien; *G.* Querband. 1. That part of the cotyloid ligament that spans over the cotyloid notch of the acetabulum. 2. Coracoid ligament. **T. lig'ament of at'las.** *L.* ligamentum transversum atlantis. A strong band extending across anterior arch of atlas, and holding against it the odontoid process of the axis. From it processes extend upward to the occipital bone, and downward to body of axis (appendix superior and inferior). The whole arrangement is called the **cruciform ligament. T. lig'ament of fin'gers, superfic'ial.** *L.* ligamentum transversum digitorum; *F* bandelette transversale sous-cutanée. A band of transverse fibres on same plane as the palmar fascia, passing transversely across roots of fingers and lying in the interdigital folds. **T. lig'ament of knee.** *L.* ligamentum transversum genu. Band of fibres passing across front of knee-joint.

connecting the two semilunar cartilages. **T. lig'ament of pel'vis.** *L.* ligamentum transversum pelvis. A strong band constituting the anterior tendinous portion of the ischio-urethralis, stretching across subpubic angle below dorsal vein of penis [Henle]. **T. metatar'sal lig'ament.** *L.* ligamentum metatarsi transversum plantare. Band connecting distal extremities of metatarsal bones and digital fibro-cartilages of metatarso-phalangeal joints. **T. myeli'tis,** myelitis affecting a small transverse segment of the entire cord. **T. occip'ital sul'cus.** *L.* sulcus occipitalis transversus; *F.* scissure perpendiculaire externe; *G.* Affenspalte; *I.* scissura occipitale trasversa. An inconstant furrow on convex surface of hemispheres of brain, near parieto-occipital fissure, with which it may be continuous. Believed to correspond with the outer portion of a fissure which in the brain of anthropoids is well marked and extensive. **T. pedun'cular tract,** fasciculus arciformis pedis. **T. perine'al ar'tery:** see *Perineal arteries.* **T. por'tion of duode'num.** *L.* pars transversa duodeni. The third part, extending obliquely upward in front of the vena cava and aorta from the inferior flexure to the duodenojejunal flexure. **T. proc'ess.** *L.* processus transversus; *F.* apophyse transverse; *G.* Querfortsatz; *I.* apofisi trasversa. A bony bar for the attachment of muscles, projecting from either side of a vertebra at the junction of the lamina and the pedicle. **T. scap'ular ar'tery,** suprascapular artery. **T. sec'tions.** *F.* sections horizontales, sections transversales; *G.* Horizontalschnitte. Querschnitte. Horizontal sections of the head in its natural position—*i. e.* when the body is erect and the eyes are fixed on the horizon. **T. si'nus.** *L.* sinus basilaris; *F.* sinus occipital antérieur; *G.* Zapfenblutleiter; *I.* seno occipitale trasverso. A network of veins in the dura mater on surface of basilar process of occipital bone. **T. su'ture.** *L.* sutura transversa; *G.* transversale Naht. 1. That joining frontal to facial bones. 2. That which in fœtal life separates the cartilaginous and non-cartilaginous portions of the supraoccipital bone, passing from one asterion to the other above the superior curved line. It sometimes persists. **T. tem'poral convolu'tions:** see *Temporo-sphenoidal convolutions.* **T. tem'poral sul'ci.** *L.* sulci temporales transversi. Short furrows which appear on the upper or insular surface of the temporal lobe of the brain. **T. tib'io-fib'ular lig'ament:** see *Tibio-fibular ligaments.* **T. ver'tical in'dex.** *F.* indice de hauteur-largeur; *G.* Breitenhöhenindex. Ratio of greatest height to greatest breadth of cranium.

Transverse (*F.*). Transverse. **T. de l'abdomen,** transversalis abdominis. **T. de l'auricule,** transversus auriculæ. **T. de la mâchoire inférieur,** mylo-hyoid. **T. du menton,** triangularis menti. **T. du nez,** compressor naris. **T. profond du périnée,** ischio-urethralis. **T. superficial du périnée,** transversus perinei superficialis.

Transver'so-ana'lis (*L.*). *F.* transverso-anal; *I.* trasverso-anale. Transversus perinei superficialis.

Transverso-iliaque (*F.*). *I.* trasverso-iliaco. Quadratus lumborum.

Transver'so-spina'lis (*L.*). A series or system of muscles of the back which ascend with an inward inclination, arising from transverse processes and inserted into spinous processes. It includes the semispinalis, multifidus spinæ, and rotatores spinæ, *q. v.* **T.-s. lumbo'rum,** multifidus spinæ.

Transver'so-urethra'lis (*L.*) [Jarjavay]. The superior transverse fibres of the ischio-urethralis.

Transver'sus (*L.*). Transverse. **T. abdom'inis,** transversalis abdominis. **T. auric'ulæ.** *F.* transverse de l'auricule; *G.* Quermuskel des Ohres. A series of radiating muscular fibres found on the medial surface of the external ear, passing from one edge of the fossa anthelicis to the other, and from the eminentia scaphæ to the eminentia conchæ. **T. au'ris,** transversus auriculæ. **T. bul'bi** [J. Müller], transverse fibres of third sheet of ischiourethralis, passing behind bulb of urethra. **T. col'li,** muscle arising from first costal cartilage, and running toward the median line of the neck; appears to be a variety of the sterno-thyroid. **T. lin'guæ,** an intrinsic muscle of the tongue, the fibres of which arise from the septum, and curve outward and upward to be inserted in the borders, blending with fibres of palatoglossus. **T. mandib'ulæ,** mylo-hyoid muscle. **T. ma'nus,** external head of adductor pollicis, considered by many as a distinct muscle. **T. men'ti.** *F.* muscle transverse du menton; *I.* trasverso del mento. A muscular fascicle, considered by some as constant, connecting the depres-

sores anguli oris across the median line, and attached to the lower jaw by a few fibres. **T. nu'chæ,** occipitalis transversus. **T. or'bitæ** [Bochdalek], a muscular slip sometimes passing from os planum to outer wall of orbit over the ball, probably a displaced portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum. **T. pec'toris,** triangularis sterni. **T. pe'dis,** transverse head of adductor hallucis. **T. perine'i al'ter,** prostaticus inferior. **T. perine'i ante'rior et supe'rior** [Meckel], superficial transverse fibres of ischio-urethralis. **T. perine'i me'dius** or **T. perine'i posti'cus infe'rior,** transversus perinei superficialis. **T. perine'i profun'dus,** variously used, either for the entire ischio-urethralis muscle [Henle], for its superficial transverse layer, or for that portion of its deeper oblique layer which passes under the urethra [Krause]. **T. perine'i superficia'lis.** *F.* transverse superficiel du perinée. A ribbon-like muscle arising from tuberosity of ischium, and crossing the perineum transversely to be inserted in the central point. **T. pros'tatæ,** anterior fibres of levator ani, embracing the prostate gland. **T. pros'tatæ** [Walter, Günther], musculi prostatici, superior et inferior. **T. thora'cis anti'cus,** triangularis sterni. **T. thora'cis poste'rior,** the set of subcostal muscles taken together. **T. ure'thræ** [Lesshaft], fibres belonging to superficial layer of ischio-urethralis, passing between pubic arch and urethra without being attached to the latter. **T. ure'thræ supe'rior et infe'rior** [Kohlrausch], constrictor urethræ. **T. vagi'næ,** *F.* ischio bulbaire. Transverse fibres of ischio-urethralis in the female.

Tra'pa (*L.*). A genus of *Onagrariæ*. **T. bicor'nis,** L., and **T. bispino'sa,** Roxb., grow in the West Indies, where the fruit is largely used for food. **T. na'tans,** L., is a European species, the spiny fruit, Caltrops, Jesuits' nuts, contains much starch, and is nutrient and demulcent.

Trapanazione (*I.*). Trephining. **Trapano,** trephine.

Trapezbein (*G.*). Trapezium.

Trapèze (*F.*). Trapezium.

Trape'zial ni'dus. Superior olive [Spitzka].

Trape'zium cerebri (*L.*) [-*pi*-*zi*-*um*]. *F.* corps trapezoïde. In the pons Varolii a set of transverse fibres situated dorsally from the pyramids. In many animals the posterior superficial part of the pons is so slightly developed that these fibres appear on the surface as an irregular quadrilateral area; hence the name.

Trape'zium (os) (*L.*). *F.* trapèze; *G.* Trapezbein; *I.* trapezio. Inner bone of distal row of wrist, articulating with scaphoid above, trapezoid and 2d metacarpal externally, 1st metacarpal below; carpale I. of primitive carpus. **T. mi'nus,** trapezoid bone.

Trape'zius (*L.*). *L.* cucullaris; *F.* trapèze; *G.* Kappenmuskel; *I.* trapezio. A large, flat, triangular muscle which covers the upper back and neck, arising from occipital bone, ligamentum nuchæ, and spines of last cervical and all the dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into outer third of clavicle, acromion process, and spine of scapula.

Trapezkern (*G.*). Scattered ganglion-cells in the trapezium, ventrally and somewhat medially from the superior olive.

Trapezkörper (*G.*). Trapezium cerebri.

Trapezlappen (*G.*). Anterior superior lobe of cerebellum.

Trap'ezoid. *F.* trapézoïde; *I.* trapezioïde. Shaped like a trapezium. **T. bod'y,** trapezium cerebri. **T. bone.** *L.* trapezoides; *F.* trapézoïde; *G.* Trapezoidbein; *I.* trapezioide. Second bone of distal row of wrist, articulating with scaphoid above, 2d metacarpal below, trapezium externally, os magnum internally; carpale II. of primitive carpus. **T. lig'ament:** see *Coracoclavicular ligament.* **T. line,** a rough ridge for attachment of trapezoid ligament on under surface of clavicle, near its acromial end.

Trapezoidbein (*G.*). Trapezoid bone.

Trapézoïde (*F.*). Trapezoid.

Trapiantamento or **Trapiantazione** (*I.*). Transplantation. **T. cutanea,** skin-grafting.

Trapp's test. For veratria: warm the colorless solution of veratria in concentrated hydrochloric acid; a persistent dark-red color results.

Trap'sia res'in. Thapsia.

Trasfissione (*I.*). Transfixion.

Trasformazione (*I.*). Transformation, degeneration.

Trasfusione (*I.*). Transfusion.

Traslucido (*I.*). Translucid.

Trasmissibilità (*I.*). Transmissibility.

Trasparente (*I.*). Transparent.

Traspirazione (*I.*). Transpiration.

Trasporto (*I.*). Delirium (pop.).

Trasudamento or **Trasudazione** (*I.*). Transudation.

Trasversale (*I.*). Transversalis. **T. del collo,** transversalis cervicis.

Trasverso (*I.*). Transverse. **T. del collo,** transversalis cervicis. **T. del naso,** compressor naris. **T. profondo,** ischiourethralis.

Trasverso-anale (*I.*). Transversoanalis.

Trasverso-costali (*I.*). Levatores costarum.

Trasverso-iliaco (*I.*). Quadratus lumborum.

Trasverso-spinoso (*I.*). Transversaire épineux, *q. v.*

Trasverso-uretrale (*I.*). Transverso-urethralis.

Trattamento (*I.*). Treatment.

Traube-Hering curves. *G.* Traube-Hering'sche Druckschwankungen. Bold, high curves in a blood-pressure tracing, following section of the vagi and sudden interruption of respiration; supposed to indicate rhythmic activity of vaso-motor centres.

Trauben (*G.*). Grapes; — **auge,** staphyloma of the cornea; — **drüse,** racemose gland; — **geschwulst,** staphyloma; — **haut,** tunica uvea; — **kur,** grape-cure; — **maal,** vesicular mole; — **staphylom,** racemose staphyloma of the cornea; — **zucker,** grape-sugar, glucose.

Traulis'mus (*L.*) [τραυλίζω]. Stammering, drawling.

Traum (*G.*). Dream; — **bild** or — **gebilde,** vision, illusion, phantom; — **lehre,** oneirology.

Trau'ma (*L.*) [τραῦμα]. A wound.

Traumat'ic. *L.* traumaticus; *F.* traumatique; *G.* traumatisch; *I.* traumatico. Relating or due to, or causing, a wound or injury. **T. fe'ver.** *L.* traumatopyra; *F.* fièvre traumatique; *I.* febbre traumatica. Fever connected with traumatism.

Traumat'icin. *F.* traumaticine; *I.* traumaticina. Solution of gutta-percha.

Trau'matism. *L.* traumatismus; *F.* traumatisme; *I.* traumatismo. The condition of the system produced by a wound.

Traumatoc'ace [τραῦμα, κάκη]. *G.* Wundfäule. Traumatic gangrene.

Traumatone'sis (*L.*) [νῆσις]. Suture of wounds.

Traumatopnœ'a (*L.*) [πνοή]. Passage of air through a wound of the chest during respiratory movements.

Traumatopy'ra (*L.*) [πῦρ]. Traumatic fever.

Traumatosap'rosis (*L.*) [σαπρός]. Putrefaction of a wound.

Traurigkeit (*G.*). Sorrowfulness, despondency, athymia.

Travaglio (*I.*). Work, labor.

Travail (*F.*). Work, labor.

Trav'eller's joy. *Clematis vitalba.*

Trea'cle [θηριακός]. *L.* theriaca [B. P.]. Sugar-house molasses, the uncrystallizable residue of the refining of sugar.

Treat'ment. *F.* traitement; *G.* Behandlung; *I.* trattamento. Management, method of applying remedies.

Trechys'ma (*L.*) [τρέχω]. Trachoma.

Tree: see *Bay, Beaver, Coffee,* etc. *tree.*

Tree of heaven. Ailanthus.

Trefina (*I.*). Trephine.

Trèfle (*F.*). Trefoil. **T. d'eau,** *Menyanthes trifoliata,* L.

Trèfle aponévrotique or **T. tendineux du diaphragme** (*F.*). Central tendon of diaphragm.

Tre'foil. Clover; the genus *Trifolium,* Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*: see also *Marsh* and *Shrubby trefoil.*

Treha'la. *F.* coques de tréhala. The cocoons of a coleopterous insect, *Larinus maculatus,* living in Asia Minor; formed of the débris of plants and a peculiar saccharine secretion of the insect.

Tre'halose. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11},2H_2O$. *F.* tréhalose; *I.* trehalosa. A peculiar crystallizable sugar obtained from trehala.

Treibeisen (*G.*). Punch.

Treibemuskel (*G.*). Accelerator muscle.

Treibmittel (*G.*). Purgative, cathartic.

Treibpulver (*G.*). Diaphoretic powder.

Treibwehen (*G.*). Expulsive pains.

Tremblement (*F.*). Tremor.

Trem'bles. 1. Tremor. 2. Milk sickness.

Trembleur, euse (*F.*). One affected with tremor; choreic.

Tremblotement (*F.*). Slight, regular, continued quivering or tremor; fibrillary tremor.

Trementina (*I.*). Turpentine. **T. del Canada,** Canada turpentine. **T. Cipria,**

Chian turpentine. **T. giudaica**, balm of Gilead. **T. di Venezia**, Venice turpentine.

Tremito, Tremore, or **Tremolio** (*I.*). Trembling, tremor.

Tre'mor (*L.*). *F.* tremblement; *G.* Zittern; *I.* tremore. An involuntary shaking or trembling.

Trémulation (*F.*). *I.* tremulazione. The tremor of paralysis agitans.

Trémulence paralytique (*F.*). Paralysis agitans.

Trem'ulous i'ris. *L.* iris tremula; *F.* tremblement de l'iris; *G.* Iriszittern; *I.* iride tremolante. A quivering iris, due to loss of the support of the lens at its back.

Trennen (*G.*). To separate, divide, sever.

Trennung (*G.*). Separation, division, segregation. In composition **Trennungs**, as, — **dotter**, segregate yolk; — **linien**, lines of demarcation.

Trepan' [τρυπάω]. *L.* trepanum; *F.* trépan; *G.* Schädelbohrer; *I.* trapano. Trephine.

Trépanation (*F.*). Trephining.

Trepanirung (*G.*). Trephining.

Trephine' [τρύπη]. *F.* tréphine; *I.* trefina. A form of saw for cutting out a circular disc of bone.

Trephi'ning. Application of the trephine.

Trépied cœliaque (*F.*). Tripus Halleri.

Trépied vital (*F.*). Bichat's term for circulation, respiration, and cerebration.

Treppe or **Treppengang** (*G.*). Scala.

Tressaillement (*F.*). Shuddering, horripilation.

Tri'al-glas'ses. A collection of graduated convex and concave lenses, with cylindrical and prismatic glasses; used in testing the refraction of the eye.

Triangle (*F.*). Triangle. **T. médullaire,** fornix [Vicq d'Azyr]. **T. omo-hyoïdien,** superior carotid triangle: see *Triangles of the neck*. **T. omo-trachéal,** inferior carotid triangle: see *Triangles of the neck*. **T. de Scarpa,** Scarpa's triangle.

Tri'angle of Petit. *L.* trigonum Petiti. A triangular interval usually existing just above the crest of the ilium, between the posterior border of the external oblique muscle in front and the latissimus dorsi behind, disclosing a few fibres of the internal oblique.

Tri'angles of neck. Topographical divisions of the irregularly quadrilateral space between border of trapezius behind and median line in front. The sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle runs obliquely through this, dividing it into **anterior** and **posterior** triangles. The **anterior t.** is subdivided by the posterior belly of the digastric and the anterior belly of the omo-hyoid muscles into a **submaxillary t.** above, **superior carotid t.** middle, and **inferior carotid t.** below. The **posterior t.** is subdivided by the posterior belly of the omo-hyoid into an **occipital t.** and a **subclavian t.**

Triangolare (*I.*). 1. Triangular. 2. Depressor anguli oris. **T. del coccige,** coccygeus. **T. delle labbra,** levator anguli oris. **T. dello sterno,** triangularis sterni.

Triangolo di Scarpa (*I.*). Scarpa's triangle.

Triangulaire (*F.*). Triangular. **T. du coccyx,** coccygeus. **T. des lèvres,** depressor anguli oris. **T. du nez,** compressor naris. **T. du sternum,** triangularis sterni.

Trian'gular. *L.* triangularis; *F.* triangulaire; *I.* triangolare. Having three sides; applied to various structures of such shape. **T. car'tilages of nose.** *L.* cartilagines triangulares; *F.* cartilages latéraux du nez; *G.* dreieckige Knorpel. Two plates, situated one on either side of the nose just below the nasal bones. **T. fas'cia,** triangular ligament of abdomen. **T. fibro-car'tilage.** *L.* cartilago triangularis; *F.* fibro-cartilage triangulaire; *G.* dreieckiger Knorpel. A thick triangular plate between the ulna and the bones of the wrist, being attached outwardly to the radius, and inwardly to styloid process of ulna. **T. lig'ament of abdo'men.** *L.* ligamentum triangulare abdominis. Fibres derived from outer pillar of external abdominal ring, and from Gimbernat's ligament, passing upward and inward beneath spermatic cord to linea alba, where they interlace with those of the opposite side. **T. lig'aments of liv'er.** *L.* ligamenta triangularia hepatis. The lateral folds made by peritoneum in passing from liver to diaphragm. **T. lig'ament of ure'thra.** 1. The middle and superior layers of perineal fascia. 2. Often used, especially by German authors, for the middle layer only.

Triangula're (*L.*). Cuneiform bone of wrist.

Triangula'ris (*L.*). Triangular, applied to the following muscles: T. **coccy'gis**, coccygeus. T. **la'bii superio'ris**, levator anguli oris. T. **men'ti**, depressor anguli oris. T. **na'si**, compressor naris. T. **ster'ni**. *F.* petit dentelé antérieur; *G.* dreieckiger Brustmuskel; *I.* triangolare dello sterno. A thin muscular layer arising from deep surface of sternum and costal cartilages, and inserted into outer ends of cartilages or into the ribs from 6th to 2d.

Trian'gulus (*L.*). Triangle. T. **inguina'lis**, Scarpa's triangle. T. **pubo-urethra'lis**, triangular space on the perineum bounded internally by bulbo-cavernosus, externally by ischio-cavernosus, posteriorly by transversus perinei. T. **subinguina'lis**, Scarpa's triangle.

Trianosper'ma ficifo'lia, Mart. A Brazilian plant, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ:* see *Taiuyá*.

Tri'badism [τριβάς]. *F.* tribadisme; *I.* tribadismo. Copulation of one female with another, the clitoris being used as a penis.

Tri'bas (*L.*). *F.* tribade; *I.* tribado. Woman who acts as a male in tribadism.

Tribromphe'nol. A white, soft, odorless, crystalline substance, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and caustic alkalies, formed by action of solution of carbolic acid upon bromine-water; recommended as an antiseptic for wounds and for internal use.

Tribu'tum luna're (*L.*). Menstruation.

Tri'cæ (*L.*). Plica.

Tricangettasia (*I.*). Trichangiectasis.

Tricaussi (*I.*). Trichauxis.

Triceph'alus (*L.*) [tri, κεφαλή]. *F.* tricéphale; *I.* tricefalo. A three-headed monster.

Tri'ceps (*L.*) [tri, caput]. Having three heads. T. **adduc'tor fem'oris**, the adductor brevis, adductor longus, and adductor magnus muscles. T. **au'ris**, retrahens aureiu. T. **bra'chii**. *F.* triceps brachial; *G.* Vorderarmstrecker; *I.* tricipite. A large muscle of back of arm, arising by three heads—a **long head**, from infraglenoid tubercle of scapula, and **internal** (**short** or **deep**) and **external heads**, from corresponding sides of spiral groove of humerus, and inserted by a common tendon into olecranon. T. **cru'ris** or T. **exten'sor cru'ris**, quadriceps extensor cruris. T. **exten'sor cu'biti**, trieeps brachii. T. **mag'nus**, adductor magnus. T. **mi'nor**, adductor longus femoris. T. **secun'dus**, adductor brevis. T. **su'ræ**, the combined gastrocnemius and soleus, considered as a single muscle.

Triceps (*F.*). T. **crural**, quadriceps extensor cruris. T. **sural**, triceps suræ.

Trichangiec'tasis (*L.*) [θρίξ, ἀγγεῖον, ἔκτασις]. *F.* trichangiectasie; *I.* tricangettasia. Morbid dilatation of the capillaries.

Tricharte'ria (*L.*). Capillary.

Trichatro'phia (*L.*) [ἀ, τροφή]. Atrophy with brittleness of the hair.

Trichaux'is (*L.*) [αὔξη]. *F.* trichauxe; *I.* tricaussi. Hirsuties.

Trichi'asis (*L.*) [τριχίασις]. *I.* trichiasi. 1. The turning inward of the eyelashes. 2. Plica.

Trichil'ia (*L.*). *F.* trichilie. A genus of *Meliaceæ*. T. **emet'ica**, Vahl., a large tree of eastern tropical Africa; the fruit is said to be emetic; the seeds yield mafura tallow. T. **moscha'ta**, Sw., a West Indian species; the bark is called juribali, and is purgative and diaphoretic.

Trichi'na (*L.*), pl. **æ** [θρίξ]. *F.* trichine. A genus of nematoid worms. T. **spira'lis**, species found in the muscles of animals, especially of the hog, in the form of minute, encysted, sexually immature worms. The mature form is produced when these come into the alimentary canal of another animal, giving rise to numerous young, which perforate the walls of the canal, and, reaching the muscles, become encysted. This process gives rise to pain, fever, and other symptoms, resembling in some cases rheumatism and in others enteric fever, producing the disease called trichiniasis. The encysted embryo worms have a very persistent vitality, which is not destroyed by salting, drying, or smoking the meat containing them: they are killed by thorough cooking.

Trichiné, ée (*F.*). *I.* trichinato. Containing trichinæ.

Trichinenschau (*G.*). Examination of meat for trichina.

Trichini'asis or **Trichino'sis** (*L.*). *F.* trichinose; *I.* trichinosi. The condition produced by living active trichinæ in the body.

Trichis'mus (*L.*) [θρίξ]. *F.* trichisme; *I.* trichismo. A fine hair-like fissure.

Trichloracet'ic ac'id. *F.* acide chloracétique; *I.* acido cloracetico. Colorless, rhombic, deliquescent crystals, freely sol-

uble in water or alcohol; a product of the oxidation of chloral by means of nitric acid; escharotic.

Trichlorphen'ic ac'id. Trichlorphenol.

Trichlorphe'nol. A volatile, crystalline substance of a disagreeable tarry odor and pungent taste, a derivative of carbolic acid, in which 3 atoms of hydrogen of the acid are replaced by chlorine; disinfectant.

Trichocar'dia (*L.* [θριξ, καρδια]. *F.* trichocardie; *I.* tricocardia. The so-called hairy heart of exudative pericarditis.

Trichoceph'alus (*L.*) [κεφαλη]. *F.* trichocéphale; *I.* tricocefalo. A genus of nematoid worms. **T. dis'par.** *G.* Peitschenwurm. Species found in the large intestine of man.

Tricho-crypto'ses [κρυπτη]. Diseases of the hair-follicles.

Trichodangii'tis [αγγειον]. Inflammation of capillaries.

Trichoglos'sia (*L.*) [γλωσσα] State of the tongue in which it appears to be covered with fine whitish hairs, owing to hypertrophy of the processes of the filiform papillæ.

Trichol'ogy [θριξ, λογος]. *F.* trichologie; *I.* tricologia. A discourse on the hair.

Tricho'ma (*L.*). *I.* tricoma. Plica.

Tricho'monas (*L.*) [μονας]. *I.* tricomonade. A genus of infusoria. **T. vagina'lis.** Donne, species found in the vaginal secretions; body oval, about 0.015 mm. long, with three flagella and a lateral undulating comb of six or seven short hairs or cilia.

Trichomyco'sis favo'sa (*L.*). Tinea favosa. **T. trichophyti'na,** tinea trichophytina.

Trichono'sis (*L.*) [νοσος]. Disease of the hair. **T. ca'na** or **T. dis'color,** canities. **T. furfura'cea,** tinea trichophytina capitis. **T. pli'ca,** plica.

Trichono'sus or **Trichono'sos** (*L.*) [νοσος]. Disease of the hair.

Tricho'pathy [παθος]. *F.*, *G.* Trichopathie. Treatment of diseases of the hair [Mayne].

Trichophyti'asis (*L.* [φυτον]. Condition produced by the growth of *Trichophyton*.

Trichophytie (*F.*). Morbid condition produced by the tricophyton fungus; trichophytosis. **T. circinée,** tinea circinata. **T. sycosique,** tinea trichophytina barbæ.

Trichophyti'na barbæ (*L.*). Tinea trichophytina barbæ.

Trichoph'yton ton'surans (*L.*) [θριξ, φυτον] A specific fungus, thus far only found in the skin of man and certain animals, where it produces the disease known as tinea or ringworm. It exists in the form of septate mycelial tubes and of spores, or conidia, formed within these tubes.

Trichophyto'sis (*L.*). Disease of the skin produced by the tricophyton fungus. **T. imbrica'ta,** tinea imbricata. **T. squamo'sa,** a scaly form of tinea. **T. vesiculo'sa,** a vesicular form of tinea.

Trichopolio'sis (*L.*) [πολιωσις]. Canities.

Trichoptilo'sis (*L.*) [πτιλωσις]. *F.* trichoptilose; *I.* tricoptilosi. Trichorexis nodosa.

Trichorex'is nodo'sa (*L.*). [θριξ, ῥηγνυμι]. Fragility of the hair of the head, with formation of small spindle-shaped bulbous swellings of the shafts.

Trichorrhize (*F.*). Production of abnormal eyelashes, having deeply implanted bulbs bent at an angle to the hair.

Trichorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥεω]. Alopecia.

Trichosan'thes cucumeri'na (*L.*). An East Indian plant, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*; leaves and fruit used by the natives as febrifuge and laxative.

Trichos'chisis (*L.*) [σχιζω]. Splitting of the hair.

Tricho'sis (*L.*) [τριχωσις]. *I.* tricosi. Disease of the hair. plica. **T. a'thrix,** alopecia. **T. seto'sa,** hystriciasis.

Trichosyphilo'sis (*L.*). Disease of the hair due to syphilis.

Trichter (*G.*). 1. Funnel, speculum. 2. Infundibulum; — **apparat,** a funnel-shaped instrument with India-rubber tubing, used in vaginal irrigation; — **brust,** funnel breast; a depression of the lower sternal region; — **förmig,** funnel-shaped, infundibuliform; — **fortsatz,** embryonic rudiment of the infundibulum; — **gebiet,** that part of third ventricle below and in front of the optic thalami; — **pessar,** funnel-shaped pessary; — **schnitt,** the section preliminary to paracentesis; — **winkel,** angle between sides of conical funnel, formed by the membrana tympani at the bottom of the external auditory meatus.

Trichter der Cochlea (*G.*). Scyphus Vieussenii.

Trichter des Gehirns (*G.*). Infundibulum cerebri.

Trichter des Thränenröhrchens (*G.*). Ampulla canaliculi lachrymalis.

Trichterförmige Binde (*G.*). Infundibuliform fascia.

Trichu'ris (*L.*) [θρίξ, οὐρά]. Trichocephalus.

Tricipite (*I.*). Triceps brachii.

Tricocardia (*I.*). Trichocardia.

Tricocefalo (*I.*). Trichocephalus.

Tricofito (*I.*). Trichophyton.

Tricol'ogy [θρίξ, λόγος]. *I.* tricologia. Treatise on the hair.

Tricoma (*I.*). Trichoma.

Tricomonade (*I.*). Trichomonas.

Tricoptilosi (*I.*). Trichoptilosis.

Tricosi (*I.*). Trichosis.

Tricrot'ic wave. The third curve of the sphygmogram.

Tricus'pid valve. *L.* valvula tricuspidalis; *F.* valvule tricuspide; *G.* dreizipflige Klappe; *I.* valvola tricuspidale. That guarding the right auriculo-ventricular opening of the heart, composed of three segments.

Tricuspidalinsufficienz (*G.*). Insufficiency of the tricuspid valve.

Tridace (*I.*). Thridace.

Tridéroatlodyme or **Tridérodyme** (*F.*). A triple monster.

Trieb (*G.*). Impetus, impulse, inclination.

Triebwehen (*G.*). Bearing down, expulsive labor-pains.

Triefaugen (*G.*). Blear-eyes.

Trienceph'alus (*L.*) [ἐγκέφαλος]. *F.* triencéphale; *I.* tricefalo. A monster wanting the organs of vision, smell, and hearing.

Trifa'cial. *I.* trifacciale. Term applied to the fifth pair of cranial nerves. **T. nerve,** trigeminus nerve. **T. neural'gia,** neuralgia in the distribution of the fifth nerve.

Trifémoro-rotulien (*F.*). *I.* trifemoro-rotuliano. Quadriceps extensor cruris [Chaussier].

Tri'fid. *L.* trifidus; *F.* trifidé, ée; *G.* dreispaltig; *I.* trifido. Divided into three parts.

Trifoglio fibrino (*I.*). *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L.

Trifo'lium (*L.*). *F.* trèfle. *G.* Dreiblatt, Klee; *I.* trifoglio. Clover, trefoil; a genus of *Leguminosæ*. **T. fibri'num** [P. Aust.], *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L. **T. praten'se,** L., red clover, native of Europe, largely cultivated; used in whooping cough and as a lotion for ulcers.

Trigas'tric [τρεῖς, γαστήρ]. *L.* trigastricus; *F.* trigastrique; *I.* trigastrico. Having three bellies or fleshy portions.

Trigémellaire (*F.*). Triplet.

Trigem'inal. *L.* trigeminus; *F.* trijumeau; *I.* trigemino or trigemello. Pertaining to the 5th pair of cranial nerves. **T. nerve,** trigeminus nerve. **T. nu'clei.** *L.* nuclei trigemini; *F.* noyaux du trijumeau; *G.* Trigeminuskerne. With each division of the trigeminus are connected two principal nuclei of origin—viz.: for the motor root: 1, just below the lateral angle of the fourth ventricle, a short distance from anterior end of facial nucleus; 2, a **superior** or **anterior,** reaching from the region of the anterior corpora quadrigemina along the aqueduct of Sylvius to the exit of the fifth. For the sensory root: 1, a large, somewhat scattered collection of cells situated laterally from the motor nucleus and under the substantia ferruginea; 2, certain nerve-cells in the substantia gelatinosa as far down as second cervical nerve. **T. roots.** *G.* Trigeminuswurzeln. Those of trigeminus nerve. Besides the **sensory** and **motor roots,** there are described a **descending** or **superior r.** (*G.* absteigende Wurzel, trophic root of Merkel), arising from the superior trigeminal nucleus, passing down along the aqueduct of Sylvius, and giving fibres principally to the motor root, but some to the sensory; an **ascending** or **inferior r.** (*F.* racine bulbaire; *G.* aufsteigende Wurzel), arising along the caput cornu of the spinal cord as far down as the level of the second cervical nerve, giving fibres to the sensory root; and a **cerebellar r.** [Meynert and others].

Trigem'inus (*L.*). Triplet, three of a kind, applied particularly to the trigeminus nerve. **T. neural'gia,** trifacial neuralgia. **T. nerve.** *L.* nervus trigeminus; *F.* nerf trijumeau; *G.* dreigetheilter Nerv; *I.* nervo trigemino. The fifth and largest cranial nerve, supplying sensation to greater part of the face and motion to masticatory muscles. Arises from floor of fourth ventricle (see *Trigeminal nuclei*), and emerges at side of pons Varolii by a motor and a sensory root, the latter entering a large

ganglion, see *Gasserian ganglion*. From this diverge the olfactory, superior maxillary, and inferior maxillary nerves, the motor root uniting with the latter.

Trigeminus (*G.*). Trigeminus; — **gruppe**, term applied by Gegenbaur to the cranial nerves, from the 3d to the 8th inclusive; — **hypoglossus Viereck**, quadrilateral formed by connecting the lateral ends of the foramina ovalia of the sphenoid and the anterior condyloid foramina; — **kern**, trigeminal nucleus; — **viereck, oberes** [v. Torók], the quadrilateral formed by lines connecting the two supraorbital and the two infraorbital foramina; — **viereck, unteres** [v. Torok], the quadrilateral formed by lines connecting the two infraorbital and the two mental foramina; — **wurzeln**, roots of trigeminus nerve.

Trig'ger finger. *F.* doigt à ressort; *I.* dito a scatto. Sudden arrest of the movement of extension (or, less frequently, of flexion) of one of the fingers, until a special effort is made, when the movement is completed with a snap or jerk.

Trigone' [τρεῖς, γωνία]. *L.* trigonum; *G.* Dreieck; *I.* trigono. That which has three angles. **T. of blad'der.** *L.* trigonum vesicæ; *F.* trigone du vessie; *I.* trigono vesicale. Triangular area upon base of bladder, between orifices of ureters behind and that of the urethra in front.

Trigone (*F.*). Trigone. **T. cérébral**, fornix. **T. de la vessie** or **T. vésical**, trigone of bladder.

Trigonel'la fœ'num græ'cum, *L.* A leguminous herb of western Asia, naturalized in many warm countries, and cultivated for the seeds; see *Fenugreek*.

Trigono (*L.*). Trigone. **T. cerebrale**, fornix. **T. vescicale**, trigone of bladder.

Trigonoceph'aly [γωνία]. *F.* trigonocéphalie. Condition of having a conical head with apex in front.

Trigo'num (*L.*). Trigone. **T. carotide'um**, carotid triangle. **T. cerebra'le**, fornix. **T. cervica'le**, that part of gray commissure of spinal cord in which the blood vessels lie [Goll]. **T. cervica'le infe'rius**, posterior triangle; see *Triangles of neck*. **T. cervica'le supe'rius**, anterior triangle; see *Triangles of neck*. **T. cine'reum**, *F.* racine grise des nerfs optiques. Prolongation of gray substance of floor of 3d ventricle attached to optic chiasm [W. Müller]. **T. clavi-pectora'le**, the triangular interval bounded by the clavicle above, the pectoralis minor below, and the wall of the thorax internally. **T. col'li latera'le**, posterior triangle; see *Triangles of neck*. **T. col'li media'num**, the two united anterior triangles of the neck considered as a single triangular space. **T. coraco-acromia'le**, triangular space bounded below by a line drawn between apex of acromion and apex of coracoid process, and above by the clavicle. The coraco-acromial ligament forms the floor of this space. **T. cubita'le**, fossa cubiti. **T. deltoideo-pectora'le**, infraclavicular fossa. **T. du'rum**, triangular space between the two anterior corpora quadrigemina. **T. fluc'tuans**, posterior commissure of brain. **T. haben'ulæ**, a small triangular depression on postero-superior surface of optic thalamus, marked off by superior peduncles of pineal gland. **T. hypoglos'si**, hypoglossal area. **T. infe'rius commissu'ræ posterio'ris cer'ebri**, triangular space below posterior commissure of the brain, under the anterior corpora quadrigemina. **T. infraclavicula're**, infraclavicular fossa. **T. inguina'le**, Scarpa's triangle. **T. intercrura'le** or **T. interpeduncula're**, interpeduncular space. **T. Lieutaudi**, trigone of bladder. **T. lumba'le (infe'rius)**, Petit's triangle. **T. lumba'le supe'rius**, tetragonum lumbale. **T. mol'le**, posterior commissure of brain. **T. olfacto'rium**, olfactory trigone. **T. omo-clavicula're**, subclavian triangle. **T. omo-trape'zium**, occipital triangle; see *Triangles of neck*. **T. palati'num**, a rough surface for articulation of orbital process of palate-bone, found at superior and mesial angle of superior maxillary. **T. pen'sile**, posterior commissure of brain. **T. Petiti**, triangular interval between the external oblique muscle of the abdomen and the latissimus dorsi, just above the crest of the ilium. The internal oblique muscle appears upon its floor. **T. Scarpæ** or **T. subinguina'le**, Scarpa's triangle. **T. submaxilla're**, submaxillary triangle; see *Triangles of neck*. **T. subpinea'le**, triangular space between the corpora quadrigemina anteriora and pineal gland. **T. supe'rius commissu'ræ posterio'ris**, triangular space above posterior commissure of brain and the anterior corpora quadrigemina. **T. va'gi**, vagus area. **T. vesi'cæ**, trigone of bladder.

Trijumeau (*F.*). Trigeminus.

Trijumeaux (*F.*). Triplets.

Tril'lium (*L.*). Three leaved night-

shade; a genus of *Liliaceæ*. The various indigenous species are said to have sedative, astringent, tonic, and alterative properties. **T. cer'nuum**, L., nodding trillium, wake-robin. **T. erec'tum**, L., purple trillium, birthroot. **T. erythrocar'pum**, Michx., painted trillium. **T. grandiflo'rum**, Salisb., large-flowered trillium, wake-robin. **T. pen'dulum**, Muhl., a variety of *T. erectum*, L.

Trimam'mius (*L.*). *F.*, *I.* trimamme. Having three nipples.

Trimes'trium (*L.*). A term applied to a recurrence of certain symptoms or processes every third month.

Trimethyl'amine ($(CH_3)_3N$. A colorless, thin, strongly basic, liquid alkaloid, having a strong odor of herring-brine, obtained from ergot and several other plants as well as from cod-liver and bone oils; commercially prepared from herring-pickle. Its aqueous solution is sold under the incorrect name of propylamine; introduced as a remedy for articular rheumatism. **T. hydrochlo'rate.** C_3H_9NHCl. *L.* chlorhydras propylamyeus [F. Mex.]. A crystalline, nearly inodorous, deliquescent salt with a saline pungent taste, readily soluble in water; prepared by neutralizing the alkaloid with hydrochloric acid and evaporating; used in doses of 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.325 gm.) in articular rheumatism.

Trimethylami'num (*L.*). Trimethylamine.

Trimethylglycine. Betaïne.

Trimethylxan'thin. Caffein.

Trineu'ral fascic'ulus [Spitzka]. Solitary bundle.

Trini'trin. *F.* trinitrine; *I.* trinitrina. Nitroglycerin.

Trinitroglyc'erin. *F.* trinitroglycérine; *I.* trinitroglicerina. Nitroglycerin.

Trinitrolsäure (*G.*). Picric acid.

Trinitrophe'nic ac'id. *F.* acide trinitrophénique; *I.* acido trinitrofenico. Picric acid.

Trinitrophe'nol. Picric acid.

Trin'ity Springs. Saline, sulphuretted waters. Trinity Springs, Martin Co., Indiana.

Trioceph'alus (*L.*). Triencephalus.

Trio'lein. *F.* triolcine; *I.* trioleina: see *Olein*.

Trior'chis (*L.*) [$\tau\rho\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$, $\ddot{o}\rho\chi\iota\varsigma$]. *F.*, *I.* triorchide. One having three testicles

Trios'teum (*L.*). A genus of *Caprifoliaceæ*. T. angustifo'lium, L., grows in the western and southern U. S.; properties like the next. T. perfolia'tum, L., fever-root, fever-wort, horse-gentian, wild ipecac, tinker's weed; an indigenous perennial herb, with a bitter, nauseous root which is purgative and in large doses emetic.

Tri'pes (*L.*). *I.* tripode. 1. A three-footed monster. 2. *F.* trépied. An instrument having three legs.

Triple phos'phate. $NH_4MgPO_4 + 6H_2O$. Phosphate of magnesium and ammonium, developed in urine during alkaline fermentation; well-marked and conspicuous prismatic crystals.

Trip'let. One of three children produced at the same birth.

Triploblas'tic [$\tau\rho\iota\pi\lambda\acute{o}o\varsigma$, $\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$]. Having three germ-layers.

Triplopie (*G.*). Triple vision.

Tripode celiaco (*I.*). Tripus Halleri.

Trip'oli sen'na. A commercial variety of senna, identical in botanical source with Alexandria senna, deriving its name from the place of shipment.

Tripo'lium [P. Port.]. Turpeth-root.

Tripper (*G.*). Gonorrhœa; — **kokken**, *Micrococcus gonorrhœæ*; — **krampf**, chordee; — **rheumatismus**, blennorrhagic arthritis, gonorrhœal rheumatism; — **spritze**, gonorrhœal syringe.

Tripsi (*I.*). Trypsis.

Tripsine (*F.*). *I.* tripsina. Trypsin.

Trip'sis (*L.*) [$\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$]. Crushing, trituration.

Tri'pus cœli'acus (*L.*). Tripus Halleri.

Tri'pus Hal'leri (*L.*). The three arteries derived from the cœliac axis—viz. the gastric, hepatic, and splenic.

Trique'trum (*L.*). Cuneiform bone of wrist.

Trira'diate sul'cus. *L.* sulcus orbitalis or triradialis; *F.* incisure en H. *G.* kreuzförmige Furche; *I.* scissura orbitaria. Name given to an assemblage of furrows on the orbital surface of the hemispheres under a misconception of the morphology of the region. There are here two parallel sulci, the lateral and the intermediate, united by a cross-furrow, thus forming an H. When the posterior half of the lateral sulcus is wanting, the cross-furrow appears to be continuous with that sulcus, and a triradiate appearance is presented.

Triscapulo-huméro-olécranien (*F.*).

L. triscapolo omero-oleeranico. Triceps brachii.

Tris'mus [τρισμός]. *G.* Mundklemme; *I.* trismo. Tetanus limited to the muscles of the neck and lower jaw; lockjaw. **T. nascen'tium**, form occurring in newborn infants, followed in most cases by general tetanic convulsions. **T. u'teri**, spasmodic contraction of neck of the womb.

Trisplanch'nic nerve. *L.* trisplanchnicus; *F.* trisplanchnique; *I.* trisplanenico. Sympathetic nerve.

Trisplanchnie (*F.*). *I.* trisplanenia. Disease of the great sympathetic nerve.

Trister'nal. *I.* tristernale. Third segment of sternum.

Tristima'nia (*L.*). *F.* tristimanie; *I.* tristimania. Melancholia.

Tristi'tia (*L.*). Sadness, melancholy.

Trisulfure'tum potas'sicum [Cod.]. Sulphurated potassa.

Trisulfure'tum sod'icum [Cod.]. Sulphurated soda.

Trit., abbv. for **Tritura** (*L.*). Triturate.

Tritæoph'ya (*L.*) [τριταῖος, φύω]. Tertian fever.

Triticeo-glos'sus (*L.*) [Bochdalek]. A small muscle sometimes found arising from the cartilago triticea of the larynx, and inserted into the side of the tongue with the hyo-glossus.

Trit'icum. *F.* chiendent; *G.* Quecke; *I.* gramigna. 1. A genus of *Graminea*. 2. The rhizome of *Triticum repens*, L., gathered in the spring and deprived of its rootlets [U. S. P.]; demulcent, used in the treatment of urinary disorders. **T. re'pens**, L., couch-grass, quick-grass, dog-grass, quitch; a naturalized weed from Europe; the rhizome is used medicinally; see *Triticum*. **T. sati'vum**, Lam., *T. vulgare*, Vill. **T. vulga're**, Vill., wheat; an annual or biennial herbaceous plant of unknown nativity, cultivated in nearly all countries having a temperate climate.

Trituber'cular. Having three cusps or elevations.

Tritura'tion. *L.* trituratio; *G.* Zerreiben; *I.* triturazione. 1. The process of reducing a substance to powder, or of commingling powders with each other or with liquids, by means of pressure and friction, as in a mortar or mill; grinding. 2. A preparation directed by the U. S. P. according to the following general formula: take of the medicinal substance 10 parts, sugar of milk 90 parts, mix by thorough trituration. **T. of elat'erin**, elaterin 10, saccharum lactis 90; triturate [U. S. P.].

Triv'alent: see *Quantivalence*.

Tri'valve spec'ulum. One having three blades.

Trix'is pipitzahuac, Schaff. *Brezia adnata*, Gray.

Trocantere (*L.*). Trochanter.

Trocanteriano (*L.*). Relating to the great trochanter.

Trocantiniano (*L.*). Relating to the lesser trochanter.

Trocantino (*L.*). Lesser trochanter.

Tro'car. *F.* trocart, trois-quarts; *G.* Bauchstecher; *I.* trequarti, trocarre. An instrument consisting of a perforator enclosed in a metal tube, used for evacuating fluids from a cavity.

Trochan'ter (*L.*) [τροχαντήρ] *G.* Rollhügel; *I.* trocantere. Name given to certain bony processes upon the femur. The **great t.** is a large cuboidal prominence at the upper end and outer side of the shaft, giving attachment to the external rotator muscles of the thigh; the **lesser t.** is a rounded tuberosity on the inner side of the shaft near the neck, giving attachment to the tendon of the ilio-psoas muscle. The gluteal tuberosity is often called the **third t.** **T. ter'tius.** 1. Gluteal tuberosity. 2. Processus supracondyloideus femoris lateralis.

Trochanter'ic fos'sa. Digital fossa.

Trochantérien, ienne (*F.*). Relating to the great trochanter.

Trochantin (*F.*). Lesser trochanter [Chaussier].

Trochantinien (*F.*). Relating to the lesser trochanter [Chaussier].

Troches [trō'tches]. *L.* trochisci; *F.* tablettes; *G.* Pastillen; *I.* tavolette. Small, dry, solid, usually flattened masses, consisting of medicinal substances incorporated with sugar and mucilage. **T. of aca'cia.** *L.* tabellae cum gummi [Cod.]. Prepared from acacia 100, saccharum 900, aqua aurantii florum 75 [Cod.]. **T. of ammo'nium chlo'ride.** *L.* trochisci ammonii chloridi. Contain each 2 grains of ammonium chloride, with sugar, tragacanth, and tolu [U. S. P.]. **T. of bicar'bonate of so'dium.** *L.* trochisci sodii bicarbonatis; *F.* tablettes de bicarbonate de soude; *G.* Natrompastillen. Each troche contains of sodium bicarbonate 0.185 gms. [U. S. P.], 0.325 gms. [B. P.], 0.025 [Cod.]. **T. of**

bo'rax. *L.* tabellæ cum borate sodico; *F.* tablettes de borate de soude. Troches of sugar and gum tragacanth, flavored with benzoin, each containing 0.10 gm. of borax [Cod.]. **T. of cat'echu.** *L.* trochisci catechu; *F.* tablettes de cachou. Troches each containing 1 grain of black catechu [U. S. P.]; 1 grain of pale catechu [B. P.]; 0.10 gramme of black catechu [Cod.]. **T. of chalk.** *L.* trochisci cretæ. Prepared chalk 26 gms., nutmeg 1 gm., acacia 6.50 gms., sugar 39 gms.; to make 100 troches [U. S. P.]. **T. of char'coal.** *L.* tabellæ cum carbone; *F.* tablettes de charbon. Charcoal 200, sugar 200, mucilage of tragacanth 50; make troches each weighing 1 gram [Cod.]. **T. of chlo'rate of potas'sium.** *L.* trochisci potassii chloratis; *F.* tablettes de chlorate de potasse. Troches of gum and sugar, each containing of potassium chlorate 0.325 gms. [U. S. P., B. P.]; 0.10 gms. [Cod.]. **T. of cu'beb.** *L.* trochisci cubebæ. Each contain ½ grain of oleoresin of cubeb [U. S. P.]. **T. of gin'ger.** *L.* trochisci zingiberis. Tincture of ginger 13 gm., tragacanth 3.25 gm., sugar 130 gm., syrup of ginger a sufficient quantity to make 100 troches [U. S. P.]. **T. of glycyrrhi'za and o'pium.** *L.* trochisci opii. Troches each containing of extract of opium $\frac{1}{30}$ of a grain [U. S. P.]; $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain [B. P.]. **T. of ip'ecac.** *L.* trochisci ipecacuanhæ; *F.* tablettes d'ipécacuanha. Each troche contains of ipecac about 0.016 gm. [U. S. P., B. P.]; 0.010 gm. [Cod.]. **T. of i'ron.** *L.* trochisci ferri. Contain each 5 grains of ferric hydrate [U. S. P.]. **T. of ker'mes min'eral.** *L.* tabellæ cum kermes minerale; *F.* tablettes de kermes. Troches each containing 0.01 gram of antimony oxysulphuret [Cod.]. **T. of krame'ria.** *L.* trochisci krameriæ. Contain each one grain of krameria, with sugar, tragacanth, and orange-flower water [U. S. P.]. **T. of magne'sia.** *L.* trochisci magnesiæ. Each troche contains of magnesia 3 grains, with sugar, nutmeg, and tragacanth [U. S. P.]. **T. of magne'sium car'bonate.** *L.* tabellæ cum carbonato magnesico; *F.* tablettes de carbonate de magnésie. Contain each 0.20 gm. of magnesium carbonate, with sugar and tragacanth [Cod.]. **T. of mor'phine and ip'ecac.** *L.* trochisci morphinæ et ipecacuanhæ. Troches each containing $\frac{1}{40}$ of a grain of sulphate of morphine [U. S. P.]; $\frac{1}{36}$ grain of hydrochlorate of morphine [B. P.]. **T. of pep'permint.** *L.* trochisci menthæ piperitæ; *F.* tablettes de menthe. Made of oil of peppermint, sugar, and mucilage of tragacanth or acacia. **T. of san'tonin.** *L.* trochisci santonini; *F.* tablettes de santonine; *G.* Santoninpastillen. Prepared with sugar and mucilage of acacia, each troche containing of santonin 0.065 gm. (1 gr.) [B. P.]; 0.01 gm. [Cod.]; 0.025 gm. [P. G.]. **T. of santon'inate of so'dium.** *L.* trochisci sodii santoninatis. Contain each 1 grain of sodium santoninate. **T. of sul'phur.** *L.* tabellæ cum sulfure [Cod.]; *F.* tablettes de soufre. Sulphur 10, sugar 90, tragacanth 1, orange-flower water 9 parts; make troches each weighing 1 gm. [Cod.]. **T. of tan'nic ac'id.** *L.* trochisci acidi tannici. Each troche contains of tannic acid 1 gr. [U. S. P.]; ½ gr. [B. P.].

Trochinien, ienne (*F.*). *I.* trochiniano. Relating to the lesser tuberosity of the humerus [Chaussier].

Troch'inus (*L.*) [τροχός]. *F.* trochin; *I.* trochino. Lesser tuberosity of the humerus [Chaussier].

Trochis'ci (*L.*). Troches. **T. ac'idi tan'nici,** troches of tannic acid. **T. ammo'nii chlo'ridi,** troches of ammonium chloride. **T. bismu'thi,** bismuth lozenges. **T. cat'echu,** troches of catechu. **T. cre'tæ,** troches of chalk. **T. cube'bæ,** troches of cubeb. **T. fer'ri,** troches of iron. **T. fer'ri redac'ti,** troches of reduced iron. **T. ipecacuan'hæ,** troches of ipecac. **T. krame'riæ,** troches of krameria. **T. magne'siæ,** troches of magnesia. **T. men'thæ piperi'tæ,** troches of peppermint. **T. morphi'næ,** morphine lozenges. **T. morphi'næ et ipecacuan'hæ,** troches of morphine and ipecac. **T. o'pii,** troches of glycyrrhiza and opium. **T. potas'sii chlora'tis,** troches of chlorate of potassium. **T. santoni'ni,** troches of santonin. **T. so'dii bicarbona'tis,** troches of bicarbonate of sodium. **T. so'dii santonina'tis,** troches of santoninate of soda. **T. zingib'eris,** troches of ginger.

Trochis'cus (*L.*). Troche.

Trochisques escharotiques (*F.*). Caustic arrows.

Troch'iter (*L.*) [τροχός]. *I.* trochitero. Greater tuberosity of the humerus [Chaussier].

Trochitérien, ienne (*F.*). *I.* trochiteriano. Relating to the greater tuberosity of the humerus [Chaussier].

Troch'lea (*L.*) [τροχός]. A pulley; a

surface grooved like a pulley. **T. articularis** The grooved surface of bones forming a part of certain joints. **T. of astrag'alus.** *F.* poulie de l'astragale. The superior surface by which it articulates with the tibia. **T. cartilagin'ea**, that portion of plantar calcaneo-navicular ligament containing fibro-cartilage. **T. of the fe'mur.** *F.* poulie fémorale. The sinuous surface for articulation of the patella at the lower end, in front. **T. humera'lis** or **T. hu'meri.** *F.* trochlée de l'humerus, *I.* troclea omerale or dell' omero. Trochlear surface of humerus. **T. labyrin'thi.** *I.* troclea del labirinto. Cochlea. **T. os'sea**: see *Trochlea*. **T. of supe'rior oblique' mus'cle.** *F.* poulie du grand oblique; *I.* troclea dell' occhio. The fibro-cartilaginous ring by which the tendon of the muscle is reflected: see *Oblique muscles of the eye*.

Trochlea der Augenhöhle (*G.*). Trochlea of superior oblique muscle.

Troch'leæ digito'rum (*L.*). Digital fibro-cartilages.

Troch'lear. *L.* trochlearis; *F.* trochlé, ée; *I.* troclearе. Resembling or relating to a pulley. **T. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa trochlearis, *G.* Rollgrube. A depression to which the pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eye is attached on the orbital surface of the frontal bone, near the internal angular process. **T. nerve.** *L.* nervus trochlearis; *F.* nerf pathetique trochleateur; *G.* Rollnerv; *I.* nervo patetico. Fourth cranial nerve, the motor nerve for the superior oblique muscle of the eye. It arises from a nucleus under the floor of the Sylvian aqueduct, emerging from the surface of the brain at the valve of Vieussens and leaves the cranium by the sphenoidal fissure. **T. nuclei.** *L.* nuclei trochleares; *G.* Trochleariskerne. Those from which the fourth cranial nerve arises. The **anterior t. n.** appears to be a continuation downward of the oculo-motor nucleus; lies dorsally from the posterior longitudinal bundle on a level with the posterior corpora quadrigemina. The **posterior t. n.** (Westphal's nucleus) is a rounded group of very small cells which lies immediately below the anterior nucleus. **T. spine.** *L.* spina trochlearis. A small spine-like process upon the orbital surface of the frontal bone, for attachment of the pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eye. **T sur'face of hu'merus.** *L.* trochlea humeralis, *F.* trochlée de l'humerus, *G.* Rolle des Armbeins; *I.* troclea omerale. The pulley-like, articular surface for the ulna on the lower extremity of the humerus.

Trochlearfortsatz (*G.*). Processus trochlearis.

Trochlea'ris (*L.*). 1. Relating to trochlea. 2. Trochlear nerve. **T. mus'culus**, superior oblique muscle of the eye.

Trochlea'tor (*L.*). *F.* trochléateur. Trochlear nerve.

Trochlée (*F.*). Trochlea. **T. fémorale**, trochlea of the femur.

Trochoceph'alus (*L.*) [τροχός, κεφαλή]. *F.* trococéphalie; *I.* trococefalia. Partial synostosis of the frontal and parietal bones, giving the head a round appearance.

Trocho-gin'glymus (*L.*) [γίγγλυμος]. Combination of a pivot- and a hinge-joint, as in the humero-radial articulation.

Trochoi'des (*L.*) [τροχός, εἶδος]. *F.* trochoïde; *I.* trocoide. Pivot-joint.

Trockenamme (*G.*). Dry-nurse.

Trockene Naht (*G.*). Dry suture.

Troclea omerale (*I.*). Trochlear surface of humerus.

Tröltsch, cor'puscles of. *G.* Trommelfellkorperchen. Appearances like the fixed corneal corpuscles seen among the radial fibres of the membrana tympani; now believed to be caused by connective-tissue spaces, with the flattened endothelial cells lining them.

Troëne (*F.*). *Ligustrum vulgare*, L.

Trofico (*I.*). Trophic. **Trofologia**, trophology. **Trofonevrosi**, trophoneurosis. **Trofonosi**, trophonosus. **Trofopatia**, trophopathia.

Troicarmesser (*G.*). Knife-shaped trocar.

Troisième paire (de nerfs craniens) (*F.*). Third pair of cranial nerves.

Trois-quarts (*F.*). Trocar.

Trokar (*G.*). Trocar.

Trolard, anastomot'ic vein of: see *Anastomotic vein of Trolard*.

Trol'lius (*L.*). A genus of *Ranunculaceæ*. **T. lax'us**, Salisb., globe-flower, indigenous to the northern U. S.; resembles the other ranunculaceous plants in medicinal properties.

Tromba (*I.*) Trumpet, tube. **T. d'Eustachio**, Eustachian tube. **T. di Falloppio**, Fallopian tube.

Trombo (*I.*). Thrombus. **Trombosi**, thrombosis.

Trommel (*G.*). 1. Drum. 2. Tympanum; — **bauch**, drum-belly, physconia; — **beinchen**, tympanic bone; — **höhle**, tympanic cavity; — **höhlenraum**, oberer, attic of tympanum; — **sucht**, tympanites.

Trommelfell (*G.*). Tympanic membrane; — **ebene** [Schwalbe], plane in which lies the attached edge of the membrana tympani; — **entzündung**, myringitis; — **falte**, plica membranæ tympani; — **körperchen**, Tröltsch, corpuscles of; — **ring**, tympanic portion of temporal bone; — **taschen**, pockets of mucous membrane of tympanum in front and behind the head of the malleus.

Trom'mer's test. For glucose in urine by reduction of suboxide of copper in presence of liquor potassæ.

Tromoma'nia (*L.*) [*τρόμος, μανία*]. Delirium tremens.

Tro'mos or **Tro'mus** (*L.*). Tremor.

Trompe (*F.*). Trumpet, tube. **T. d'Eustache**, Eustachian tube. **T. de Fallope**, Fallopian tube.

Trompetermuskel (*G.*). Buccinator.

Tro'na. A native sodium sesquicarbonate found in Egypt.

Tronc (*F.*). Trunk. **T. brachio-céphalique**, innominate artery. **T. cœliaque**, cœliac axis. **T. des intercostales supérieures**, left upper azygos vein. **T. tibio-péronier**, posterior tibial artery before it gives off the peroneal. **T-s. veineux brachio-céphaliques**, innominate veins.

Tronco (*I.*). Trunk. **T. brachiocefalico**, innominate artery. **T. celiaco**, cœliac axis. **T. tibio-peroneo**: see *Tronc tibio-péronier*.

Tropæ'olin. *G.* diphenylaminazobenzolsulfosaures Kalium. Aniline dye of deep-yellow color; a general protoplasmic stain, useful for marine invertebrates.

Tropäolinpapier (*G.*). Filter-paper saturated with an alcoholic solution of tropæolin; used as a test for the presence of hydrochloric acid in the contents of the stomach.

Tropæ'olum (*L.*). A genus of South American herbs, Nat Ord. *Geraniaceæ*. **T. ma'jus**, L., Indian cress, garden nasturtium; cultivated in gardens for ornament: the flowers and leaves are antiscorbutic: frequently used in salads; the buds are pickled as a substitute for capers.

Trop'eïnes. Atropines in which the tropic acid molecule is replaced by a molecule of another acid, such as salicylic, amygdalic, etc.

Tropfen (*G.*). Drop; — **zähler**, drop-counter.

Troph'alis (*L.*) [*τροφαλίς*]. Colostrum.

Tro'phe [*τροφή*]. Aliment.

Troph'ic. *F.* trophique; *I.* trofico. Relating to nutrition. **T. cen'tres**, supposed centres from which the nutrition of nerve-fibres is controlled, or which give rise to trophic fibres. Fibres of anterior roots of spinal nerves degenerate when separated from the cord, those of posterior roots when separated from their ganglia; the hypothetical centres are therefore supposed to reside respectively in the cord and in the ganglia. **T. fi'bres**, nerve-fibres believed to control the nutrition of the parts to which they are distributed. **T. neuro'ses**, lesions supposed to depend upon influence of the trophic nerves. **T. root of trigem'inus**: see *Trigeminal roots*.

Trophol'ogy [*τροφή, λόγος*]. *G.* Trophologie; *I.* trofologia. Science of nutrition.

Trophoneuro'sis (*L.*) [*τροφή, νεῦρον*]. *F.* trophonévrose; *I.* trofonevrosi. Defective nutrition connected with nervous disease.

Trophonévrose (*F.*). Trophoneurosis. **T. faciale**, hemiatrophia facialis, progressive.

Trophon'osus (*L.*) [*νόσος*]. *I.* trofonosi. A disease with disordered nutrition.

Trophopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. *F.* trophopathie; *I.* trofopatia. Diseases of nutrition [Bang].

Trophopath'ies [*πάθος*]. Disorders of nutrition.

Trop'ic ac'id. $C_9H_{10}O_3$. *F.* acide tropique; *I.* acido tropico. A product of the decomposition of atropine by caustic baryta.

Tro'pidine. $C_8H_{13}N$. A liquid basic substance obtained from tropine by heating with strong hydrochloric acid in a sealed tube.

Tro'pine. $C_8H_{15}NO$. *I.* tropina. A crystallizable, volatile, basic compound, a product of the decomposition of atropine by alkalies.

Tro'pis (*L.*) [*τρόπις*]. Carina of the aqueduct of Sylvius.

Trou (*F.*). Foramen. **T. anonyme**, stylo-mastoid foramen. **T. auditif**, auricular foramen. **T. borgne**, foramen cæcum. **T. de Botal**, foramen ovale of the fœtal

heart. **T. central**, fovea centralis of the retina. **T. condyloidien** or **T. condylien**, condyloid foramen. **T-s. de conjugaison**, intervertebral foramina. **T. déchiré**, lacerate foramen. **T. déchiré antérieur**, foramen lacerum medium: see *Laceratc foramen*. **T. déchiré postérieur**, jugular foramen. **T. épineux**, foramen caecum. **T. de Ferrein**, stylo-mastoid foramen. **T. fronto-ethmoïdal**, foramen caecum of frontal bone. **T. ischiatique**, sciatic foramen. **T. jugulaire**, jugular foramen. **T. labyrinthique**, internal auditory meatus. **T. de Magendie**, foramen of Magendie. **T. mastoïdien**, mastoid foramen. **T. maxillaire inférieur**, foramen ovale. **T. maxillaire supérieur**, foramen rotundum. **T. mentonnier**, mental foramen. **T. de Monro**, foramen of Monro. **T. du nerf maxillaire**, foramen ovale of sphenoid. **T. du nerf sus-maxillaire**, foramen rotundum of sphenoid. **T. obturateur**, obturator foramen. **T. occipital**, foramen magnum. **T. olécranien**, orifice by which the coronoid and olecranon fossae sometimes communicate. **T. optique**, optic foramen. **T. orbitaire inférieur**, infraorbital foramen. **T. orbitaire interne**, supraorbital foramen. **T-s. orbitaires internes**, ethmoidal foramina. **T. ovale**. 1. Foramen ovale. 2. Obturator foramen. **T. ovale de Pacchioni**, incisura tentorii. **T. pariétal**, parietal foramen. **T. petit rond**, foramen spinosum. **T. rhachidien**, vertebral foramen. **T. rond**, foramen rotundum. **T-s. sacrés**, sacral foramina. **T. sciatique**, sciatic foramen. **T. sourcilier**, supraorbital foramen. **T. sous-orbitaire**, infraorbital foramen. **T. sous-pubien**, obturator foramen. **T. sous-temporal**, foramen spinosum of the sphenoid. **T. sphéno-épineux**, foramen spinosum. **T. stylo-mastoïdien**, stylo-mastoid foramen. **T. sus-orbitaire**, supraorbital foramen.

Trouble (*F.*). Turbid.

Trousse (*F.*). 1. Truss. 2. Pocket case of instruments.

Trousseau (*F.*). Tuft of vessels or bundle of fibres.

Trousseau's spots. *F.* taches cérébrales. Red spots on the skin following short pressure or irritation due to increase of vaso-motor irritability.

Trousseau's symptom. In tetany, production of spasms by pressure on the nerve trunks of affected limb.

Trousse-galant (*F.*). Cholera morbus.

True [*A. S.* trowe] *L.* verus, a, um, *F.* vrai; *G.* wahr; *I.* vero. Used to distinguish structures and organs functionally complete, its opposite being false; *e. g.* true vocal cords. **T. car'tilage**, hyaline cartilage. **T. lig'aments of blad'der, ante'rior**, pubo-prostatic ligaments. **T. mo'lar tooth**, one situated posterior to the canine teeth, and not replacing a milk tooth. **T. pel'vis**: see *Pelvis*. **T. ribs**, sternal ribs. **T. skin**, corium. **T. su'ture.** *L.* sutura vera. A suture that articulates by indentations. **T. ver'tebræ.** *L.* vertebræ verae; *F.* vertebres vraies; *G.* ächte Wirbel; *I.* vertebre vere. Those that remain separately movable throughout life. **T. vo'cal cords**: see *Vocal cords*.

Trüb (*G.*). Dull, dim, cloudy, melancholy; — **sehen**, dim vision; — **sinn**, sadness, melancholia.

Trübe Schwellung (*G.*). Cloudy swelling.

Truffle, troof'fle. *F.* truffe, *G.* Trüffel; *I.* tartufo. An edible subterranean fungus, *Tuber cibarium*, Sibth.

Trugbild (*G.*). 1. Either of the single images forming a double image in binocular vision. 2. Phantom.

Truggebild (*G.*). Phantom.

Trum'pet hon'eysuckle. *Lonicera sempervirens*, Ait.

Trum'pet-leaf. *Sarracenia flava*, L.

Trum'pet-weed. *Eupatorium purpureum*, L.

Trun'cated. *L.* truncatus. Without branches or limbs.

Trun'cus (*L.*). Trunk. **T. anon'ymus**, innominate artery. **T. anon'ymus ili'acus**, common iliac artery. **T. arterio'sus**, main aorta of the embryo, before branching. **T. bicarot'icus**, common trunk for the two common carotid arteries, rarely seen; arises from arch of aorta. **T. brachia'lis prima'rius**: see *Trunks of brachial plexus*. **T. brachia'lis secunda'rius**: see *Cords of the brachial plexus*. **T. brachio-cephal'icus**, innominate artery. **T. broncho-mediastina'lis** (**dex'ter**), broncho-mediastinal lymphatic trunk. **T. cervica'lis profun'dus ner'vi sympath'ici**, plexus vertebralis. **T. cœli'acus**, coeliac axis. **T. commu'nis caro'tidis, et subcla'viæ dex'træ**, innominate artery. **T. cor'poris callo'si**, middle portion of corpus callosum. **T. costo-cervica'lis.** *G.* Rippennackenstamm. Main portion of superior intercostal artery before it gives

off the deep cervical branch. **T. crura'lis**, external iliac artery. **T. enceph'ali**, brain-stem. **T. facia'lis ef'ferens**, facial loop from abducens nucleus to exit. **T. innomina'tus**, innominate artery. **T. intestina'lis**, intestinal lymphatic trunk. **T. jugula'ris**, jugular lymphatic trunk. **T. lumba'lis**, lumbar lymphatic trunk. **T. lumbo-sacra'lis**, lumbo-sacral cord. **T. lymphat'icus commu'nis**, lymphatic trunk formed by the union of the jugular axillary and broncho-mediastinal lymphatic trunks. **T. lymphat'icus dex'ter**, lymphatic duct, right. **T. lymphat'icus jugula'ris**, jugular lymphatic trunk. **T. lymphat'icus ma'jor**, thoracic duct. **T. lymphat'icus mi'nor**, lymphatic duct, right. **T. lymphat'icus sinis'ter**, thoracic duct. **T. mamma'rius**, lymphatic trunk formed on either side from the glands in the mammary and sternal region; empties either into truncus communis or separately into innominate vein. **T. subcla'vius**, axillary lymphatic trunk. **T. thyrocervica'lis**, thyroid axis. **T. veno'sus alveola'ris**, facial vein, deep.

Trunk. *L.* truncus; *F.* tronc; *G.* Stamm; *I.* tronco. Used in anatomy for a large stem or principal mass from which structures branch off; the body.

Trunkenheit (*G.*). Drunkenness.

Trunks of bra'chial plex'us. The primary stems formed immediately by the spinal nerves. The superior trunk (truncus brachialis primarius superior) is formed by union of 5th and 6th cervical nerves; the middle trunk (truncus brachialis primarius medius) is formed by the 7th cervical alone; and the inferior trunk (truncus brachialis primarius inferior) is formed by the union of the 8th cervical and the 1st dorsal nerves.

Trunksucht (*G.*). Dipsomania.

Truss [*Gael.* trus]. *F.* brayer; *G.* Bruchband; *I.* brachiere. An instrument for preventing or supporting a hernia.

Trype'sis (*L.*) [*τρυπάω*]. A boring, trephining.

Tryp'sin. *F.* tripsine. A hydrolytic ferment found in the pancreatic juice; sometimes called pancreatin. It acts upon the proteids.

Trypsin'ogen. Substance from which trypsin is formed.

Trypsinprobe (*G.*). Test of the digestive power of trypsin.

Tryp'sis (*L.*) [*τρῖψις*]. *I.* tripsi. Friction, rubbing.

Tryp'tic. Relating or due to trypsin. **T. pep'tone**, a tryptone.

Tryp'tone. *G.* Trypton; *I.* triptone. Product of action of trypsin on peptones; pancreatic peptone.

T-shaped bronchi. Name given by Ewart to bronchi bifurcating at nearly right angles to the parent stem, as found in those supplying narrow intertubular intervals.

Tu'ba (*L.*). Tube, canal. **T. acus'tica** or **T. aristotel'ica**, Eustachian tube. **T. Eustach'ii os'sea**, osseous portion of Eustachian tube.

Tu'bage [tubus]. *I.* tubaggio. Insertion of a tube, intubation.

Tu'bal. *F.* tubaire; *I.* tubario, a. Relating to a tube, especially the Fallopian tube. **T. drop'sy**, hydrosalpinx. **T. preg'nancy.** *F.* grossesse tubaire; *G.* Tubargravidität; *I.* gravidanza tubaria. Development of the fœtus in a Fallopian tube. **T. respira'tion.** *G.* Tubenathmung. Tubular respiration.

Tubargravidität (*G.*). Tubal pregnancy.

Tub-cam'phor: see *Japan camphor*.

Tube (*F.*). Tube. **T. collecteur**, collecting tubule. **T. à drainage**, drainage-tube.

Tube of the coch'lea. Ductus cochlearis.

Tube-casts. *F.* cylindres urinaires; *I.* cilindri dell' urina. Cylinders of variable size and consistency found in urine of sundry diseased conditions of the kidney; may be granular, epithelial, or hyaline (small and very transparent).

Tubenathmung (*G.*). Tubal respiration.

Tubenbauchschwangerschaft (*G.*). Tubo-abdominal pregnancy.

Tubenerweiterer (*G.*). Tensor palati.

Tubenknorpel (*G.*). Cartilago tubæ.

Tubenmandel (*G.*). Tonsilla tubaria.

Tubenmesenterium (*G.*). Upper portion of broad ligament of uterus.

Tuben-Paukensäckchen (*G.*). Saccus tubo-tympanicus.

Tubenschwangerschaft (*G.*). Tubal pregnancy.

Tubentonsille (*G.*). Rachentonsille.

Tubentrichter (*G.*). Morsus diaboli.

Tu'ber (*L.*). Tuberosity. **T. annula're**, pons Varolii **T. calca'nei** or **T. cal'cis**, tuberosity of the calcaneum. **T. of cerebel'lum**, short commissure. **T. cine'reum**. *F.* corps cendre; *G.* grauer Hocker. *I.* tubercolo cinereo. A lamina of gray matter forming floor of third ventricle and extending from corpora albicantia behind to optic commissure in front. **T. coch'leæ**, promontory. **T. cor'poris callo'si**, splenium of corpus callosum. **T. fronta'le**, frontal eminence. **T. ischiad'icum** or **T. is'chii**, tuberosity of the ischium. **T. maxil'læ** or **T. maxilla're**, tuberosity of superior maxillary. **T. olfacto'rium**, olfactory tubercle. **T. omenta'le hep'atis**, a prominence on lower end of left lobe of liver, corresponding to lesser curvature of stomach. **T. omenta'le pancrea'tis**, eminence on right end of middle portion of pancreas, corresponding to lesser omentum. **T. parieta'le**, parietal eminence. **T. supraorbita'le**, superciliary ridge. **T. tym'pani**, promontory of the tympanum. **T. val'vulæ**, short commissure.

Tu'ber (*L.*). A portion of a root-stock thickened by the deposition of nourishing matter. **T. chi'næ**, China-root. **T. ciba'rium**, Sibth., the truffle. **T. col'chici**, colchicum-root. **T. sola'ni**, potato.

Tu'bera (*L.*), pl. of **Tuber**, root. **T. aconi'ti** [P. G.], aconite-root. **T. chi'næ**, China-root. **T. jala'pæ**, jalap. **T. sa'lep**, salep.

Tu'bercle. *L.* tuberculum; *F.* tubercule; *G.* Hocker, Hügel; *I.* tubercolo. In anatomy, any small rounded eminence. **T-s. of calca'neum**. *L.* tubercula calcanei; *F.* tubérosités du calcanéum. The **poste'rior t-s.** are two rough eminences on its under surface, supporting weight of body in standing. The **anterior t.** is an eminence on anterior part of under surface for attachment of short plantar ligament. **T. of cu'boid**. *L.* tuberculum ossis cuboidei. Prominent outer part of tuberosity around which turns the tendon of peroneus longus. **T. of epiglot'tis**. *I.* tuberculum epiglottidis; *G.* Kehldeckelpolster. A cushion-like eminence caused by submucous connective tissue and fat at the anterior surface of the base of the epiglottis. **T. of fe'mur**. *L.* tuberculum colli femoris. An eminence at the antero-superior aspect of the neck where it joins the shaft. Between insertions of obturator minimus, vastus externus, obturator internus, and the gemelli. **T. of Lower**: see *Lower, tubercle of*. **T-s. of optic thal'amus**, the **anterior** is on the antero-superior portion of the surface, corresponding to the anterior nucleus of that body; the **posterior** is on the postero-dorsal surface. **T. of the quadra'tus**. *L.* linea quadrati. A thickening about the middle of posterior intertrochanteric line of femur, giving attachment to quadratus femoris. **T. of ribs**. *L.* tuberculum costæ. *G.* Rippenhöcker. Well-marked eminence behind the neck of a rib, for muscular insertions. **T. of Rolan'do**. *L.* tuberculum Rolandi; *F.* tubercule cendré. A protuberance in the funiculus cuneatus lateralis of the medulla oblongata, caused by thickening of upward continuation of head of posterior horn of spinal cord. **T. of scaph'oid**. *L.* tuberculum ossis navicularis; *G.* Kahnbeinhöcker. 1. A prominence at the outer side of the scaphoid bone of the wrist, which affords attachment to ligamentum carpi volare proprium. 2. A similar prominence on internal surface of the scaphoid of the foot, for attachment of part of tendon of tibialis posticus. **T. of tib'ia**. *L.* tuberculum tibiæ; *F.* tubérosité antérieure du tibia; *G.* Schienbeinhöcker; *I.* tuberosità anteriore della tibia. A rough, oblong portion on the anterior surface, near the head, for the attachment of the ligamentum patellæ. **T. of ul'na**. *L.* tuberositas ulnæ. An eminence for the insertion of the brachialis anticus at the base of the coronoid process. **T. of zygo'ma**. *F.* tubercle de l'apophyse. A slight eminence at the point where the two roots divide, giving attachment to the external lateral ligament of the jaw.

Tu'bercle. *L.* tuberculum; *F.* tubercule; *G.* Tuberkel; *I.* tubercolo. A nodule which varies in size from a pin's point to a goose's egg, non-vascular and composed of granulation-cells which have a marked tendency to cascation. They are formed in all parts of the body, and their presence constitutes the disease tuberculosis. **T.-cells**, small cascous necrotic cells or remains of cells described by Lebert in tubercle, and supposed by him to be characteristic of it. **T., painful**, neuroma.

Tubercles. *L.* tuberculæ; *F.* tubercles; *G.* Knoten; *I.* tubercoli. Circumscribed, solid, rounded or acuminated elevations of the skin, varying in size from that of a split buckshot to that of a cherry.

Tubercolizzazione (*I.*). Tuberculization.

Tubercolo (*I.*), pl. **Tubercoli**. Tubercle. **T. carotideo**, carotid tubercle. **T. cinereo**. 1. Tubercle of Rolando. 2. Pituitary body. **T-i. mammillari**, mammillary processes.

Tubercolosi (*I.*). Tuberculosis.

Tubercoloso (*I.*). Tubercular, tuberculous.

Tuber'cula (*L.*), pl. of **Tuberculum**. 1. One of Willan's orders of skin diseases. 2. Eminences. **T. dolora'sa**, painful subcutaneous tumors. **T. intercondyloi'dea**, intercondyloid tubercles. **T. milia'ria**, milium. **T. obturato'ria**, obturator tubercles. **T. quadrigem'ina**, corpora quadrigemina.

Tuber'cular. *L.* tubercularis; *F.* tuberculeux, euse; *I.* tubercoloso. Pertaining to, or affected with, tubercle. **T. proc'ess**, the elevation, more marked in some animals than in man, upon which is situated the facet on transverse process of dorsal vertebræ with which the tubercle of a rib articulates.

Tubercule (*F.*). 1. Tubercle. 2. Process, eminence. **T-s. apophysaires**, accessory processes of lumbar vertebræ. **T. de l'apophyse**, tubercle of the zygoma. **T. auriculaire**, postglenoid process. **T. carotidien**, carotid tubercle. **T. cendré**. 1. Tubercle of Rolando. 2. Pituitary body. **T. de Chassaignac**, carotid tubercle. **T. de Gerdy**, eminence on which the adductor magnus is inserted, just above the internal condyle of the femur. **T. malaire**, malar tuberosity. **T-s. mammillaires**, mammillary processes. **T-s. de Montgomery**, Montgomery's glands. **T-s. sus-sphenoidaux**, clinoid processes. **T. zygomatique**, tubercle of zygoma.

Tuber'culize. *F.* tuberculiser; *I.* tubercolizzare. To become tubercular.

Tuberculo'sis. *F.* tuberculose; *G.* Tuberkulose; *I.* tubercolosi. An infectious disease produced by the *Bacillus tuberculosis*, and characterized by the formation of tubercles.

Tuber'culum (*L.*). 1. Tubercle. 2. Tuberosity, process. **T. acus'ticum**, acoustic tubercle. **T. adino'sum**, molluscum contagiosum. **T. annula're**, pons Varolii. **T. ante'rius (atlan'tis)**, tuberculum atlantis anticum. **T. ante'rius or anti'cum (hu'meri)**, lesser tuberosity of humerus. **T. articula're**, articular eminence. **T. atlan'tis anti'cum**, small tubercle on anterior arch of atlas, to which the tendon of the longus colli muscle is attached. **T. atlan'tis posti'cum**, small tubercle on posterior arch of atlas, corresponding to spinous process of other vertebræ. **T. ba'seos**, muscular process of arytenoid cartilage. **T. calca'neum**, tubercle of calcaneum. **T. capit'uli fib'ulæ latera'le**, eminence upon head of fibula for origin of peroneus longus. **T. capit'uli fib'ulæ media'le**, eminence for origin of soleus, head of fibula. **T. carot'icum**, carotid tubercle. **T. cartilag'inis thyroi'deæ**, triangular eminence at posterior part of upper border of thyroid cartilage, at commencement of the linea obliqua. **T. cauda'tum**, caudate lobe of liver. **T. cervica'le fem'oris**: see *Tuberculum colli femoris*. **T. cine'reum**, tuberculum Rolandi. **T. col'li fem'oris (infe'rius)**, tubercle of the femur. **T. col'li fem'oris supe'rius**, eminence at upper end of intertrochanteric line. **T. cos'tæ**, tubercle of ribs. **T. cunea'tum**, protuberance in funiculus cuneatus medialis of medulla oblongata, near the calamus scriptorius. It contains a gray nucleus. **T. Darwin'ii**, Darwinian tubercle. **T. deltoi'deum (clavic'ulæ)**, deltoid tubercle. **T. ephip'pii**, olivary process. **T. epiglot'tidis**, tubercle of the epiglottis. **T. exter'num (hu'meri)**, greater tuberosity of humerus. **T. exter'num (mandib'uli)**, tubercle on lower border of inferior maxillary bone on either side of symphysis. **T. fas'ciæ denta'tæ [Zuckerkandl]**, prominence in the dentate convolution (fascia dentata), just below the splenium of the corpus callosum. **T. fib'ulæ**, styloid process of fibula. **T. il'eo-pectine'um or T. ileo-pu'bicum**, spine of pubis. **T. il'ii ante'rius i'mum**, spine-like projection sometimes found on upper surface of ilium, behind ilio-pectineal eminence, and forming with it a furrow in which the femoral vessels pass down. **T. im'par [Ilis]**, protuberance on the floor of the mouth of the embryo from which the tongue develops. **T. infraglenoida'le or infraglenoi'deum**, infraglenoid tubercle. **T. inter'num**, lesser tuberosity of humerus. **T. jugula're**, jugular tubercle. **T. la'bii superio'ris**, eminence found on upper lip of nursing children, in median line. **T. lachryma'le**, papilla lachrymalis. **T. latera'le ta'li or T. media'le ta'li**, eminences on either side of groove for flexor longus hallucis, posterior border of astragalus. **T. linea'rum**, ridge some-

times found below external occipital protuberance, from which proceed the inferior curved lines. T. Lisfranci, scalene tubercle. T. Loweri, Lower, tubercle of. T. ma'jus, greater tuberosity of humerus. T. mandibula're, articular eminence. T. menta'le inter'num, genial tubercle. T. mi'nus, lesser tuberosity of humerus. T. nu'chæ, nuchal tubercle. T. olfacto'rium, olfactory tubercle. T. os'sis cuboi'dei, tubercle of cuboid. T. os'sis il'ium ante'rius i'mum, spina ilio-pectinea. T. os'sis multan'guli majo'ris, oblique ridge of trapezium. T. os'sis navicula'ris, tubercle of scaphoid. T. os'sis pu'bis, spine of pubis. T. papilla're, papillary tubercle of liver. T. pharynge'um, pharyngeal tubercle. T. planta're, plantar tubercle. T. poste'rius or posti'cum (hu meri), greater tuberosity of humerus. T. pros'tatæ, middle lobe of prostate: see *Lobes of prostate*. T. pterygoi'deum, pterygoid tubercle. T. pu'bicum or pu'bis, *G.* Schambeinhöcker. 1 A slight eminence on upper border of pubis, immediately at the angle. 2 Spine of pubis. T. Rolan'di, tubercle of Rolando. T. Santorinia'num, prominence made at posterior end of aryteno-epiglottic fold by the corniculum laryngis. T. scale'ni, scalene tubercle. T. sel'læ, olivary process. T. spino'sum, sharp eminence at junction of infraorbital and spheno maxillary crests of sphenoid bone. T. supe'rius. 1. Mammillary process. 2. Anterior tubercle of optic thalamus. T. supracondyloi'deum exter'num, external supracondylar tubercle. T. supracondyloi'deum media'le, internal supracondyloid tubercle. T. supracotyloi'deum, a rough eminence where anterior border of il'ium joins the acetabular rim. T. supraglenoida'le or supraglenoi'deum, supraglenoid tubercle. T. supratrag'icum, the upper of two cartilaginous nodules of which the tragus of the external ear is sometimes formed. T. tib'iæ, tubercle of the tibia. T. trochlea're, trochlear spine. T. vagi'næ, collection of ridge at lower end of anterior wall of vagina, corresponding to urethrovaginal septum. T. Wrisbergia'num, prominence made in the aryteno-epiglottic fold by an included cuneiform cartilage.

Tuber-ischio-trochanterien (*F.*). Quadratus femoris.

Tuberkel (*G.*). Tubercle. — bacille, *Bacillus tuberculosis*. — knoten, tubercle-knots or masses. — körperchen, Lebert's tubercle-cell. — krankheit, tuberculosis; — stoff, tuberculous matter.

Tuberkulös (*G.*). Tuberculous.

Tuberkulose (*G.*). Tuberculosis.

Tubero-ischiad'ic bur'sa: see *Bursa subcutanea tuberis ischii*.

Tubero-ischio-trocanteriano (*I.*). Quadratus femoris.

Tubero-Orbitalhöhe (*G.*). Vertical distance between either frontal prominence and upper edge of orbit.

Tuberosità (*I.*). Tuberosity. T. anteriore della tibia, tubercle of tibia. T. del femore, tuberosity of femur. T. molare, tuberosity of superior maxillary. T. palatina, pyramidal process.

Tuberos'itas (*L.*). Tuberosity. T. atlan'tis latera'lis, on mesial surface of each lateral mass of atlas, a small tubercle to which the transverse ligament is attached. T. bicipita'lis, bicipital tuberosity. T. bra'chii, deltoid impression. T. cal'cis, tuberosity of calcaneum. T. clavic'ulæ, rhomboid impression. T. coracoi'dea, conoid tubercle. T. costa'lis, rhomboid impression. T. deltoi'dea, deltoid tubercle. T. fem'oris, tuberosity of femur. T. glutea'lis, gluteal tuberosity. T. hu'meri, deltoid impression. T. is'chii, tuberosity of ischium. T. mala'ris, malar tuberosity. T. maxil'læ, tuberosity of superior maxillary. T. metacar'pi quin'ti, prominent posterior end of 5th metacarpal bone. T. metatar'si hal'lucis, plantar tubercle. T. metatar'si quin'ti, prominent posterior end of 5th metatarsal bone. T. os'sis palati'ni, pyramidal process. T. os'sis cuboi'dei, tuberosity of cuboid. T. os'sis il'ii, tuberosity of ilium. T. os'sis multan'guli majo'ris, oblique ridge of trapezium. T. os'sis navicula'ris, tubercle of scaphoid. T. os'sis pu'bis, tuberculum pubicum [Langer]. T. patel'læ or T. patella'ris, tubercle of tibia. T. pectora'lis, pectoral tubercle. T. puboischiad'ica, slight ridge where descending ramus of pubis meets ascending ramus of ischium. T. ra'dii, bicipital tuberosity. T. sacra'lis, tuberosity of sacrum. T. scapula'ris, conoid tubercle. T. supracondyloi'dea os'sis fem'oris, supracondylar tubercles. T. tib'iæ, tubercle of tibia. T. ul'næ or T. ul'næ ma'jor, tubercle of ulna. T. ul'næ mi'nor, small protuberance frequently found below lesser sigmoid cavity of ulna. T. unguicula'ris or T. vola'ris, volar tuberosity. T.

vertebra'lis, rough eminence often found upon posterior surface of transverse process of dorsal vertebra, near its tip. **T. zygomat'ica**, zygomatic tuberosity.

Tuberosité (*F.*). Tuberosity. **T. antérieure du tibia**, tubercle of tibia. **T-s. du calcanéum**, tubercles of calcaneum. **T-s. des condyles**, tuberosities of femur. **T. du cuboïde**, tuberosity of cuboid. **T-s. de l'estomac**, extremities of the stomach. **T-s. de l'humérus**, tuberosities of humerus. **T. iliaque**, tuberosity of ilium. **T. du maxillaire**, tuberosity of superior maxillary. **T. sciatique**, tuberosity of ischium.

Tuberos'ities of fe'mur. *L.* tuberositates femoris; *F.* tuberosités des condyles; *I.* tuberosità del femore. The rough lateral surfaces of condyles.

Tuberos'ities of hu'merus. *L.* tuberositates humeri; *F.* tubérosités de l'humérus; *I.* tuberosità dell' omero. Eminences at the upper end. To the **greater or radial tuberosity** are attached the supraspinatus, the infraspinatus, and teres minor muscles; to the **lesser or ulnar tuberosity**, the subscapularis.

Tuberos'ities of tib'ia. Condyles of tibia. The tubercle is sometimes called the anterior tuberosity.

Tuberos'ity. *L.* tuber, tuberositas; *F.* tuberosité; *G.* Höcker; *I.* tuberosità. A rounded, bony eminence of considerable size. **T. of calca'neum.** *L.* tuberositas calcis; *G.* Fersenhöcker. The thick posterior extremity. **T. of cu'boid.** *L.* tuberositas ossis cuboidei; *F.* tubérosité du cuboïde. The prominence behind the peroneal groove to which is attached the short plantar ligament. **T. of il'ium.** *L.* tuberositas ossis ilii; *F.* tuberosité iliaque. Upper part of sacral surface, rough for attachment of sacro-iliac ligaments. **T. of is'chium.** *L.* tuber ischii; *G.* Sitzbeinhöcker; *F.* tuberosité sciatique; *I.* tuberosità ischiadica. Thick, rough part of the bone on which the body rests while sitting. **T. of olec'ranon.** *L.* tuberositas oleranii. The rough posterior surface on which the weight rests when leaning on the bent elbow. **T. of sa'crum.** *L.* tuberositas sacralis; *G.* Kreuzbeinrauhigkeit. The rough surface for attachment of ligaments, situated behind and internally to the articular surface. **T. of scaph'oid**, tubercle of scaphoid. **T. of supe'rior max'illary.** *L.* tuber maxillae; *F.* tubérosité du maxillaire; *I.* tuberosità molare. The prominence at lower part of zygomatic surface where it articulates with pyramidal process of palate-bone.

Tubes of Bellini. Collecting tubules.

Tubes contournés (*F.*). Convoluted tubules.

Tubes of Ferrein. Convoluted tubules.

Tu'biform. *L.* tubiformis; *F.* tubiforme. Tube-shaped.

Tubo (*I.*). Tube.

Tubo-abdom'inal preg'nancy. Form in which the development of the ovum takes place, partly in the tube, partly in the ovary.

Tu'bula medulla'ris (*L.*). Straight tubule.

Tu'bular respira'tion. The high-pitched blowing sound heard typically over the trachea.

Tu'buli (*L.*). pl. of **Tubulus**, tubule. **T. Bellinia'ni**, straight tubules of kidney. **T. Henlea'ni**, loops of Henle. **T. rec'ti**, straight tubules of testis. **T. rena'les**, uriniferous tubules. **T. semina'les**, or **T. seminif'eri**, or **T. seminif'eri contor'ti**, seminiferous tubules. **T. urinif'eri**, uriniferous tubules. **T. urinif'eri Bellinia'ni**, straight tubules. **T. urinif'eri contor'ti**, convoluted tubules.

Tu'bulus (*L.*). Tubule. **T. col'ligens**, collecting tubule. **T. conjuncti'vus**, junctional tubule. **T. intercala'ris**, second convoluted tubule: *see Convoluted tubules*. **T. laqueifor'mis**, looped tubule of Henle. **T. spira'lis modi'oli**, spiral canal of the modiolus.

Tu'bus (*L.*). tube. **T. alimenta'rius** or **T. ciba'rius**, alimentary canal. **T. digestorius** or **T. digesti'vus**, that part of alimentary canal below the diaphragm. **T. ingesto'rius**, that part of alimentary canal above the diaphragm.

Tuckahoe. Indian bread, *Lycoperdon solidum*, Gron.

Tucum oil. An oil of a bright red color and agreeable odor, obtained from the fruit of *Astrocaryum vulgare*, Mart.

Tue-chien (*F.*). *Colchicum autumnale*, L.

Tückisch (*G.*). Insidious.

Tue-loup (*F.*). *Aconitum lycoctonum*, L.

Türck, column of. Direct pyramidal tract: *see Pyramidal tracts*.

Türkensattel (*G.*). Sella turcica.

Türck's bundle. Temporo-occipital tract of crusta.

Türck'sches Bündel (*G.*). Direct pyramidal tract: see *Pyramidal tracts*. Also the temporo-occipital tract of the crusta.

Tufnell's meth'od. Treatment of aneurism by absolute rest and low or dry diet.

Tuia (*L.*). Thuya.

Tuiiana (*L.*). Thujin.

Tu'lip pop'lar. *Liriodendron tulipifera*, L.

Tu'lip-tree. *F.* tulipier; *I.* tulipifero. *Liriodendron tulipifera*, L.

Tu'lip-tree bark. *F.* écorce de tulipier. The bark of *Liriodendron tulipifera*, L.; a stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic.

Tully's pow'der. Compound powder of morphine.

Tulpius, valve of. Ileo-cæcal valve.

Tumefac'tion. *L.* tumefactio, *F.* tuméfaction; *G.* Anfschwellung, Tumefaktion; *I.* tumefazione. Swelling.

Tumes'cence. *G.* Tumescenz; *I.* tumescenza. Act of swelling.

Tumesciren (*G.*). To tumefy, to swell.

Tumeur (*F.*). Tumor. T. adénoïde, lymphoma. T. adipeuse, lipoma. T. ascitique, ascites. T. blanche, white swelling. T. cérébrale encéphalique, intracranial tumor. T. cicatricielle, cheloid. T. composée, mixed tumor. T. cornée, cornu cutaneum. T. cystoïde, cystic tumor. T. dentaire, odontoma. T. épithéliale, epithelioma. T. fibreuse, fibroma. T. fibreuse utérine, myoma. T. fibro-cystique, fibro-cystic tumor. T. fongueuse, fungous tumor. T. gommeuse, gumma. T. hématique, hæmatoma. T. hydatide, hydatid. T. maligne, malignant tumor. T. à médullocelles, myeloid tumor. T. papillaire, papilloma. T. perlée, cholesteatoma. T. prostatique, prostatic tumor. T. sébacée, atheroma. T. simple, histioid tumor. T. squirrheuse, scirrhous tumor. T. variqueuse, varicose tumor. T. vasculaire, angioma. T. verruqueuse des cicatrices, cheloid.

Tumeurs dissimulaires (*F.*). Mixed tumors.

Tu'mid. *F.* tumide, *I.* tumido. Swollen.

Tumid'ity. State or condition of being swollen.

Tummel (*G.*). Giddiness, dizziness.

Tu'mor (*L.*). *F.* tumeur; *G.* Geschwulst; *I.* tumore. 1. A circumscribed new formation of tissue, not due to inflammation and not fulfilling any physiological purpose, but existing as a more or less independent structure. 2. Swelling. T. albus, white swelling.

Tumore (*I.*). Tumor. T. adiposo, lipoma. T. areolare, fibroma. T. ateromatoso, atheroma. T. bianco, white swelling. T. calcare, tophus. T. canceroso, cancer. T. cartilaginoso, chondroma. T. di cicatrice, cheloid. T. dentario, odontoma. T. desmoideo, fibroma. T. epiteliale, epithelioma. T. erettile, erectile tumor. T. freddo, abscess. T. fungoso, fungous tumor. T. gelatiniforme, colloid carcinoma. T. glandolare, lymphoma. T. innocente, benign tumor. T. linfatico, white swelling. T. maligno, malignant tumor. T. melanotico, melanotic tumor. T. mucoso, myxoma. T. muscolare, myoma. T. nevroso, neuroma. T. osseo, osteoma. T. di parto, caput succedaneum. T. pulsante, pulsating tumor. T. sieroso, œdema. T. urinoso, urinary infiltration. T. varicoso, varicose tumor. T. vascolare, angioma.

Tumour. Tumor.

Tumul'tus sermo'nis (*L.*). An irregular or stuttering manner of reading, caused by disease of cerebral cortex.

Tun'da oc'uli (*L.*). Conjunctiva.

Tun'dus cor'dis (*L.*). Apex of heart.

Tu'nic. *L.*, *I.* tunica; *F.* tunique; *G.* Hülle; *I.* tonaca. A coat or membranous envelope.

Tu'nica (*L.*). Tunic. T. abdomina'lis, deep layer of superficial fascia of abdomen of quadrupeds, composed of yellow elastic tissue, and having considerable strength. Vestiges of it are found in man: see *Scarpa's fascia*. T. adipo'sa (re'num), adipose capsule of kidney. T. adna'ta. 1. Visceral portion of tunica vaginalis testis. 2. Term used by older writers to designate that part of the conjunctiva covering the sclerotic. T. adventi'tia, outer coat of an artery, principally composed of fibrous tissue. T. albugin'ea corporum cavernoso'rum pe'nis, strong connective tissue investing the corpora cavernosa. T. albugin'ea epidid'ymis, connective tissue investing the epididymis. T. albugin'ea lie'nis, capsule of spleen. T. albugin'ea oc'uli, sclerotic coat. T. albugin'ea ova'rii, fibrous investment of

ovary, similar to the tunica albuginea testis. **T. albugin'ea re'nis**, capsule of kidney. **T. albugin'ea tes'tis**, a whitish investing membrane of the testis, composed of dense fibrous tissue. **T. arachnoi'dea**, arachnoid membrane. **T. arachnoi'dea oc'uli**, lamina fusca sclerotica. **T. ara'neæ**, capsule of the lens. **T. car'nea**, cremasteric fascia. **T. cellulo'sa**, mucous membrane. **T. cellulo'sa Ruysch'ii**, tunica Ruyschiana. **T. cer'ebri**, dura mater. **T. cer'ebri pro'pria**, pia mater. **T. chorio-capilla'ris**, tunica Ruyschiana. **T. choroi'dea**, choroid coat. **T. cilia'ris**, ciliary body. **T. commu'nis**, cremaster muscle. **T. conjuncti'va palpebra'rum**, palpebral conjunctiva. **T. cor'nea opa'ca**, sclerotic coat. **T. cor'nea pelluc'ida**, cornea. **T. dar'tos**, dartos. **T. Demoursia'na**, Descemet's membrane. **T. erythroi'des**, cremasteric fascia. **T. fibro'sa oc'uli**. *G.* Faserhaut des Auges. External fibrous coat of eye, forming sclerotic and cornea. **T. fibro'sa re'num**, fibrous capsule of kidney. **T. fibro'sa of spleen**, capsule of spleen. **T. fibro'sa tes'tis**, tunica albuginea testis. **T. filamento'sa**, villous surface of chorion. **T. gla'bra**, fibrous capsule of kidney. **T. hyali'na pro'pria**. *G.* Basalmembran. A layer of transparent tissue found in the membranous semicircular canals of the internal ear, between the fibrous and epithelial layers. **T. in'tima**. 1. *G.* innere Gefässhaut. The inner coat of vessels. 2. Fibrous capsule of kidney. **T. me'dia**, tunica uvea. **T. me'dia of ar'tery**, middle coat of an artery, principally composed of unstriped muscular fibres. **T. muco'sa pharyn'gis**, mucous membrane of pharynx. **T. ner'vea**, submucous coat. **T. ner'vea oc'uli**, retina. **T. pharyn'gis**, pharyngeal fascia. **T. pro'pria hep'atis**, subserous connective tissue, forming a firm investment for the liver. **T. pro'pria lie'nis**, capsule of spleen. **T. pro'pria ova'rii**, tunica albuginea ovarii. **T. pro'pria pharyn'gis**, mucous membrane of pharynx. **T. pro'pria re'nis**, fibrous capsule of kidney. **T. pro'pria of spleen**, capsule of spleen. **T. pro'pria tes'tis**, tunica albuginea testis. **T. Ruyschia'na**. *F.* membrane Ruyschienne; *G.* Choriocapillaris. Capillary layer of choroid coat of eye, separated from the retina by the membrane of Bruch. **T. scle'ra bul'bi**, sclerotic coat. **T. sero'sa**, serous membrane. **T. sero'sa tes'tis**, tunica vaginalis propria. **T. submuco'sa**, submucous coat. **T. u'vea**, pigmented layer of eyeball, embracing the choroid, ciliary body, and iris. **T. vagina'lis bul'bi**, capsule of Ténon. **T. vagina'lis commu'nis**. 1. Subserous tissue of parietal layer of tunica vaginalis. 2. Tunica vaginalis of cord and testis combined. **T. vagina'lis oc'uli**, capsule of Ténon. **T. vagina'lis pro'pria funic'uli spermat'ici**, infundibuliform fascia. **T. vagina'lis pro'pria (tes'tis)**, tunica vaginalis testis. **T. vagina'lis reflex'a**, parietal portion of tunica vaginalis. **T. vagina'lis tes'tis**. *F.* tunique vaginale; *G.* Scheidenhaut des Hodens; *I.* tunica vaginale. A serous membrane, forming a closed sac, investing the testis; originally a diverticulum of the peritoneal cavity carried down into the scrotum by the testis and afterward separated by the obliteration of the connecting passage. **T. vasculo'sa**, tunica uvea. **T. vasculo'sa Hal'leri**, layer of the choroid, containing the pigment and larger vessels. **T. vasculo'sa tes'tis** [Cooper], layer of blood-vessels lining the inner portion of the tunica vaginalis testis. **T. villo'sa**, mucous membrane of the intestines. **T. vit'rea**, vitreous body.

Tunica (*L.*). Tunic. **T. eritroide**, cremaster. **T. innominata**, sclerotic.

Tunique (*F.*). Tunic. **T. albuginée**, tunica albuginea. **T. commune de Bichat**, endothelium. **T. érythroïde**, cremaster.

Tun'nel of Cor'ti: see *Corti, tunnel of.*

Tunnelkrankheit (*G.*). Bergkachexie.

Tun'nelled [*F.* tonnelle]. Term applied to sounds or other instruments having a short tube or tunnel, through which a fine bougie, previously introduced, passes and thus serves as a guide.

Tunnelraum (*G.*). Space enclosed by rods of Corti.

Tunnelstrang (*G.*). A spirally-running cord of non-medullated nerve-fibres lying in the tunnel of Corti.

Tuonicità (*I.*). Tonicity.

Tuono (*I.*). Tone.

Tuorlo (*I.*). Yelk.

Tu'pelo. *F.* tupelos. *Nyssa.* **T. tents**. *G.* Tupelostifte: see *Tents, uterine.*

Tur'binal. Turbinate bone, especially the inferior.

Tur'binate. *L.* turbinatus; *F.* turbiné, ée; *I.* turbinato. Top-shaped. **T. bones**. *L.* conchæ, ossa turbinata; *F.* cornets; *G.* Muscheln; *I.* lamine turbinate. Thin, scroll-like, bony lamellæ on wall of naso-pharyn-

geal cavities. The **superior** and **middle t. b-s.** are processes belonging to the lateral masses of the ethmoid, while the **inferior t. b-s.** are separate bones. The **sphenoidal t. b-s.** close in the sphenoidal sinuses, and co-ossify with the body of the sphenoid. **T. crests (infe'rior and supe'rior).** *L.* cristæ turbinales. Horizontal ridges on nasal surface of superior maxillary and palate bones, for articulation with the inferior and middle turbinate bones. **T. proc'esses,** turbinate bones.

Tur'bines na'si (*L.*). Turbinate bones.

Turbith (*E.*). Turpeth. **T. minéral,** mercuric sulphate, basic. **T. nitreux,** mercurous nitrate, basic. **T. végétal,** turpeth-root.

Turbitto (*I.*). Turpeth. **T. minerale,** mercuric sulphate, basic. **T. nitroso,** mercurous nitrate, basic. **T. vegetale,** turpeth-root.

Tur'bo cer'ebri (*L.*). Pineal gland.

Turges'cence [turgescere]. *G.* Turgescenz; *I.* turgenza. Swelling.

Tur'gid. *L.* turgidus; *F.* turgide; *I.* turgido. Swollen.

Turio'nes (*L.*, pl. of **Turio,** a young shoot, unexpanded bud. **T. aspar'agi,** the young shoots of *Asparagus officinalis*, L.; used as an article of food. **T. pi'ni,** pine-shoots.

Tur'key corn. *Dioscorea canadensis*, DC.

Turkey galls. Nut-galls from Asiatic Turkey.

Turkey gum. The generic name applied to the various species of Egyptian gums.

Turkey o'pium. The official opium of the pharmacopœias, produced in Asia Minor, and shipped from Turkish ports.

Turkey pea. *Typhrosia virginiana*, Pers.

Turkey rhu'barb. A name formerly applied to Russian rhubarb.

Tur'kish bath. *F.* bain turc; *I.* bagno turco. Hot-air bath, with shampooing.

Tur'meric. *L.*, *F.*, *I.* curcuma. *G.* Curcume. The rhizome of *Curcuma longa*, L. It is offered in two forms—round and long turmeric—so called from the shape of the rhizomes; a stimulant aromatic, much used in the East as a condiment; see also *China*, *L.*, *Java*, *Jamaica*, and *Madras turmeric*. **T. paper,** white unsized paper impregnated with tincture or decoction of turmeric, and dried; used as a test for alkalies in solution.

Tur'merol. $C_{15}H_{24}O$. An aromatic volatile product obtained by Jackson and Menke (1882–83) from turmeric.

Turn of Life. Period of cessation of menstruation.

Turne'ra (*L.*). A genus of *Turneraceæ*. **T. aphrodisi'aca,** Ward. Mexican plant, said to be a source of genuine damiana. **T. microphyl'la,** DC., native of Mexico, also an attributed botanical source of true damiana. **T. ulmifo'lia,** L., a West Indian species; aromatic tonic.

Turner's ce'rate. Ointment of calamine.

Turn'ing. In obstetrics, changing the position of the fœtus in the uterus by manipulation. **T., biman'ual,** mode in which both hands are used, one within the uterus, the other over the abdomen.

Tur'nip [turn, and A. S. nepe]. *F.* navet; *G.* Rube; *I.* navone. The several varieties of *Brassica Rapa*; cultivated for the comestible root; see also *Indian turnip*.

Turn'key. Tooth-key, key of Garengeot.

Turns. Menses.

Turn'sick. Sturdy.

Turn'-table. *F.* tournette. An apparatus with a revolving plate for making circular cells for microscopic mounts.

Tur'pentine. *L.* terebinthina; *F.* térébenthine; *G.* Terpenthin; *I.* terebintina or trementina. 1. The name applied to certain liquid or concrete oleo-resinous vegetable juices, commonly obtained from different species of pine, fir, or larch by natural exudation or from incisions made in the trunk. 2. A concrete oleoresin obtained from *Pinus australis*, Michx., and from other species of *Pinus* [U. S. P.]; common turpentine, common frankincense: see *Table of antidotes*; see also *Bordeaux*, *Canada*, *Chian*, *European*, *Hungarian*, *Larch*, *Strassburg*, *Venice*, and *White turpentine*. **T. lin'iment.** *L.* linimentum terebinthinæ; *F.* liniment térébenthiné; *G.* Terpenthinliniment. Resin cerate 65, oil of turpentine 35; mix [U. S. P.]; soft soap 2, water 2, camphor 1, oil of turpentine 14; mix [B. P.]; oil infusion of chamomile, oil of turpentine, equal parts; mix [Cod.]; crude potassium carbonate 6, soft soap 54, oil of turpentine 40; mix [P. G.].

Tur'peth min'eral. Mercuric sulphate, basic.

Tur'pethin. $C_{44}H_{70}O_{16}$. *F.* turpéthine; *I.* turpetina. The essential constituent of the resin of turpeth root.

Tur'peth-root. The root of *Ipomœa*

turpethum, R. Br.; contains a resin similar to jalap resin; purgative.

Tur'pethum [F. Esp.]. Turpeth-root. **T. nitro'sum**, mercurous nitrate, basic.

Tur'tlehead. Balmony.

Tus'can or Lick Springs. Saline, sulphuretted waters, Tehama Co., California.

Tus'sal [tussis]. Pertaining to cough.

Tussiculation (*F.*). Slight, frequent, dry cough.

Tussilage (*F.*). Coltsfoot.

Tussila'go (*L.*). 1. Coltsfoot. 2. A genus of *Compositæ*. **T. Far'fara**, L., a European herb, naturalized in the U. S.: see *Coltsfoot*. **T. Petasi'tes**, L., a European species, naturalized in the U. S.; root said to be aperient.

Tus'sis (*L.*). Cough. **T. convulsi'va**, whooping cough.

Tutam'ina (*L.*), pl. of **Tutamen.** Parts having a protecting function. **T. cer'ebri**, meninges; bones of cranium and their coverings. **T. oc'uli**, lids, lachrymal apparatus, and other appendages of the eye.

Tuten (*G.*). Sphenoidal turbinated bones.

Tut'ty. *L.* tutia; *F.* tuthie; *I.* tuzia. Impure zinc oxide.

Tuyau de chute (*F.*). Soil-pipe.

'Tween-brain. Portion of brain between the hemispheres and the corpora quadrigemina: the term was proposed as an equivalent for the German Zwischenhirn, the second of the five vesicles of the embryonic brain.

Twin-leaf. *Jeffersonia diphylla*, Pers.

Two-needles opera'tion. *G.* Zweinadeloperation. Tearing through a secondary cataract by two needles introduced from opposite sides.

Tylo'ma (*L.*) [τύλωμα]. *I.* tiloma. Callosity.

Tyloph'ora asthmat'ica, W. et A. A twining shrub, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadeæ*, from India and Ceylon; the leaves and root are used as an emetic, diaphoretic, and expectorant [P. Ind.]: see *Indian ipecacuanha*.

Tylo'sis [τύλος]. *F.* tylose; *I.* tilosi. 1. An inflammatory thickening and hardening of the edges of the lids. 2. Leucoplasia buccalis. 3. Callosity. **T. bulbo'sa**, corn. **T. gom'phos**, clavus.

Tympan (*F.*). Tympanum.

Tympanale Belegschicht (*G.*). Layer of epithelium lining the tympanal surface of the basilar membrane.

Tympanale Wand des Schneckenkanals (*G.*). Membranous spiral lamina.

Tym'panic [τύμπανον]. *F.* tympanique; *I.* timpanico. Pertaining to the tympanum. **T. an'gle.** *G.* Paukenwinkel. Angle of cochlear duct, where the basilar membrane joins the cochlear wall. **T. ar'teries.** *I.* arterie timpaniche. Those supplying the tympanum. The **anterior t. a.**, from internal maxillary a., penetrates through Glaserian fissure; **posterior t. a.**, from stylo-mastoid, through canaliculus chordæ tympani; **superior t. a.**, from middle meningeal a., through upper opening of canaliculus tympanicus; **inferior t. a.**, from ascending pharyngeal a., through lower opening of same; and **caroticotympanic a.**, from internal carotid, through canaliculus carotico-tympanicus. **T. at'tic:** see *Attic of the tympanum*. **T. bone**, tympanic plate. **T. mem'brane**, membrana tympani. **T. nerve.** *L.* nervus tympanicus; *F.* nerf de Jacobson. Branch from petrous ganglion of glosso-pharyngeal to tympanum. It becomes the small superficial petrosal nerve. **T. or'ifice.** *L.* apertura tympanica. Aperture at inner end of external auditory meatus, communicating with the tympanum. **T. pas'sage.** *L.* scala tympani; *G.* Paukentreppe. That passage of the cochlea lying toward the base from the lamina spiralis. It communicates with the tympanum. **T. plate.** *L.* os tympanicum; *F.* cadre du tympan; *G.* Paukenhöhlenplatte; *I.* quadro del timpano. A scroll-like plate of bone surrounding the auditory canal behind the Glaserian fissure and affording attachment to the membrana tympani; originally a separate bone, but united with the temporal in the adult. **T. plex'us.** *L.* plexus tympanicus; *G.* Jacobson'sche Anastomose. Anastomosis between branches of glosso pharyngeal, facial, and sympathetic nerves, occurring on the promontory of the tympanum. **T. ring**, tympanic plate. **T. scute.** *L.* scutum tympanicum. In the temporal bone a crescent-shaped surface which forms the external boundary of the upper portion of the tympanic cavity (Leidy). **T. ten'sor**, tensor tympani.

Tympanico-lingua'lis (*L.*). *F.* tympanico-lingual; *I.* timpanico-linguale. Common trunk formed by chorda tympani and lingual nerves.

Tympan'ico-mas'toid fis'sure. *L.*

fissura tympanico-mastoidea. Groove behind tympanic portion of temporal bone indicating the place where it has ankylosed with the mastoid process.

Tympanique (*F.*). Tympanic, substantively the tympanic bone or plate.

Tym'panism. *L.* tympanismus; *F.* tympanisme; *I.* timpanismo. State of being distended with gas.

Tympani'tes. *F.* tympanite; *I.* timpanite. Distension of abdomen by gas in the intestines or stomach.

Tympanit'ic. *F.* tympanique; *I.* timpanico. Affected with or resembling tympanites. T. **res'onance,** a somewhat musical sound of varying pitch, due to percussion over distended stomach, bowels, or pleural cavity containing air.

Tympani'tis. Inflammation of the tympanum.

Tympano-Eustach'ian pas'sage. The tympanum and Eustachian tube considered together as a branchial cleft.

Tympano-hy'al. Small separate ossicle found in fetal life at base of styloid process of temporal bone. It soon unites with the adjoining bones.

Tym'panum (*L.*). *L.* cavum tympani; *F.* caisse du tympan; *G.* Paukenhohle; *I.* cassa timpanica. Cavity of middle ear, a chamber of irregular shape included between the membrana tympani and the outer wall of the labyrinth.

Tym'pany. Tympanites.

Type [τύπος]. *L.* typus; *G.* Grundform; *I.* tipo. Characteristic form.

Typh fe'ver. A name proposed by Dr. Thomas King Chambers to include both typhus and enteric fevers.

Ty'pha (*L.*). *I.* tifa. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Typhaceæ*. T. **aromat'ica,** Mor., *Acorus Calamus*, L. T. **latifo'lia,** L., cat-tail flag, reed-mace; naturalized from Europe, the root has been used as an astringent in dysentery, etc.

Typhæ'mia (*L.*) [typhus, αἷμα]. The condition of the blood in typhus.

Ty'phic. *F.* typhique; *I.* tifico. Typhoid.

Typhin'ia (*L.*). Relapsing fever.

Typhisme (*F.*). Typhoid condition.

Typhli'tis [τυφλίτις]. *F.* typhlite; *I.* tiflite. Inflammation of the cæcum and vermiform appendix. It is almost always accompanied by perityphlitis.

Typhlo-diclidite (*F.*). Inflammation of ileo-cæcal valve.

Typhloenteri'tis [ἔντερον]. *F.* typhlo-entérite; *I.* tiflo-enterite. Typhlitis.

Typhlolithi'asis (*L.*) [λίθος]. Formation of concretions in the cæcum.

Typhlo'sis (*L.*) [τυφλόω]. *F.* typhlose; *I.* tiflosi. Blindness.

Typhlosteno'sis (*L.*) [στένωσις]. Constriction of the cæcum.

Typhlotrophi'um (*L.*). Asylum for the blind.

Typho'des (*L.*). Typhous.

Typhöses Malariafieber (*G.*). Typho-malarial fever.

Ty'phoid [τῦφος, εἶδος]. *F.* typhoïde; *G.* typhusartig; *I.* tifoide. Resembling typhus. T. **fe'ver,** enteric fever. T. **tongue,** the black, dry tongue seen in enteric and typhus fevers. T., **walking,** typhus ambulatorius.

Typhoïdique (*F.*). Typhoid.

Typhoïdisme (*F.*). Typhoid condition.

Typho-mala'rial fe'ver. *L.* febris typhomalarialis; *F.* fièvre paludéenne typhoïde; *G.* typhöses Malariafieber; *I.* tifo malarico. Enteric fever complicated by malarial fever.

Typhoma'nia (*L.*) [τῦφος, μανία]. *F.* typhomanie; *I.* tifomania. Muttering delirium, with stupor, as in typhus fever.

Typho'nia (*L.*). Coma vigil.

Typhotox'ine. $C_7H_{17}NO_2$. A ptomaine obtained from cultures of the *Bacillus typhosus* in beef-broth, and supposed to be its specific toxic product.

Ty'phous. Typhoid.

Ty'phus (*L.*) [τῦφος]. *G.* Fleckfieber; *I.* tifo. An acute infectious disease characterized by fever, great prostration, cerebral disturbance, and a petechial eruption. T. **abdomina'lis,** enteric fever. T. **ambulato'rius,** enteric fever with slight general disturbance, while the intestinal lesions may be grave; "walking typhoid." T. **car'cerum,** jail fever. T. **castren'sis,** camp fever. T. **exanthemat'icus.** *F.* typhus exanthématique; *I.* tifo esantematico. Typhus. T. **ganglia'ris,** enteric fever. T. **grav'ior,** malignant form of typhus fever. T. **ictero'des,** yellow fever. T. **nervo'sus,** enteric fever or mild typhus fever. T. **nosocomia'lis** or T. **petechia'lis,** typhus fever. T. **recur'rens,** relapsing fever.

Typhus (*F.*). Typhus. **T. abdominal**, enteric fever. **T. amaril d'Amérique**, yellow fever. **T. apoplecticotétanique** or **convulsif épidémique**, cerebro-spinal fever. **T. d'Athènes**, typhus. **T. cérébral convulsif**, electric chorea. **T. charbonneux**, splenic fever. **T. cholériforme**, enteric fever. **T. exanthématique**, typhus. **T. ictérode**, yellow fever. **T. des membres**, osteomyelitis. **T. d'Orient**, plague. **T. des tropiques**, yellow fever. **T. vénérien**, mal du coit.

Typhusähnlich (*G.*). Typhoid.

Typhusartig (*G.*). Typhous, typhoid.

Typhusbacillen (*G.*). *Bacillus typhi abdominalis.*

Typhusgift (*G.*). Typhous contagion.

Typhuspsychosen (*G.*). Psychoses due to enteric or typhus fever.

Typhusstoff (*G.*). Typhous matter or contagium.

Typ'ical [τυπικός]. Characteristic.

Ty'rein [τυρός]. *F.* tyrine; *I.* tirina. Casein.

Tyrem'esis (*L.*) [τυρός, ἔμεσις]. Vomiting of cheesy or curd-like matters.

Ty'rian blue. Aniline dye, of violet color; a nuclear stain for alcoholic preparations, useful for all forms of connective tissue.

Tyri'asis (*L.*). 1. Satyriasis. 2. Leprosy. 3. Falling off of the hair.

Tyro'ma (*L.*) [τύρωμα]. Morbid loss of hair.

Tyr'osin [τυρός]. $C_9H_{11}NO_3$. *F.* tyrosine; *I.* tirosina. A product of pancreatic digestion, usually found with leucin; crystallizes in fine white feathery masses.

Tyro'sis. (*L.*) [τυρόω]. 1. Curdling. 2. Tyremesis.

Tyr'othrix [τυρός, θρίξ]. A genus of *Bacteria* found in cheese; acts specially on casein; ten species are described by M. Duclaux.

Tyrotox'icon [τυρός, τοξικός]. Cheese-poison; a poisonous product formed in cheese by a microörganism, and described as forming long needle-shaped crystals; volatile at 212° F., and soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It produces dryness of the mouth and throat, nausea, diarrhœa, and nervous prostration.

Ty'rous [τυρός]. Caseous, cheesy.

Tyrrel's hook. A fine hook for drawing out the iris in irideetomy.

Tyson's glands. *F.* glandes de Tyson; *G.* Vorhautdrusen; *I.* glandole di Tyson. Small sebaceous follicles found upon the inner lamella of the prepuce and corona of the glans penis.

U.

Ubbriacamento or **Ubbriachezza** (*I.*). Habitual drunkenness.

Ubero (*I.*). Breast, nipple.

Uccidere (*I.*). To kill. **Ucciso**, a person dead by violence.

Uditivo (*I.*). Auditory.

Udito, Udimento, Udienza, or **Udizione** (*I.*). Hearing.

Udosadeni'tis [ὑδρώς, ἀδήν]. Inflammation of the sweat-glands.

Uebel (*G.*). Evil, illness, malady; — **gebildet**, badly constructed; deformed;

— keit, sickness, nausea; — riechend, smelling offensively, fetid.

Ueberanstrengung (*G.*). Over-strain.

Ueberbärtigkeit (*G.*). The having excess of beard; pogoniasis.

Ueberbein (*G.*). Tumor of sheath of tendon; ganglion.

Ueberbinden (*G.*). To bind over; bandaging.

Ueberbürdung (*G.*). Over pressure.

Ueberbürdungsfrage (*G.*). Subject of over pressure in schools.

Ueberempfängniss (*G.*). Superfetation.

Ueberfärbung (*G.*). Prolonged and deep staining.

Ueberfluss (*G.*). Superfluity, exuberance.

Ueberfruchtung (*G.*). Superfetation.

Ueberfütterung (*G.*). Overfeeding.

Uebergalle (*G.*). Cattle-plague, rinderpest.

Uebergangsconjunctiva (*G.*). Ocular conjunctiva.

Uebergangsepithel (*G.*). Transitional epithelium; term applied to the epithelium of the urinary passages, cubical and in several layers.

Uebergangsfalte (*G.*). Conjunctival fold.

Uebergangsform (*G.*). Transition form.

Uebergangsgefässe (*G.*). Vorcapillaren.

Uebergangsgeschwulst (*G.*). A tumor appearing to be a transition between two forms, as between fibroma and sarcoma.

Uebergangswindung (*G.*). Gyrus transitivus.

Uebergangswirbel (*G.*). A vertebra intermediate in its characters between those of any two adjacent regions.

Uebergeben (*G.*). Vomiting.

Uebergiessung (*G.*). Embrocation, perfusion.

Ueberhautung (*G.*). Skinning over, formation of skin.

Ueberheilen (*G.*). To heal over.

Ueberhören (*G.*). Paracusis.

Ueberladung (*G.*). Surfeit.

Ueberleitung (*G.*). Leading over. — des Blutes, transfusion.

Uebermangansäure (*G.*). Permanganate.

Uebermangansaures Kali (*G.*). Potassium permanganate.

Uebernährung (*G.*). Excessive nutrition, hypertrophy.

Uebernarben (*G.*). To cicatrize or heal over. **Uebernarbung**, cicatrization.

Ueberreiz (*G.*). Hypererethism. **Ueberreizbarkeit**, excessive sensibility or irritability. **Ueberreiztheit**, excessive irritation.

Ueberschlag (*G.*). Poultice, cataplasm, fomentation.

Ueberschwängerung (*G.*). Superfetation.

Uebersichtigkeit (*G.*). Hypermetropia.

Ueberspannung (*G.*). Paratonia.

Uebertragbar (*G.*). Transmissible, transferable.

Uebervölkerung (*G.*). Overcrowding, excess of population.

Ueberwanderung (*G.*). Wandering, transmigration, emigration.

Ueberwuchern (*G.*). To cover with luxuriant growth.

Ueberzahl (*G.*). Excess, superabundance.

Ueberzug (*G.*). Covering, coating, crust.

Uebung (*G.*). Exercise.

Ugola or Uvola (*I.*). Uvula.

Ukiah Vichy Springs. Carbonated, thermal waters, Mendocino Co., California.

Ulæmorrha'gia (*L.*). Uterrhagia.

Ulaganacte'sis (*L.*) [*οὖλον, ἀγανακτησις*]. Irritation of the gums.

Ulatroph'ia (*L.*) [*ἄτροφος*]. Atrophy or shrinking of the gums.

Ul'cer [*ἕλκος*]. *L.* ulcus; *F.* ulcère; *G.* Geschwur; *I.* ulcera. A solution of continuity in soft parts, with loss of substance, accompanied by production of granulation-tissue and secretion of pus; a sore on an external or internal surface of the body. **U., per'forating** *F.* ulcère perforant; *see Perforating ulcers of foot.*

Ul'cera (*L.*). pl of **Ulcus**. Ulcers. **U. menstrua'lia**, ulcers which bleed at the menstrual period. **U. urino'sa** or **U. urodialyt'ica**, urelcosis.

Ulcera (*I.*). Ulcer. **U. annamite** or **d. Cocincina**, Aden ulcer. **U. della baia.**

bay sore. **U. contagiosa di Mozambico**, yaws. **U. di Ghè-ham**, or **U. della Guiana**, or **U. di Kenieba**, or **U. noncontagiosa di Mozambico**, or **U. della Nuova Caledonia**, or **U. dell' Yemen**, Aden ulcer. **U. d'Oriente**, Aleppo button. **U. pianiforme**, yaws.

Ulcérateur, trice (*F.*). Causing ulceration.

Ulcera'tion. *L.* ulceratio; *F.* ulcération; *G.* Verschwärung; *I.* ulcerazione. 1. The molecular destruction which produces an ulcer. 2. A superficial ulcer.

Ul'cerative. *F.* ulcératif, ive; *G.* schwärend; *I.* ulcerativo. Pertaining to ulceration. **U. ring'worm**, lupus vulgaris.

Ulcère (*F.*). Ulcer. **U. Annamite**, or **de Cochinchine**, or **des Arabes**, or **de Ghé-ham**, or **de Kenieba**, or **de Mozambique**, or **de la Nouvelle Calédonie**, or **de l'Yémen**, Aden ulcer. **U. de la baie**, bay sore. **U. contagieux de Mozambique** or **pianiforme**, yaws. **U. d'Orient**, Aleppo button. **U. de Penjde**, an anthracoid ulcer resembling the Biskra button; most frequent on the legs. **U. de Saïgon**, Aden ulcer.

Ulceriren (*G.*). To ulcerate.

Ulcerös (*G.*). Ulcerous, ulcerated.

Ulcéroïde (*F.*). 1. Chancroid. 2. Resembling an ulcer.

Ulcero'sus (*L.*). *F.* ulcéreux, euse; *I.* ulceroso, a. Ulcerous; pertaining to, or having ulcers.

Ul'cers, endem'ic. This term includes a variety of furunculous diseases, sores, ulcers, etc., which are more or less peculiar to certain localities, more especially in the tropics, and are known by corresponding names, such as Aden ulcer, Aleppo boil, or evil, or button, Biskra button, Burmah boil, cancotica, Cochin-China ulcer, Crete boil or button, Delhi sore, Gwalior ulcer, Kandahar sore, Lahore sore, Mooltan or Moultan sore, Mozambique ulcer, Natal boil, Nilbeule (*G.*), Oriental sore, Pendjeh ulcer, Persian ulcer, Sind boil, Surat boil, Veldt sore, Yemen sore, etc. Most of them are probably due to a specific microörganism.

Ulcus (*L.*). Ulcer. **U. cor'neæ ser'pens.** *F.* ulcère serpigineux de la cornée. Serpent ulcer of cornea. **U. cru'ris**, a chronic ulcer of the leg, generally complicated by varicose veins. **U. ex digestio'ne**, apparent ulcer of stomach, due to action of the gastric juice. **U. rotun'dum**, or **U. ventric'uli**, or **U. ventriculi per'forans**, or **U. ventric'uli rotun'dum**, perforating ulcer of the stomach.

Ulcus'culum (*L.*), pl. **cula**. Small ulcer.

Ulerythe'ma (*L.*) [*οὐλή*, *ἐρύθημα*]. Skin disease characterized by erythema and formation of cicatricial tissue. **U. centrif'ugum**, lupus erythematosus. **U. ophryog'enes**, form described by Taenzer, commencing on the eyebrows and producing loss of the hair.

Ulet'ic [*οὐλόν*]. *L.* uleticus. Pertaining to the gums.

U'lex (*L.*). A genus of *Leguminosæ*. **U. europæ'us**, L., common furze, a European shrub said to be an active diuretic.

Ulex'ine. An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Ulex Europæus*; a nerve- and muscle-poison, a respiratory poison, and a diuretic.

U'licus (*L.*). Uletic.

Uli'tis. *F.* ulite; *I.* ulite or ulitide. Inflammation of the gums.

Uliva (*I.*). Olive. **Ulivo**, olive-tree.

Ulmaire (*F.*). *Spiræa ulmaria*, L.

Ulma'ria (*L.*). *Spiræa ulmaria*.

Ulme (*G.*). Elm.

Ul'min. Humus.

Ul'mus (*L.*). 1. Elm. 2. A genus of trees, Nat. Ord. *Urticaceæ*. **U. ala'ta**, Michx., winged or Wahoo elm; grows in the southern U. S. **U. america'na**, the white elm, much cultivated as a shade tree. **U. campes'tris**, source of official elm-bark of Europe. **U. effu'sa**, Willd., black elm; the bark is used like slippery elm. **U. ful'va**, Michx., slippery elm, indigenous to the U. S.: see *Elm*.

Ul'na [*ὀλένη*]. *L.*, *F.* cubitus; *G.* Elbogenknochen; *I.* cubito. The outer of two long bones forming skeleton of forearm.

Ul'nad. Toward the ulnar or inner side of the forearm.

Ul'nar. *L.* ulnaris; *F.* ulnaire; *I.* ulnare. Cubital, relating to the ulna or to the inner side of the forearm. **U. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria ulnaris; *F.* artère cubitale; *G.* Elbogenschlagader; *I.* arteria cubitale. The larger of the two terminal branches of the brachial artery, passing on inner side of arm to hand, which it supplies. **U. ar'tery, deep.** *L.* arteria profunda volæ; *F.* artère cubito-radiale; *G.* tiefe Hohlhandarterie. Branch uniting ulnar artery with deep

palmar arch. **U. as'pect**, that directed toward the ulna. **U. dig'ital ar'teries**, those on ulnar border of fingers. **U. glands**. *L.* glandulæ cubitales. A few lymphatic glands lying in front and behind the epitrochlea of the humerus. A superficial and a deep set are described. **U. groove**. *L.* sulcus ulnaris. Groove receiving ulnar nerve, between epitrochlea and trochlear surface of humerus. **U. nerve**. *L.* nervus ulnaris; *F.* nerf cubital, *G.* Ellbogennerv; *I.* nervo cubitale. Important branch of inner cord of brachial plexus, passing down behind elbow to lower arm, and supplying muscles and integument on outer side of forearm and hand. **U. profun'da ar'tery**, ulnar artery, deep. **U. recur'rent ar'teries**. *L.* arteriæ recurrentes cubitales; *F.* artères récurrentes cubitales; *I.* arterie ricorrenti cubitali. Small branches from ulnar, passing up in front and behind the condyles of humerus to anastomose with branches of brachial. **U. veins**, the **superficial u. v-s.** are two trunks, anterior and posterior, gathering blood from the hand and along the ulnar border of the forearm to discharge into the basilic vein. They sometimes unite to form a **common ulnar v.** The **deep. u. v-s.** are companions to the ulnar artery.

Ulna're (*L.*): see *Cuneiform bone of wrist.*

Ulna'ris (*L.*). Cubital. **U. exter'nus**, extensor carpi ulnaris. **U. exter'nus bre'vis**, accessory extensor carpi ulnaris. **U. gra'cilis**, palmaris longus. **U. inter'nus**, flexor carpi ulnaris. **U. inter'nus bre'vis** [-larjavay]. *F.* muscle cubitocarpien. A rare supernumerary muscle in the forearm, arising from lower fourth of anterior surface of ulna, and inserted upon the unciform. **U. quin'ti**, a variety of the extensor carpi ulnaris muscle, characterized by a slender prolongation sent to the little finger.

Ulnarislähmung (*G.*). Paralysis of parts supplied by ulnar nerve.

Uloc'ace (*L.*) [οὐλαι, *ulcus*]. Sloughing of the gums; noma.

Ulocarcino'ma (*L.*) [οὐλον, *carcinoma*]. Cancer of the gums.

Ulon'cus (*L.*) [οὐλη, ογκος]. *F.* uloncie; *I.* ulonco. Tumor of the gums; epulis.

Ulorrha'gia (*L.*) [οὐλη, ρηγνυμι]. *F.* ulorrhagie; *I.* ulorragia. Bleeding from the gums.

Ulo'sis (*L.*) [οὐλωσις]. Cicatrization.

Ulot'ic. *L.* uloticus. Tending to produce cicatrization.

Ulot'richus (*L.*) [οὐλος, θριξ]. *F.* ulotrique; *I.* ulotrico. An individual having woolly hair.

Ultimisternal (*F.*) [Béclard]. Sixth osseous segment of sternum.

Ul'timum mo'riens (*L.*). Last dying. The auricular portion of the right auricle; so called because it is the last part of the heart to stop beating.

Ultra - brachycephal'ic [ὑπερ, βραχυς, κεφαλη]. Having a cephalic index of 90 or over [Topinard].

Ultra - dolichocephal'ic [ὑπερ, δολιχος, κεφαλη]. Having a cephalic index of 64 and below [Topinard].

Ultraquinine'. Homoquinine.

Ultzmann's test. For bile-pigment: To a small quantity of urine add one-third its volume of a solution of 1 part of caustic potash in 3 parts of water; shake, and add excess of pure hydrochloric acid. The color produced is emerald green.

Umbelicale (*I.*). Umbilical. **Umbelico**, umbilicus.

Umbellif'erone. $C_9H_6O_2$. A crystallizable principle obtained from galbanum and other umbelliferous resins.

Umbellula'ria califor'nica, Nutt. California bay-laurel.

Umbildung (*G.*). Metaplasia.

Umbil'ical. *L.* umbilicalis; *F.* ombilical, ale; *I.* ombelicale. Relating or pertaining to the umbilicus. **U. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria umbilicalis; *F.* artère ombilicale; *G.* Nabelschlagader; *I.* arteria ombelicale. A large and important branch of the internal iliac during fœtal life, carrying blood beyond the body through the umbilical cord to the placenta. After birth it dwindles to a mere rudiment, from which the superior vesical artery is derived. **U. cord.** *L.* funis umbilicalis; *F.* cordon ombilical; *G.* Nabelstrang; *I.* cordone ombelicale. The cord connecting the fœtus with the placenta, and composed of the umbilical vein and arteries surrounded by a gelatinous substance and by reflections of the fœtal membranes. It includes the remnant of the yolk-stalk, but consists mainly of the tissue of the allantois. **U. fis'sure**: see *Fissures of liver.* **U. her'nia**: see *Hernia, umbilical.* **U. re'gion**, middle portion of mesogastric region, bounded on either side by a vertical plane cutting the middle of Poupart's liga-

ment. **U. ring.** *L.* annulus umbilicalis; *F.* anneau ombilical; *I.* anello ombelicale. The aperture in the linea alba through which the umbilical cord passed in fœtal life, and which remains closed by cicatricial tissue. **U. vein.** *L.* vena umbilicalis; *F.* veine ombilicale; *G.* Nabelvene; *I.* vena ombelicale. Vein which in fœtal life collects blood from the placenta, and, entering the umbilicus, passes to the liver, discharging by means of the portal system and the ductus venosus into the ascending vena cava; atrophies after birth, becoming round ligament of liver. **U. ves'icle.** *G.* Dottersack. The yolk-sac after the formation of the umbilical cord. **U. ves'sels,** the umbilical arteries and vein.

Umbil'icate or **Umbil'icated.** *L.* umbilicatus; *F.* ombiliqué; *G.* genabelt; *I.* ombelicato. Marked by a central depression like the navel.

Umbil'icus (*L.*). 1. *F.* ombilic; *G.* Nabel; *I.* ombelico. The navel, an oval fossa of variable depth on median line of anterior abdominal wall. At its bottom is a cicatricial eminence, indicating the place where the umbilical cord of fœtal life was detached. 2. A genus of plants. Nat. Ord. *Crassulaceæ.* **U. penduli'nus,** DC., *Cotyledon umbilicus,* L. **U. ven'eris** [F. Esp.], navelwort.

Um'bo (*L.*). The boss of a shield; hence applied to any central convex eminence or corresponding depression. **U. fem'oris,** fovea capitis femoris. **U. membra'næ tym'pani,** apex of conical fossa formed by membrana tympani, corresponding to end of handle of malleus.

Umbrel'la-tree. *Magnolia Umbrella.*

Umdrehend (*G.*). Rotatory. **Umdrehung,** turning around, rotation.

Umettazione (*I.*). Humectation.

Umgestaltung (*G.*). Transformation, metamorphosis.

Umhüllungsaponeurosen (*G.*). Aponeuroses of investment: see *Aponeurosis.*

Umhüllungshaut (*G.*). Investing membrane.

Umhüllungskugel (*G.*). Cytoblast.

Umhüllungsraum (*G.*). Surrounding space.

Umile (*I.*). *L.* humilis. Inferior rectus of eye.

Umkapseln (*G.*). To encapsulate.

Umkehren (*G.*). To invert. **Umkehrung,** inversion. **U. des Uterus,** inversion of uterus.

Umlauf (*G.*). 1. Circulation, circuit. 2. Whitlow.

Umorale (*I.*). Humoral.

Umore (*I.*). Humor. **U. acqueo,** aqueous humor. **U. di cotugno,** perilymph. **U. vitreo,** vitreous humor.

Umorismo (*I.*). Humoral pathology.

Umschlag (*G.*). Cataplasm, covering, epithem.

Umschnürung (*G.*). Lacing in, encircling (with a ligature); strangulation.

Umsetzung (*G.*). Metathesis.

Umstaltung (*G.*). Metamorphosis.

Umstechungsnadel (*G.*). Ligature-needle.

Umsteckung (*G.*). Pinning around; enclosing a bleeding point by suture.

Umstülpung (*G.*). Inversion.

Umulina (*I.*). Lupulin.

Umwallte Zungenwärzchen (*G.*). Circumvallate papillæ.

Umwallung (*G.*). Circumvallation.

Umwandeln (*G.*). To transform. **Umwandelung,** transformation, metamorphosis.

Unächte Wirbel (*G.*). False vertebræ.

Unathembar (*G.*). Irrespirable.

Unauflösbarkeit (*G.*). Insolubility.

Unausrottbar (*G.*). Ineradicable.

Unbedeckt (*G.*). Uncovered, naked.

Unbeschnitten (*G.*). Uncut. Not circumcised.

Unbesinnlichkeit (*G.*). Amnesia; loss of memory.

Unbeweglicher Bruch (*G.*). Irreducible hernia.

Unbeweglichkeit (*G.*). Immobility.

Unbewusst (*G.*). Unconscious.

Unbiegsamkeit (*G.*). Inflexibility, stiffness.

Unblutig (*G.*). Bloodless.

Unc., abbv. for **Uncia** (*L.*), an ounce.

Unca'ria gam'bir, Roxb. A climbing shrub, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ,* native of eastern Asia; the source of pale catechu.

Un'ciform. *L.* uncinatus, uniforme; *F., I.* uniforme. Hook-shaped. **U. bone,** *L.* os uniforme; *F.* os crochu; *G.* Hakenbein; *I.* osso uncinato. Outer bone of distal row of wrist, corresponding to combined carpalia IV. and V. of primitive carpus. **U. em'inence,** hippocampus minor. **U. proc'ess.** *L.* processus uncinatus; *F.* apo-

physe uneiforme; *G.* Haken. The hook-shaped process projecting from palmar surface of uneiform bone, and affording attachment to annular ligament.

Uncifor'me (*L.*). Uneiform bone.

Un'cinate. *L.* uncinatus; *F* unciné, ée. *I.* uncinato. Hooked. **U. convolu'tion.** *L.* gyrus uncinatus; *F* circonvolution uneiforme; *G* Hakenwindung; *I.* circonvoluzione uneiforme. The continuation of the gyrus fornicatus, connected with it by a narrow part called the isthmus. It is also considered as a continuation of the superior occipito-temporal convolution, which joins it. It extends forward to near the end of the temporal lobe, and there terminates in a hook like extremity. **U. fascic'ulus.** *L* fasciculus uncinatus; *F.* faisceau uneiforme; *G.* Hakenbündel. A bundle of fibres in the brain passing across the base of the island of Reil, and connecting the inferior frontal convolution with the uncinate gyrus. **U. gyrus,** uncinate convolution. **U. proc'ess.** *L.* processus uncinatus. *F.* apophyse uneiforme; *G.* Hakenfortsatz. *I* apofisi uneiforme. A long, thin hook of bone extending downward from anterior portion of lateral mass of ethmoid, and articulating with inferior turbinate. Another similar hook, extending backward from the anterior inferior angle of the orbital plate, is called the **lesser u. p.**

Uncina'tum (*L.*). Uneiform bone.

Uncinetto (*I.*). Small hook, uncus.

Uncino (*I.*). 1. Hook. 2. Rostrum lamnae spiralis. **U. ottuso,** blunt hook.

Uncipres'sion. *F.* uncipression or uncipressure; *I* uncipressione or uncipressura. Control of arterial haemorrhage by pressure with pins or hooks against the adjoining tissues.

Uncomocomo. *Aspidium athamanticum.* Kunze.

Uncon'sciousness [*A. S.* un- (priv.), *L.* conscious] *F* perte de connaissance; *I.* perdita della cognizione. State of being insensible or unconscious; may simulate death; may be due to narcotism by opium, alcohol, etc.; to apoplexy, catalepsy, heat-stroke, freezing, asphyxia due to drowning, hanging, suffocation, etc.; to syncope, or to concussion of the brain. In cases of apparent death where neither respiration, pulse, nor cardiac sounds can be detected, but the temperature of the body is above 27° C. (80.6° F.) and there are no signs of rigor mortis or putrefaction, the best test is a ligature tied firmly around the wrist, the radial and ulnar arteries being protected from pressure. If in ten minutes the veins below the ligature do not enlarge, life is in all probability extinct.

Unc'tio (*L.*). Inunction.

Un'cus (**gy'ri fornica'ti** or **gy'ri hippocam'pi**) (*L.*). *F.* crochet; *G.* Haken; *I.* uncinetto. Hook-like extremity of uncinate convolution of the brain.

Un'dulated ipecacuan'ha. White ipecacuanha.

Un'dulating mem'brane. *G.* Flossenmembran. Delicate transparent membrane attached to the tail of a spermatozoon; doubtful in man.

Unduldsamkeit (*G.*). Intolerance.

Undurchbohrt (*G.*). Imperforate. **Undurchbohrtheit,** imperforation.

Undurchgängigkeit (*G.*). Imperforation.

Undurchlöchert (*G.*). Imperforate.

Unehelig (*G.*). Illegitimate.

Uneinathembar (*G.*). Irrespirable.

Unempfänglich (*G.*). Insusceptible.

Unempfindbarkeit (*G.*). Insensibility.

Unempfindlich (*G.*). Insensible.

Unempfindlichkeit or **Unempfindsamkeit** (*G.*). Defect or absence of sensibility; dysæsthesia, anæsthesia; apathy.

Unenthaltsamkeit (*G.*). Incontinence.

Unentwickelt (*G.*). Undeveloped, rudimental.

Unersättlichkeit (*G.*). Bulimia.

Unerträglichkeit (*G.*). Intolerance.

Unfreiwillig (*G.*). Involuntary.

Unfruchtbar (*G.*). Sterile. **Unfruchtbarkeit,** sterility.

Unfühlbar (*G.*). Impalpable.

Ung., abbv. for **Unguentum** (*L.*), ointment.

Ungeburt (*G.*). Fœtus, embryo.

Ungegliedert (*G.*). Inarticulate.

Ungeimpft (*G.*). Unvaccinated.

Ungenannt, -er, -e, -es (*G.*). Unnamed, innominate, anonymous; **U. Bein,** innominate bone. **U. Schlagader,** innominate artery.

Ungeschlechtsreif (*G.*). Impuber.

Ungestaltet (*G.*). Deformed. **Ungestaltheit,** deformity.

Ungestielt (*G.*). Without a pedicle,

sessile. **Ungestielte Hydatide**: see *Hydatid of Morgagni*.

Ungesundheit (*G.*). Unsoundness, ill-health, sickliness; insalubrity.

Unghia (*L.*). Nail. **U. incarnata**, ingrowing nail.

Unghiella (*L.*). Frost-bite of fingers.

Ungleichartig (*G.*). Dissimilar, heterogeneous.

Ungleichmässig (*G.*). Anomalous.

Un'gual. *F.* unguéal; *I.* unghiale, ungueale. Relating or pertaining to a nail. **U. bone.** *L.* os unguis. lachrymal bone. **U. ma'trix.** *F.* matrice unguéale; *I.* matrice ungueale. Nail-bed. **U. phal'anx.** *F.* phalangette; *G.* Nagelglied; *I.* falangetta. That which bears the nail.

Unguéal, ale (*F.*). Ungual.

Unguento (*I.*). Ointment. **U. basilico**, resin cerate. **U. citrino**, ointment of nitrate of mercury. **U. mercuriale** or **U. mercuriale doppio**, mercurial ointment. **U. di Rhasis**, ointment of carbonate of lead.

Unguen'tum (*L.*). Ointment. **U. ac'idi bor'ici**, ointment of boric acid. **U. ac'idi carbol'ici**, ointment of carbolic acid. **U. ac'idi gal'lici**, ointment of gallic acid. **U. ac'idi tan'nici**, ointment of tannic acid. **U. aconiti'næ**, ointment of aconitine. **U. ad fontic'ulos**, ointment of cantharides. **U. ad'ipis**, ointment; simple ointment. **U. al'bum**, ointment of carbonate of lead. **U. al'bum Londonen'se**, ointment of spermaceti. **U. ammoniaca'le** [P. Port.], ammonia ointment. **U. antimo'nii tartara'ti** [B. P.], ointment of tartarated antimony. **U. antipsor'icum**, alkaline sulphur ointment. **U. a'quæ ro'sæ**, ointment of rose-water. **U. arcæ'i**, ointment of elemi. **U. atropi'næ**, ointment of atropine. **U. basil'icum** [P. G.]: see *Resin cerate*. **U. belladon'næ**, ointment of belladonna. **U. benzo'ini**, benzoinated lard. **U. calam'inæ**, ointment of calamine. **U. canthar'idis** or **U. canthar'idum** [P. G.], ointment of cantharides. **U. ce'reum** [P. G.]; see *Cerate*. **U. cerus'sæ** [P. G.], ointment of carbonate of lead. **U. cerus'sæ camphora'tum** [P. G.], ointment of carbonate of lead 95 parts, camphor 5 parts; mix [P. G.]. **U. ceta'cei**, ointment of spermaceti. **U. chrysarobi'ni**, ointment of chrysarobin. **U. citri'num**, ointment of nitrate of mercury. **U. contrapedic'ulos**, ointment of cevadilla. **U. creaso'ti**, ointment of creasote. **U. cum styr'ace** [Cod.], ointment of storax. **U. diach'ylon**, diachylon ointment. **U. Dupuytren**, Dupuytren's ointment. **U. el'emi**, ointment of elemi. **U. emol'liens**, simple cerate. **U. eucalyp'ti**, ointment of eucalyptus. **U. gal'læ**, nutgall ointment. **U. gal'læ cum o'pio**, ointment of galls and opium. **U. glyceri'ni**, ointment of glycerin. **U. glyceri'ni plum'bi subaceta'tis** [B. P.], ointment of glycerin of subacetate of lead. **U. gynocar'diæ**, chaulmugra ointment. **U. He'bræ** [P. Helv.], diachylon ointment. **U. Hellmun'di**, Hellmund's ointment. **U. hydrar'gyri**, mercurial ointment. **U. hydrar'gyri al'bum** [P. G.] or **U. hydrar'gyri ammonia'ti**, ointment of ammoniated mercury. **U. hydrar'gyri ciner'eum** [P. G.], mercurial ointment. **U. hydrar'gyri citri'num**, ointment of nitrate of mercury. **U. hydrar'gyri compos'itum** [B. P.], compound ointment of mercury. **U. hydrar'gyri iod'idi ru'bri** [B. P.], ointment of red iodide of mercury. **U. hydrar'gyri nitra'tis**, ointment of nitrate of mercury. **U. hydrar'gyri nitra'tis dilu'tum** [B. P.], diluted ointment of nitrate of mercury. **U. hydrar'gyri ox'idi fla'vi**, ointment of yellow oxide of mercury. **U. hydrar'gyri ox'idi ru'bri** or **U. hydrar'gyri rub'rum** [P. G.], ointment of red oxide of mercury. **U. hydrar'gyri subchlo'ridi** [B. P.], ointment of subchloride of mercury. **U. hydrato-carbona'tis plumbici** [P. Dan.], ointment of carbonate of lead. **U. io'di** or **U. iodin'ii**, iodine ointment. **U. iodin'ii compos'itum**, compound iodine ointment. **U. iodofor'mi**, iodoform ointment. **U. ir'ritans**, ointment of cantharides. **U. kal'ii joda'ti** [P. G.], ointment of iodide of potassium. **U. le'niens** [P. G.], ointment of rose-water. **U. mercuria'le**, mercurial ointment. **U. meze'rei**, mezereon ointment. **U. neapolita'num**, mercurial ointment. **U. nervi'num**, compound ointment of rosemary. **U. de ni'hilo al'bo**, ointment of oxide of zinc. **U. opia'tum**, extract of opium 1, water 1, simple ointment 18 parts; triturate [P. G. 1872]. **U. paraffi'ni**, paraffin ointment. **U. petro'lei**, petrolatum. **U. pi'cis liq'uidæ**, tar ointment. **U. plum'bi** [P. G.]: see *Cerate of subacetate of lead*. **U. plum'bi aceta'tis** [B. P.], ointment of acetate of lead. **U. plum'bi subaceta'tis compos'itum**, cerate of subacetate of lead. **U. plum'bi carbona'tis**, ointment of carbonate of lead. **U. plum'bi iod'idi**, ointment of iodide of

lead. **U. plum'bi tan'nici** [P. G.], ointment of tannate of lead. **U. popule'um**, ointment of poplar buds. **U. potas'sæ sulphura'tæ**, ointment of sulphurated potash. **U. potas'sii iod'idi**, ointment of iodide of potassium. **U. præcipita'tum ru'brum**, ointment of red oxide of mercury. **U. resi'næ** [P. G.], resin cerate. **U. rosmari'ni compos'itum**, compound ointment of rosemary. **U. sabadil'læ**, ointment of cevadilla. **U. sabi'næ** [B. P., P. G.]: see *Savine cerate*. **U. sim'plex** [B. P.]: see *Ointment*. **U. sim'plex** [P. Neer.], cerate. **U. sinapi'num** [P. Dan.], mustard poultice. **U. staphisag'riæ**, ointment of staves-acre. **U. stibia'tum** [P. Norv.] or **U. stibio-ka'li tartar'ici** [P. Ross.], ointment of tartarated antimony. **U. stramo'nii**, ointment of stramonium. **U. sulfura'tum** or **U. sul'phuris**, sulphur ointment. **U. sul'phuris alkali'num**, alkaline sulphur ointment. **U. sul'phuris iod'idi**, ointment of iodide of sulphur. **U. tan'natis plum'bici** [P. Swed.], freshly precipitated lead tannate mixture with glycerin. **U. tar'tari stibia'ti** [P. G.], ointment of tartarated antimony. **U. terebin'thinæ**, ointment of turpentine. **U. veratrin'æ**, veratrine ointment. **U. zin'ci** [B. P.], ointment of oxide of zinc. **U. zin'ci olea'ti**, ointment of oleate of zinc. **U. zin'ci ox'idi**, ointment of oxide of zinc.

Unguiarola (*L.*). Onychia syphilitica.

Un'guis (*L.*), pl. **Ungues**. 1. A nail. 2. Onyx. **U. a'vis**, or **U. Halleri**, or **U. ventric'uli latera'lis cer'ebri**, hippocampus minor. **U. in car'ne**, ingrowing nail. **U. os**, lachrymal bone.

Unguis (*F.*). Lachrymal bone.

Unheilbar (*G.*). Incurable; **- keit**, incurability.

Unheilsam (*G.*). Unwholesome, hurtful, noxious, insalubrious.

Unicel'lular. *F.* unicellulaire; *G.* einzellig; *I.* unicellulare. Term applied to organisms consisting of a single cell.

U'nicist. *F.* uniciste; *I.* unicista. One who holds that there is but one specific venereal virus, as opposed to dualist, *q. v.*

U'nicorn u'terus. One having one cornu only, due generally to atrophy of one of Muller's ducts.

U'nicorn-root: see *Eclia unicorn-root*.

Unilat'eral. *L.* unilateralis; *F.* unilatéral; *G.* einseitig; *I.* unilaterale. Pertaining to one side, said of the whole body, of corresponding limbs or organs, or of half of a central symmetrical organ, such as the nose or tongue.

Uniloc'ular [unus, loculus]. *F.* uniloculaire; *I.* uniloculare. Having but one cavity.

Unioc'ulus (*L.*). Cyclops.

Un'ion. Act of uniting; production or restoration of continuity: see *Intention*.

Union consanguine (*F.*). *I.* unione consanguinea. Marriage of individuals closely related.

Un'ion Spring. Saline, carbonated water, Saratoga Co., New York.

Unip'ara (*L.*). *F.* unipare. A woman who has had but one child.

Unip'arous. *F.* unipare; *I.* uniparo. Producing one at a birth.

Unip'olar. *L.* unipolaris; *F.* unipolaire; *I.* unipolare. Having but one projection or branch, applied to certain nerve-cells.

Unisep'tate [unus, septum]. Having but one septum.

U'nit [*L.* unus]. *F.* unité; *G.* Einheit; *I.* unità. 1. The number represented by one (1). 2. A definite, relatively small quantity of matter, force, or time, selected for comparison or measurement of the same. **U. (electro-magnet'ic) strength of cur'rent**, appears when one centimetre length of its circuit, bent into an arc of one centimetre radius (so as to be always one centimetre away from the magnet-pole) exerts a force of one dyne on a unit magnet-pole placed at the centre. **U. of electric'ity**, that quantity which, when placed at a distance of one centimetre in dry air from a similar and equal quantity, repels it with a force of 1 dyne. **U., photomet'ric**. Bec-Carcel, a lamp burning 12 grammes of pure colza oil per hour with a flame 40 millimetres in height (French). 2. Candle, or Parliamentary standard, a spermaceti candle $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter burning 120 grains per hour (English); or a paraffin candle 20 millimetres in diameter burning with a flame 5 centimetres high (German); one Bec-Carcel = 9.5 English or 7.6 German candles. **U. of heat**, the quantity of heat required to raise unit mass of water (1 kilogramme, for instance) 1 degree in temperature: see *Calorie*.

Univ'alent [unus, valere]. *F.* univalent, ente: see *Quantivalence*.

Universalarznei or **Universalmittel** (*G.*). Panacea.

Universalpflaster (*G.*). Emplastrum fuscum camphoratum.

Unlebensfähig (*G.*). Not viable.

Unmässigkeit (*G.*). Intemperance.

Unmündig, er, e, es (*G.*). Under age, minor. **U. Alter**, minority.

Unner'ving. Neurotomy.

Unoc'ulus (*L.*). Cyclops.

Unordnung (*G.*). Disorder, ataxy.

Unorganisch (*G.*). Inorganic.

Unor'ganized. Not endowed with organs; not individualized, but not necessarily inorganic.

Unpaar, er, e, es (*G.*). Odd, without a fellow; azygos. **U. Blutader**, right azygos vein. **U. Vene**, azygos vein.

Unpaarig, er, e, es (*G.*). Azygos.

Unregelmässig, er, e, es (*G.*). Anomalous, irregular.

Unregelmässigkeit (*G.*). Anomaly.

Unreif, er, e, es. Unripe, immature, crude. **U. Pomeranzen**, orange-berries.

Unrein (*G.*). Unclean, impure; dirty, foul.

Unreinigkeit or **Unreinlichkeit** (*G.*). Impurity, uncleanliness.

Unreizbar (*G.*). Unexcitable, not irritable.

Unruhe or **Unruhigkeit** (*G.*). Restlessness, uneasiness.

Unschädlich (*G.*). Innocent, not hurtful.

Unschmerzhaft (*G.*). Not painful.

Unsinnig (*G.*). Mad, irrational. **Unsinnigkeit**, madness, insanity.

Unsound'. Not perfect, diseased.

Unsound'ness of mind. Legal term for a state of mind unfitting the person for the management of his affairs, but not idiocy or well-marked insanity; nearly equivalent to paranoia.

Unstri'ated or **Unstri'ped mus'cles**: see *Muscles*.

Unter, er, e, es (*G.*). Under, inferior, beneath. **U. Augengrubenspalte**, infraorbital groove. **U. Gesässschlagader**, sciatic artery. **U. Hinterhauptswindungsgruppen**, occipito-temporal convolutions. **U. innere Nebenschlagader**, anastomotic artery of arm. **U. Kehlkopfnerv**, inferior laryngeal nerve. **U. Muschel** or **U. Nasenmuschel**, inferior turbinate bone. **U. Sprunggelenk**, astragalo-calcaneal articulation. **U. Stiel**, inferior peduncle of optic thalamus.

Unterachselgegend (*G.*). Axillary space.

Unterarzt (*G.*). Assistant surgeon.

Unteraugenhöhlenarterie (*G.*). Infraorbital artery.

Unteraugenhöhlenkanal (*G.*). Infraorbital canal.

Unteraugenhöhlenloch (*G.*). Infraorbital foramen.

Unteraugenhöhlennerv (*G.*). Infraorbital nerve.

Unteraugenhöhlenschlagader (*G.*). Infraorbital artery.

Unterbauch (*G.*). Hypogastrium; — **bruch**, hypogastric hernia; — **gegend**, hypogastric region.

Unterbinden (*G.*). To ligate.

Unterbindung (*G.*). Ligation, ligature. In composition, **Unterbindungs**, as. — **nadel**, aneurism-needle; — **pincette**, ligation-forceps.

Unterbrustdrüsengegend (*G.*). Inframammary region.

Unterdrückung (*G.*). Suppression.

Untereitern (*G.*). To suppurate beneath.

Unteressigsaures Salz (*G.*). Subacetate.

Unterfressen (*G.*). To corrode underneath; to burrow.

Untergrätengrube (*G.*). Infraspinous fossa.

Untergrätenmuskel (*G.*). Infraspinatus.

Unterhaut (*G.*). Hypoderma; — **bindegewebe** or — **fascie**, superficial fascia; — **fellgewebe**, panniculus adiposus; — **nerven**, nervi faciales inferiores; — **zellgewebe**, subcutaneous cellular tissue.

Unterhefe (*G.*). Bottom yeast.

Unterhirn (*G.*). Subencephalon.

Unterhorn (*G.*). Inferior cornu, lateral ventricles of brain.

Unterkiefer (*G.*). Inferior maxillary bone; — **arterie**, inferior dental artery; — **ast**, ramus of lower maxilla; — **bein**, inferior maxillary bone; — **condylialdreieck**, mandibulo-condylial triangle; — **coronialdreieck**, mandibulo-coronial triangle; — **drüse**, submaxillary gland; — **fortsatz**, mandibular plate; — **fuge**, symphysis of jaw; — **ganglion**, submaxillary

ganglion. —gegend, submaxillary region; —gelenk, temporo-maxillary articulation, —gesichtshöhen-Index, mandibulo facial index; —gonialdreieck, mandibulo-gonial triangle; —grube, glenoid fossa; —knoten, submaxillary ganglion; —körper, body of lower jaw; —nerv, inferior dental nerve; —obergesichtshöhen-Index, mandibulo-suprafacial index; —speicheldrüse, submaxillary gland; —speichelgang, Wharton's duct; —untergesichtshöhen-Index, mandibulo-infrafacial index; —winkel, mandibular angle.

Unterkinnarterie (*G.*) Submental artery.

Unterkinngegend (*G.*). Submental region.

Unterkinnlade (*G.*). Inferior maxillary bone.

Unterkinnschlagader (*G.*). Submental artery.

Unterkinnvene (*G.*). Submental vein.

Unterlage (*G.*). Basement membrane.

Unterlappen (*G.*). Inferior lobe; see *Lobus of cerebellum*.

Unterlassen (*G.*). Intermission.

Unterlaufen (*G.*). To extravasate. **Unterlaufung**, extravasation.

Unterleib (*G.*). Abdomen. In composition **Unterleibs**, as. —aorta, abdominal aorta. —beschwerde, disorder of the bowels. —bruch, abdominal hernia; —geschwulst, abdominal tumor. —höhle, abdominal cavity; —höhlenschwangerschaft, abdominal pregnancy; —krankheit, abdominal disease; —leiden, abdominal disorder. —typhus, enteric fever —verstopfung, constipation.

Unterlippe (*G.*). Lower lip; labium tympanicum

Unterlippenarterien (*G.*). Arteries of lower lip

Unternasenrinne (*G.*). Amabile.

Unterohrgrube (*G.*). Fossa parotidea.

Unterphosphorige Säure (*G.*). Hypophosphorie acid

Unterphosphorigsaurer Kalk (*G.*). Calcium hypophosphite

Unterphosphorigsaures Eisen (*G.*). Ferric hypophosphite.

Unterphosphorigsaures Kali (*G.*). Potassium hypophosphite

Unterphosphorigsaures Natron (*G.*). Sodium hypophosphite.

Unterphosphorigsaures Salz (*G.*). Hypophosphite

Unterrippe (*G.*). Lower rib, false rib. In composition **Unterrippen**, as. —gegend, hypochondriac region; —muskel, subcostal muscle.

Unterrollnerv (*G.*). Infratrochlear nerve.

Unterscheidung (*G.*). Discrimination, differential diagnosis.

Unterschenkel (*G.*). Leg; —strecker, quadriceps extensor cruris.

Unterschiedsempfindlichkeit (*G.*). Differential sensibility.

Unterschiedsschwelle (*G.*). Differential threshold; see *Threshold* (2).

Unterschläfenfirste (*G.*). Temporal ridge.

Unterschläfengrube (*G.*). Zygomatic fossa

Unterschlüsselbeingegend (*G.*). Infraclavicular region.

Unterschlüsselbeingrube (*G.*). Infraclavicular fossa.

Unterschlüsselbeinmuskel (*G.*). Subclavius muscle.

Unterschlüsselbeinpulsader or **Unterschlüsselbeinschlagader** (*G.*). Subclavian artery.

Unterschulterblattgegend (*G.*). Infrascapular region.

Unterschulterblattmuskel (*G.*). Subscapularis.

Unterschulterblattnerven (*G.*). Subscapular nerves.

Unterschulterblattschlagader (*G.*). Subscapular artery.

Unterschwefligsaures Natron (*G.*). Sodium hyposulphite.

Unterschwefligsaures Salz (*G.*). Hyposulphite

Unterste Grimmdarmschlagader (*G.*). Sigmoid artery.

Untersuchung (*G.*). Examination, investigation, exploring In composition **Untersuchungs**, as. —lage, position for examination. —stuhl, gynæcological chair; —tisch, gynæcological table.

Unterwundarzt (*G.*). Assistant surgeon.

Unterwurm (*G.*). Vermis inferior.

Unterzahn (*G.*). Lower tooth.

Unterzunge (*G.*). Sublingual fold In composition **Unterzungen**, as. —arterie,

sublingual artery; —drüse, sublingual gland; —drüsenknoten, submaxillary ganglion; —schlagader, sublingual artery; —speicheldrüse, sublingual gland.

Unterzwerchfellmuskeln (*G.*). Muscular bundles of diaphragm occasionally seen inserted upon lower surface of central tendon.

Unterzwickel (*G.*). Subcuneus.

Unthätigkeit (*G.*). Inactivity, indolence, sluggishness.

Unto-mool. Indian name of *Tylophora asthmatica*.

Untuoso (*I.*). Unctuous.

Unverdaulich (*G.*). Indigestible. **Unverdaulichkeit**, indigestibility; **Unverdauung**, indigestion.

Unvereinbar (*G.*). Incompatible.

Unvermögen or **Unvermögenheit** (*G.*). Impotence.

Unverträglich (*G.*). Incompatible.

Unvollkommene Wirbel (*G.*). False vertebræ.

Unvorsätzlicher Todtschlag (*G.*). Manslaughter, homicide.

Unwell'. Popular term for menstruating.

Unwillkührlich (*G.*). Involuntary.

Unwillkührlicher Muskel (*G.*). Involuntary or unstriated muscle.

Unwohlsein (*G.*). Indisposition.

Unzeitig (*G.*). Untimely, immature.

Unzeitling (*G.*). Abortion.

Unzione (*I.*). Unction.

Unzulänglichkeit (*G.*). Insufficiency.

Unzurechnungsfähig (*G.*). Irresponsible; —keit, irresponsibility.

Uomo (*I.*). Man.

Uovo (*I.*), pl. **Uova**. Egg, ovum. **U-a. di Naboth**, ovula Nabothi.

U'pas. *G.* Giftbaum. *Antiaris toxicaria*, Lesch., a large forest tree of Java. **U. an'tiar**, an arrow-poison having for its principal ingredient a gum-resinous exudation from *Antiaris toxicaria*, the upas tree; contains antiarin. **U. Tieute**, an arrow-poison used by the natives of Java, consisting principally of an extract of the root-bark of *Strychnos tieute*, Lesch.; contains strychnine and brucine.

Up'land bone'set. *Eupatorium sessilifolium*, L.

Up'land su'mach. *Rhus glabra*.

Up'per gan'glion. Ganglion of the root.

Up'per pharynge'al ar'tery. *L.* arteria pharyngea suprema. Twig from the spheno-palatine to the upper pharynx.

Up'per po'lar circle. Upper third of the uterine cavity.

U'rachal. *L.* urachalis; *F.* ouracal, ale; *I.* uracale. Relating to the urachus. **U. fold.** *L.* ligamentum vesico-umbilicale medium. The duplicature of the peritoneum that contains the urachus. **U. fos'sa**: see *Inguinal fossa*.

U'rachus (*L.*) [οὖρον, ἔχω]. *F.* ouraque; *G.* Harnstrang; *I.* uraco. Vestige of pedicle of allantois; found in the adult as a rounded cord of connective tissue extending from the vertex of the bladder to the umbilicus.

Uracra'tia (*L.*) [ἀκρατία]. Enuresis.

Uræ'mia (*L.*) [οὖρον]. *F.* urémie; *G.* Urämie; *I.* uremia. Accumulation in the blood of matters that should be excreted by the kidneys, more especially of an undue amount of urea and its derivatives.

Uræ'mic. *F.* urémique; *G.* urämisch; *I.* uremico. Affected with, or pertaining to, uræmia.

Urali. Curare.

U'ramil. $C_4H_5N_5O_3$. *F.* uramile; *I.* uramilo. Secondary artificial derivative of uric acid.

Uranisconi'tis [οὐρανίσκος]. Inflammation of the palate.

Uranis'coplasty. *F.* uraniscoplastie; *I.* uraniscoplastia. Uranoplasty.

Uraniscor'raphy [ῥαφή]. Suture of palate.

Ura'nium. *I.* uranio. *U.* A rare metallic element, first recognized by Klaproth in 1789. It is hard, slightly malleable, spec. grav. 18.4, of the color of nickel; speedily tarnished by exposure to the air, oxidized with incandescence when heated to redness; in its chemical relations resembles iron and manganese. **U. ni'trate.** *L.* uranii nitras. A lemon-yellow, slightly efflorescent, crystalline salt, freely soluble in water; used in atomized solution as an astringent application to the throat.

Uranlage (*G.*). Germ.

Uranocoloboma (*G.*). Fissure of the palate.

Uranomania (*I.*). Monomania involving the idea of a divine or celestial origin or connection; a species of megalomania.

Uranoplas'tic [*οὐρανός*, *πλάσσω*]. Relating to uranoplasty.

U'ranoplasty. *F.*, *G.* Uranoplastie; *I.* uranoplastia. Plastic surgery of the palate.

Uranorrha'phia (*L.*) [*ῥαφή*]. Staphylorrhaphy.

Uranos'chisis or **Uranoschis'ma** (*L.*) [*σχίσις*, *σχίζω*]. Cleft palate.

Uraposte'ma (*L.*) [*ἀπόστημα*]. Urinary abscess.

Urare. Curare.

U'rate. *G.* harnsaures Salz; *I.* urato. Compounds of uric acid with various bases (mostly soda, ammonia, potassa, and lime), commonly found in urinary sediments, calculi, or arthritic deposits. **U. of ammo'nia,** normal urinary deposit during alkaline fermentation.

Urate d'ammoniaque (*F.*). Ammonium urate.

Urato d'ammoniaca (*I.*). Ammonium urate.

Urbewohner (*G.*). Autochthonus.

Urbild (*G.*). Archetype.

Urdarm (*G.*). Archenteron; the portion of digestive canal lined by entoderm; **— falten,** folds involving entoderm and inner layer of mesoderm, by which the primitive intestine becomes separated from the body-cavity; **— höhle,** the cavity bounded by the entoderm.

U'rea [*οὐρον*]. CH_4N_2O. *F.* urée; *G.* Harnstoff. A final product of the waste of nitrogenous animal tissues, and physiologically the most important ingredient of urine. It is decomposed by sodium hypochlorite and by sodium hypobromite, 92 per cent. of its nitrogen appearing as gas, which may be measured in the usual way (3213 c.c. nitrogen = 1 gram urea). **U., Liebig's test,** precipitation by solution of mercuric nitrate, after removal of phosphates by solution of baryta. The white precipitate becomes yellow on addition of sodium carbonate only after all urea has been precipitated. Correct only when urea does not exceed 2 per cent. of the solution used.

Urec'chysis (*L.*) [*οὐρον*, *χύσις*]. Effusion of urine into the cellular tissue.

Urechi'tes suberec'ta, Muell. (*L.*). Plant of the family *Apocynaceæ*, common in Demerara; used as a poison by negroes, effects resemble those of strophanthus.

Urechi'tin. $C_{18}H_{30}O_8$. *F.* uréchitine. Glucoside obtained from leaves of *Urechites suberecta*; insoluble in water; with strong sulphuric acid gives a yellow solution, changing to red and purple; an active poison.

Urechitox'in. $C_{18}H_{30}O_8$. *F.* uréchitoxine. Glucoside obtained from leaves of *Urechites suberecta*, very poisonous; color reaction same as for urechitin; said to be an antidote to curare.

Ure'do, inis (*L.*). Urticaria. **U. Maydis,** DC., *Ustilago Maydis*, Lev.

Urée (*F.*). Urea.

Urei (*G.*). Primitive ovum.

Urelco'sis (*L.*) [*οὐρον*, *ἕλκωσις*]. Ulceration in the urinary passages.

Uremia (*I.*). Uræmia. **Uremico,** uræmic.

Urémie (*F.*). Uræmia. **Urémique,** uræmic.

Ureorrhœ'a (*L.*). Urorrhœa.

Uresiæsthe'sis (*L.*) [*οὐρέω*, *αἴσθησις*]. Sensation of desire to urinate.

Ure'sis (*L.*) [*οὐρέω*]. *F.* urèse; *I.* uresi. Urination.

Uretano (*I.*). Urethan.

U'reter (*L.*) [*οὐρέω*]. *F.* uretère; *G.* Harnleiter; *I.* uretere. Tubular canal the size of a goose-quill, and from fourteen to sixteen inches in length, which conveys the urine from the pelvis of either kidney to the bladder.

Uretéral (*F.*). Relating to the ureters.

Ureteral'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. *F.* uretéralgie. Pain in the ureter.

Uretere (*I.*). Ureter.

Ureter'ic. *F.* uretérique, uretéral; *I.* ureterico, a; pl. ehe. Pertaining to the ureters. **U. ar'teries,** those supplying ureters. **Superior u. a-s.** from renal a.; **middle u. a-s.** from aorta or from spermatic artery; and **inferior u. a-s.** from superior vesical or uterine arteries, are described. **U. cal'culus,** ureterolith. **U. fold,** the fold of peritoneum lying over a ureter.

Ureteri'tis [*οὐρέω*]. *F.* uretérite. Inflammation of the ureter.

Ure'terolith [*λίθος*]. Calculus in the ureter.

Ureterol'ysis (*L.*) [*λύσις*]. Rupture of the ureter.

Ureterophlegma'sia (*L.*) [*φλέγμα*]. Ureteritis.

Ureteropyo'sis (*L.*) [*πύον*]. Suppuration in the ureter.

Ureterorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. Hæmorrhage from the ureter.

Ureterosteno'ma (*L.*) [*στένωμα*]. Contraction of the ureter.

Ureterot'omy [*τομή*]. *F.* uretérotomie. Operation of cutting into the ureter.

U'rethan. *F.* uréthane; *I.* uretano. Ethyl carbonate; a white crystalline substance, soluble in water, nearly odorless and tasteless; used as a hypnotic in doses of 15 to 30 grains.

Ure'thra (*L.*) [*οὐρήθρα*]. *F.* urèthre; *G.* Harnröhre; *I.* uretra. The membranous canal by which urine is discharged from the bladder. In the male it is about 16 cm. long; composed of a prostatic portion within the substance of the prostate gland, a membranous or muscular portion between the layers of the triangular ligament, and a spongy portion within the corpus spongiosum of the penis. In the female it is much shorter (about 3 cm.), corresponding to the prostatic and membranous portions only.

Urethræmorrha'gia (*L.*) [*αἷμα, ῥήγνυμι*]. Urethral hæmorrhage.

Ure'thral. *L.* urethralis; *F.* uréthrale; *I.* uretrale. Pertaining to the urethra. **U. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria urethralis; *G.* Harnröhrenarterie. Branch of internal pudic given off in front of artery of the bulb and supplying urethra. **U. crest,** crest of urethra. **U. fever.** *G.* Urethralfieber. Urinary fever following catheterization or other operation affecting the urethra. **U. shock,** condition of rigor and collapse sometimes resulting from the passage of a bougie or other operation on the urethra.

Urethralfurche (*G.*). Furrow between the two corpora cavernosa which receives the corpus spongiosum penis.

Urethralgänge (*G.*). Skene's tubules.

Urethral'gia (*L.*) [*ἄλγος*]. *F.* uréthralgie; *I.* uretralgia. Pain in the urethra.

Urethra'lis (*L.*). Variously used to designate either the whole of the ischiourethralis muscle [Gegenbaur], its deeper encircling fibres [Arnold], or the fibres passing above the urethra [Krause]. **U. transver'sus,** urethralis.

Urethralzange (*G.*). Urethral forceps.

Urethram'eter. An instrument for measuring the calibre of the urethra.

Urethremphrax'is (*L.*) [*ἐμφράσσω*]. Urethrophraxis.

Urethri-pres'sor (*L.*). Compressor urethræ [Cones].

Urethris'mus (*L.*). Irritability, and tendency to spasm, of the urethra.

Urethri'tis. *F.* uréthrite; *G.* Harnröhrenentzündung; *I.* uretrite. Inflammation of the urethra.

Urethro-bul'bar artery. Artery of bulb.

Ure'throcele [*κήλη*]. Protrusion of mucous membrane of urethra through the meatus.

Urethrophrax'is (*L.*) [*φράσσω*]. *F.* uréthrophraxie; *I.* uretrofrassia. Obstruction of the urethra.

Ure'throplasty [*πλάσσω*]. *F.* uréthroplastie; *G.* Urethroplastik; *I.* uretroplastia. Plastic surgery of the urethra.

Urethrorrha'gia (*L.*) [*ῥήγνυμι*]. *F.* uréthrorrhagie; *I.* uretrorragia. Urethral hæmorrhage.

Urethror'rhaphy [*ῥαφή*]. *F.* urétrorrhaphie; *I.* uretrorrafia. Suture of an abnormal opening in the urethra.

Urethrorrhœ'a (*L.*) [*ῥέω*]. *F.* uréthrorrhée; *I.* uretrorrea. Discharge from the urethra.

Ure'throscope [*σκοπέω*]. *F.* uréthroscope; *I.* uretroscopio. Form of endoscope used for inspecting the interior of the urethra.

Urethros'copy. *F.* uréthroscopie; *I.* uretroscopia. The use of the urethroscope.

Urethrospas'mus (*L.*) [*σπασμός*]. *F.* uréthrospasme; *I.* uretrospasmo. Urethral spasm.

Urethrosteno'sis (*L.*) [*στένωσις*]. *F.* uréthrosténie; *I.* uretrostenia. Stricture of the urethra.

Ure'throtome [*τέμνω*]. *F.* uréthrotome; *I.* uretrotomo. An instrument for incising strictures of the urethra.

Urethrot'omy. *F.* uréthrotomie; *I.* uretrotomia. Section of the urethra.

Uret'ic [*οὐρητικός*]. *L.* ureticus; *F.* urétique; *I.* uretico. Urinary, affecting the urine.

Urfurche (*G.*). Primitive groove.

Urgin'ea marit'ima, Baker. *Virginea Scilla,* Steinh.

Urgin'ea Scil'la, Steinheil. A perennial plant, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*, indigenous to the Mediterranean basin, the source of squill.

Urhelko'sis [*ἕλκωσις*]. Urelcosis.

Urhidro'sis *L.* [ὑρός]. Uridrosis.

U'ric ac'id. $C_5H_4N_4O_3$. *F.* acide urique; *G.* Harnsaure; *I.* acido urico. Lithic acid. A weak dibasic crystallizable acid, product of retrograde metamorphosis of nitrogenous animal matter, existing in the blood as urate, in the urine both free and combined. **U. a., estima'tion of, by Sutton's proc'ess,** each cubic centimetre of a solution of potassium permanganate, containing 2.5 per cent., will decolorize 5 milligrams of uric acid in alkaline solution. **U. a., murex'id test,** brilliant purple-red reaction on addition of ammonia to urine heated with nitric acid (Prout's "purpurate of ammonia").

Uric oxide. Xanthin.

Uricæ'mia (*L.*). *F.* uricémie. Lithæmia.

Uridro'sis *L.* [ὑρός]. *F.* urhidrose; *I.* uridrosi. Urinous sweating. **U. crystalli'na,** form with deposit of crystalline material on the skin.

Urin (*G.*). Urine; **— abcess,** abscess caused by urinary infiltration or in which urine is present; **— absonderung,** secretion of urine; **— ausscheidung,** excretion of urine; **— beschwerde,** urinary affection, difficulty in micturition; **— blase,** urinary bladder; **— bodensatz,** urinary sediment; **— fistel,** urinary fistula; **— glas,** urinal; **— infiltration,** urinary infiltration; **— schau,** uroscopy; **— schlauch,** form of urinal worn on the person; **— stein,** urinary calculus; **— träufeln,** dripping of urine; **— treibend,** diuretic, ischuretic; **— verhaltung,** retention of urine.

Uri'na (*L.*) [οὖρον]. Urine. **U. ci'bi** or **chy'li,** the urine passed soon after a meal. **U. noc'tis,** the first urine passed in the morning. **U. po'tus,** the pale urine of low specific gravity passed after ingestion of much fluid. **U. san'guinis,** the urine passed on rising and before eating.

Urinæ'mia (*L.*) [αἷμα]. *F.* urinémie; *I.* uriuemia. Presence of the constituents of urine in the blood.

U'rinal. *F.* urinoir, urinal; *G.* Uringlas, Pissoir; *I.* urinale, orinale. 1. Portable vessel for reception of urine. 2. Fixture for convenience in urinating.

U'rinary. *F.* urinaire; *I.* urinario. Pertaining to urine. **U. blad'der:** see *Bladder.* **U. cal'culus.** *F.* calcul urinaire; *G.* Harnstein; *I.* calcolo urinario. A solid concretion formed in the kidney, ureter, or bladder by agglomeration of urinary deposits; may be mulberry, hempseed, fusible, etc. **U. depos'it.** *F.* sediment urinaire; *G.* Harnabsatz; *I.* sedimento urinario. 1. Undissolved solids secreted in urine. 2. All solids, dissolved or not, which are present as such in urine when voided, and may be precipitated by reagents. **U. fe'ver,** urethral fever. **U. or'gans,** those which secrete and discharge the urine. **U. ves'icle,** allantois.

Urina'tion. *G.* Harnen; *I.* urinazione. Voiding of urine.

U'rine [οὖρον]. *L.* urina; *G.* Harn, Urin; *I.* urina. The liquid excreted by the kidneys. It is transparent, of a citron-yellow color, peculiar odor, salty and bitter taste.

Urinemia (*L.*). Urinæmia.

Urinif'erous. *F.* urinifère; *G.* harnführend; *I.* urinifero. Conveying urine. **U. tu'bules.** *L.* tubuli uriniferi; *F.* conduits urinifères; *G.* Harnkanälchen; *I.* tubi uriniferi. Delicate canals in the kidney which convey the urine from the glomeruli to empty it into the expanded upper end of the ureter: see *Collecting, Convoluted, Excretory, Irregular, Junctional, Looped, Spiral,* and *Straight tubules.*

Urinip'arous. *F.* urinipare; *I.* uriniparo. Preparing or forming urine. **U. tu'bules,** tubes of cortical substance of kidney.

Uriniren (*G.*). To urinate.

Urinol'ogy [οὖρον, λόγος]. *L., I.* urinologia; *F.* urinologie; *G.* Harnlehre. Discourse on urine.

Urinom'eter [μέτρον]. *F.* uromètre; *I.* urometro. An instrument to measure the specific gravity of urine.

U'rinous. *L.* urinosus; *F.* urineux, euse; *I.* urinoso. Containing or resembling urine.

Uri'tis. Inflammation from a burn.

Urkeim (*G.*). Primitive germ, protoplast; **— zelle,** segmentation-sphere from which cells forming genital glands arise.

Urmensch (*G.*). Primitive man.

Urmesodermzelle (*G.*). The primary teloblast of the mesoderm; the large cell at the hind end of the germ-band from which the mesoderm receives its accretions.

Urmund (*G.*). Blastopore.

Urnägel (*G.*). Primitive nails; name given by Hensen to the claw-like rudimentary nails which first appear in the 7th week of fœtal life.

Urniere (*G.*). Wolffian body. In com-

position **Urnieren**, as in, —**canälchen**, segmental tubes; —**gang**, Wolffian duct; —**sprossen** or —**stränge**, segmental processes; the segmental tubes at an early stage before the lumen is formed.

Urning (*G.*). Unnatural coitus.

Uro-azotimètre (*F.*). Apparatus for measuring amount of nitrogenous matters in urine.

Urobi'lin [οὖρον, bilis]. *F.* urobiline; *I.* urobilina. Red-yellow coloring matter of the urine, fluorescent and of characteristic spectroscopic properties; results from action of water and hydrogen upon bilirubin and biliverdin.

U'rocele [κήλη]. *F.* urocèle. Urinous infiltration of the serotum.

Urochez'ia (*L.*) [χέζω]. Discharge of urine through the anus.

U'rochrom [οὖρον, χρῶμα]. *F.* urochrome; *I.* urocromo. Yellow coloring matter extracted from urine by Thudichum, who believed all other urinary pigments to be products of its decomposition. It probably contains much urobilin.

Urocisti (*I.*). Urinary bladder.

Urocistite (*I.*). Urocystitis.

Uroclep'sia (*L.*) [κλέπτω]. Insensible discharge of urine.

Uroc'risis (*L.*) [κρίνω]. *F.* urocrisie; *I.* urocrisia. Crisis with urination.

Urocy'anin. *F.* urocyanine: see *Uroglaucin.*

Urocys'tis (*L.*) [κύστις]. *F.* urocyste; *I.* urocisti. Urinary bladder.

Urocysti'tis. *F.* urocystite; *I.* urocistite. Cystitis.

Urocystocatar'rhus (*L.*) [κύστις, καταρρέω]. Catarrh of the bladder.

Urodæ'um (*L.*). *G.* Schwanzdarm. Prolongation of entodermic canal into tail of embryo.

Urodial'ysis (*L.*) [διάλυσις]. *F.* urodialyse; *I.* urodialisi. Suppression of urine.

Urodinia (*I.*). Urodynia.

Urodochi'um (*L.*) [δοχεῖον]. Urinal.

Urodyn'ia (*L.*) [ὀδύνη]. *F.* urodynie; *I.* urodinia. Pain in urination.

Urœde'ma (*L.*) [οἴδημα]. Urinary infiltration.

Uroemia (*I.*). Uræmia.

Uroër'ythrin [ἐρυθρός]. *F.* uroérythrine; *I.* uroeritrina. Dark-red precipitate from urine of rheumatic patients (Heller); Prout's purpurine.

Urogen'ital. *L.* urogenitalis. *F.* urogénital, ale; *I.* urogenitale. Genito-urinary. **U. canal'**, a portion of the allantois from which are formed the bladder and part of the genitals. **U. cord.** *G.* Urogenitalwulst. The mass of tissue investing posterior ends of Müllerian and Wolffian ducts of the embryo. **U. or'ifice**, common orifice of urinary and genital ducts in the embryo. **U. si'nus**, the common space into which those ducts open.

Uroglau'cin [γλαυκός]. *F.* uroglaucine; *I.* uroglaucina. Indigo-blue as occurring in urine; a product of the decomposition of indican in putrefying urine, found in the urine of degenerated kidney and of scarlet fever; urocyanin [Heller]; indigotin [Schnak].

Urohæmatopor'phyrin. A coloring matter having a peculiar spectrum, found in urine in acute rheumatism.

Urohémie (*F.*). Uræmia.

Uroleu'cic ac'id. $C_9H_{10}O_3$. Found in urine of alcoptonuria; stellate, opaque white crystals, very soluble in alcohol and ether; reduces bismuth when in solution of ½ per cent.

Urolithi'asis (*L.*) [λίθος]. Lithiasis.

Urol'ithus (*L.*). *F.* urolithe; *I.* urolito. Urinary calculus.

Urol'ogy [οὖρον, λόγος]. Discourse on urine.

Uromanti'a (*L.*) [μαντεία]. *F.* uromancie; *I.* uromanzia. Diagnosis or prognosis from urine.

Uromel'anin. *F.* uromélanine. *I.* uromelanina. Product of the decomposition of urochrom.

Uromèle (*F.*). *I.* uromelo. Sympus.

Uromètre (*F.*). *I.* urometro. Urinometer.

Uron'cus (*L.*) [ὄγκος]. Urinary tumor.

Uronol'ogy. Urology.

Urophthi'sis (*L.*). Diabetes.

Uropit'tin. *F.* uropittine. Thudichum's name for a cleavage product of urochrom, having a peculiar spectrum.

Uropla'nia (*L.*) [πλάνη]. *F.* uroplanie. Appearance of urine in an abnormal position or locality.

Uropoë'sis (*L.*) [ποιέω]. *F.* uropoèse; *I.* uropoiesi. Secretion of urine.

Uropoiet'ic. *F.* uropoïétique; *I.* uropoietico. Producing urine.

Uropsam'mus (*L.*) [ψάμμος]. Urinary gravel.

Urorrha'gia (*L.*) [ουρον, ῥηγνυμι]. *F.* urorrhagie. Diabetes.

Urorrhœ'a (*L.*) [ῥοια]. *F.* urorrhée; *I.* urorrea. Enuresis.

Uros'cheocele (*L.*) [ουρον, κηλη]. *F.* uroscheocèle. Urocele.

Uros'copy [ουρον, σκοπειν]. *F.* uroscopie; *G.* Harnschau; *I.* uroscopia. Medical examination of the urine.

Uro-sep'tic. Pertaining to urosepsis; septic phenomena due to extravasation of urine.

Uro'ses. *L.* urosi. Diseases of the urinary organs.

Urostig'ma elas'tica, Miq. *Ficus elastica,* Roxb.

Urotheobro'mine. Paraxanthine.

Uro-tox'ic. Pertaining to poisoning by retention of substances contained in urine.

Uroxan'thin [ξανθος]. *F.* uroxanthine; *I.* uroxantina. Indican.

Uroze'mia (*L.*) [ζημια]. Diabetes.

Ursamenzelle (*G.*). Primitive sperm-cell; spermatogonia.

Urschlüsselbein (*G.*). Precoracoid bone.

Ursegment (*G.*). A segment before its secondary differentiation; — **höhle,** cavity formed in a protovertebral column by the liquefaction of the internal cells; — **platten,** protovertebral columns.

Ur'sone. $C_{11}H_{16}O$. A crystallizable principle discovered by Trommsdorff in uva ursi.

Ursprüngliches Leiden (*G.*). Idiopathy.

Ursprung (*G.*). Origin. In composition Ursprungs, as, — **centrum,** centre of origin; — **faser,** fibre of origin; — **kern,** nucleus of origin of a nerve; — **schenkel des Facialis,** first part of root of facial nerve within substance of medulla oblongata, between the facial nucleus and the pons; — **sehnen,** tendons of origin.

Urstoff (*G.*). Element.

Urtheilsdelirien (*G.*). Illusions of judgment.

Urthiere (*G.*). Protozoa.

Ur'tica (*L.*). *F.* ortie; *I.* ortica. Nettle; genus of *Urticeæ.* **U. dioi'ca,** common nettle; a European herb naturalized in the U. S. **U. u'rens,** dwarf nettle; a common herb naturalized from Europe with properties like those of *U. dioica:* see *Nettle.*

Urtica'ria (*L.*). *F.* urticaire; *G.* Nesselausschlag; *I.* orticaria. An inflammatory affection of the skin, the lesions of which are wheals of a whitish or reddish color accompanied by stinging, prickling, tingling sensations. **U. bullo'sa,** the form in which the wheals are followed by the formation of blebs or bullæ. **U. confer'ta,** form with lesions in group. **U. evan'ida,** form with rapid disappearance of symptoms. **U. hæmorrha'gica,** form accompanying purpura. **U. medicamento'sa,** form resulting from the ingestion or application of certain medicinal substances. **U. papulo'sa,** form with papular lesions. **U. pigmento'sa,** form in which the wheals are succeeded by peculiar pigmentations of the surface in dark-brown, greenish-yellow, or chocolate tinted spots which persist from the date of one eruption to that of another. **U. tox'ica,** form due to certain articles of food. **U. tubero'sa,** erythema nodosum. **U. vesiculo'sa,** *U. papulosa.*

Urtica'tion. *L.* urticatio; *I.* orticazione. 1. A burning itching. 2. Whipping with nettles.

Urwindungen (*G.*). Primitive convolutions.

Urwirbel (*G.*). Protovertebra, myotome; — **höhle,** cavity of the myotome; — **platte,** portion of mesoderm from which the myotomes are developed.

Urzelle (*G.*). Ovum.

Urzeugung (*G.*). Spontaneous generation.

Us'nea (*L.*). *F.* usnée. A kind of lichen. **U. barba'ta,** southern moss.

Ustila'go. *L.* A genus of *Fungi.* 2. Corn smut, *Ustilago maydis,* Lev.; medicinal properties resemble those of ergot. **U. may'dis,** Lev., corn-smut, a fungus which grows upon maize, *Zea mays,* L.

Us'tion. *L.* ustio; *I.* ustione. The act of burning, a burn.

Usure (*F.*). *I.* usura. A wearing away, term applied to the atrophy and resorption of hard parts from pressure of tumors, etc.

Utah or Bear River Hot Springs. Saline, chalybeate, thermal waters, 132°–136° F., Weber Co., Utah.

Uteral'gia (*L.*). Metralgia.

Uterinblutung (*G.*). Uterine hæmorrhage.

Uterindrüsen (*G.*). Uterine glands.

U'terine. *L.* uterinus; *F.* utérin, ine; *I.* uterino. Pertaining to the uterus. **U. appen'dages,** ovaries and Fallopian tubes. **U. ar'tery.** *L.*, *I.* arteria uterina; *F.* artère utérine; *G.* Gebarmutterschlagader. Branch of internal iliac passing between layers of broad ligament and supplying the uterus. It corresponds to the artery of the vas deferens in the male. **U. broth'er,** a son of the same mother by another father. **U. col'ic,** pain in the uterus from inflammation or neuralgia of the organ. **U. cor'nua,** upper and outer angles of uterus. **U. douche',** an apparatus for throwing a jet of fluid into the cavity of the uterus or against the cervix. **U. fa'cies,** facies uterina. **U. fury,** furor uterinus. **U. gesta'tion,** the period from impregnation to natural labor. **U. glands.** *L.* glandulæ utriculares; *G.* Uteriudrusen. Tubular glands lined with ciliated epithelium, found in the mucous membrane of the uterus. **U. hæmato'ma,** uterine tumor formed by effusion of blood into the tissue of the organ, or on its outer surface external to the peritoneal cavity. **U. iner'tia,** deficiency in power, length, or frequency of uterine contraction in labor. **U. milk.** *G.* Uterinmilch. A fluid rich in albumen and fatty particles formed from the epithelium of the maternal portion of the placenta in those animals (ruminants) in which the villi of the chorion are merely received into sinuses of the placenta; thought by some to occur in man. **U. plex'us.** *L.* plexus uterinus. Venous channels at lateral portions of uterus and in the broad ligament; greatly enlarged during pregnancy; discharge into ovarian veins. **U. preg'nancy.** *F.* grossesse utérine; *I.* gravidanza uterina. Normal pregnancy. **U. si'nuses.** *F.* sinus utérins; *I.* seni uterini. Large venous canals in substance of uterus, discharging into uterine plexus. **U. souf'fle.** *F.* souffle utérin; *G.* Uteringeräusch; *I.* soffio uterino. A soft whirring sound resembling the word *woo* gently uttered, heard over the pregnant uterus, due to increased circulation and dilatation of blood-vessels in that organ. **U. stran'gury,** dysmenorrhœa. **U. thrombo'sis,** formation of clots in the uterine sinuses.

Uteringeräusch (*G.*). Uterine souffle.

Uterinkörper (*G.*). Body of uterus.

Uterinmilch (*G.*). Uterine milk.

Uterinseptum (*G.*). Septum of a bilocular uterus.

Uteri'tis. *F.* utérite. Metritis.

Utero (*L.*). Uterus.

U'tero-cer'vical canal'. That part of the uterine cavity which represents the neck of the uterus during labor.

Utero-gesta'tion. Development of the embryo within the uterus.

Utéro-inguinorrhaphie (*F.*). Alexander's operation.

Uteroma'nia (*L.*) [*mania*]. Nymphomania.

Utero-ova'rian ar'tery. *F.* artère utéro-ovarienne; *I.* arteria utero-ovarica. Uterine artery.

Utero-ova'rian var'icocele. Dilatation of venous vessels of utero-ovarian plexus, due to obstruction or repeated pregnancies.

Utéropathie (*F.*). *I.* uteropatia. Uterine disease.

Utéropexie (*F.*). Ventro-fixation of the uterus.

Utéro-placentaire (*F.*). *I.* utero-placentare. Utero-placental—*i. e.* pertaining to the uterus and placenta.

Utero-placen'tal vac'uum. A condition in which, the placenta being detached, traction upon the funis produces a vacuum between the placenta and uterine wall, converting it into a sucker.

Utérorrhée (*F.*). *I.* uterorrea. A chronic discharge from the uterus.

Utero-sa'cral folds. Recto-uterine folds.

U'terotome. Hysterotome.

Uterot'omy. Hysterotomy.

Utero-vag'inal plex'us. Continuation of pelvic plexus between the vesical and hæmorrhoidal plexuses. It lies at the sides of the upper part of the vagina and the cervix.

Uterovaginalschlauch (*G.*). Uterus and vagina considered as a single tubular organ.

Utero-ves'ical fos'sa. Vesico-uterine pouch.

U'terus (*L.*). *F.* utérus; *G.* Gebärmutter; *I.* utero. The organ of the female in which the young are developed; a hollow, muscular, pear-shaped body, situated medially in the pelvic cavity, partially invested with peritoneum. The Fallopian tubes discharge the ova into its upper portion, and its mouth opens into the vagina. **U. bicor'nis,** one with two cornua, due to

union of Muller's ducts below the insertion of the round ligaments. **U. bif'idus**, one having two cavities, arising from imperfect union of Mullerian ducts. **U. bif'oris**, one with a single body and cervix, but with the external os divided into two parts by an antero-posterior septum. **U. bilocula'ris** or **U. biparti'tus**, one in which the dividing wall in the two parts of Muller's ducts is complete. **U. diadel'phys** or **didel'phys**, uterus bifidus. **U., double**, *U. bipartitus*. **U. du'plex**, uterus bipartitus. **U., infantile**, undeveloped uterus. **U., inver'sion of**, presentation of the inside of fundus at the os uteri (partial inversion), or at or through vulva (complete inversion). **U. masculi'nus**, prostatic vesicle. **U. sep'tus**, uterus bipartitus. **U. subsep'tus**, applied to a condition in which the uterine cavity is partially divided by a membranous partition. **U., suspen'sion of**: see *Fothergill-Mohanco operation*. **U., ver'sion of**: see *Version*.

Utérus (*F.*). Uterus. **U. en besace**, anteflexed gravid uterus, due to relaxation of abdominal walls. **U. pubescent**, a uterus having reached its full development. **U. unicorne**, one horned uterus, formed by development of one only of Muller's ducts.

Uterus (*G.*); — **anhänge**, uterine appendages; — **druck**, uterine pressure; — **lageabweichung**, displacement of uterus; — **naht**, suture of uterus; — **redresseur**, stem-pessary; — **ruptur**, rupture of uterus.

U'tricle. *L.* utriculus; *F.* utricule; *G.* eiförmiges Säckchen. One of the cavities of membranous labyrinth of inner ear, an ellipsoidal sac at upper and back part of vestibule. Into it open the semicircular canals and the canalis utriculo-saccularis.

Utric'ular. *L.* utricularis; *F.* utriculaire. Resembling or pertaining to a utricle. **U. glands**, uterine glands.

Utric'ulus (*L.*). A small sac; utricle. **U. lachryma'lis**, lachrymal sac. **U. pro'prius**, middle and lower portions of utricle, comprising the superior and inferior sinuses. **U. prostat'icus**, prostatic vesicle.

Utriculus-Mündung (*G.*). Ostium sinus.

Uva (*L.*). Grape. **U. d'america**, phytolacca. **U. orsina**, uva ursi. **U. secca**, raisin.

U'va ur'si (*L.*). *F.* arbousier, busserole, *G.* Bärentraubenblätter, *I.* uva orsina. The leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi*, Sprenge [U. S. P.], astringent and diuretic.

U'va ur'si fo'lia [B. P.]. Uva ursi.

U'væ (*L.*). Raisins. **U. corinthi'acæ** [Cod.], Corinthian raisins. **U. malacen'ses** [Cod.], Malaga raisins, from fruit grown in Spain. **U. pas'sæ** or **U. pas'sæ majo'res**, raisins. **U. pas'sæ mino'res**, Corinthian raisins, currants.

Uva'tio (*L.*). Staphyloma of the cornea.

Uve (*L.*). Grapes. **U. passe**, raisins.

U'vea (*L.*). *F.* uvée, *G.* Traubenhaut. Tunica uvea. **U. versic'olor**, choroid.

U'veal ar'teries. *F.* artères uvéales; *I.* arterie uveali. Ciliary arteries, short posterior.

U'veal tract. *G.* Uvealtractus. Tunica uvea.

Uvei'tis. *F.* uvéite; *I.* uveite. Inflammation of the uveal tract (choroid, ciliary body, and iris).

U'vic ac'id. *F.* acide uvique; *I.* acido uvico. Racemic acid.

Uvola (*L.*). Uvula. **Uvolare**, uvular.

U'vula (cerebel'li) (*L.*). *F.* luette du cervelet; *I.* uvola del cervelletto. Lobule on inferior surface of vermis of the cerebellum.

U'vula (pala'ti). *F.* luette, uvule; *G.* Zäpfchen; *I.* uvola. Conical organ pendent from soft free edge of palate in median line, composed of muscular tissue (azygos uvulæ), covered by mucous membrane, and containing a few glands.

U'vula ver'mis (*L.*). Uvula cerebelli.

U'vula vesi'cæ (*L.*). *F.* luette vésicale; *I.* uvola vesicale. An elevation, of variable size, caused by a thickening of the submucous tissue; found at the neck of the bladder and continuing thence into the urethra.

U'vular. *F.* uvulaire; *I.* uvulare. Pertaining to the uvula. **U. glands**, follicular glands on mucous membrane of uvula.

Uvula'ria (*L.*). *F.* uvulaire. A genus of *Liliaceæ*. The roots of several indigenous species are said to be mucilaginous; used in decoction for sore throat. **U. perfolia'ta**, L., bellwort; indigenous; tonic, demulcent, and nervine.

Uvula'ris (*L.*). Azygos uvulæ [Cones].

U'vulatome [τέμνω]. An instrument for performing uvulatomy. A common form is constructed on the principle of the tonsillotome or guillotine, but is smaller.

Uvulat'omy. Excision of the uvula.

Uvuli'tis. *I.* uvolite. Inflammation of the uvula.

Uvulopto'sis (*L.*). *F.* uvuloptose; *I.* uvuloptosi. Relaxation or falling of the uvula.

V.

V., abbv. for **Vision** or **Visual acuteness.**

V lingual (*F.*). Two rows of circumvallate papillæ of the tongue uniting at the foramen cæcum and forming a V-shaped figure.

Vacca'ria vulga'ris, Host. Cow-herb, cow basil; a European ornamental plant, cultivated; said to be galactagogue.

Vaccin (*F.*). Vaccine virus.

Vacci'na (*L.*). Cow-pox.

Vaccinable (*F.*). *I.* vaccinabile. Susceptible of being vaccinated.

Vac'cinal. *I.* vaccinale. Pertaining to vaccine or to vaccination. **V. fe'ver,** cow-pox.

Vaccina'tion [*L.* vacca]. *L.* vaccinatio; *G.* Kuhpockenimpfung; *I.* vaccinazione. Inoculation with the virus of cow-pox or vaccinia.

Vaccinationsausschlag (*G.*). Cutaneous eruption following vaccination.

Vaccinationszwang (*G.*). Compulsory vaccination.

Vaccinazione (*I.*). Vaccination.

Vaccine (*F.*). Cow-pox.

Vac'cine vi'rus. *F.* vaccin; *G.* Kuhpockenstoff; *I.* vaccino. Lymph from a vesicle of vaccinia, either dried (crust or point) or fluid (tube). That derived from vesicles upon human beings is called humanized v.; that obtained directly from heifers, bovine v.

Vaccinel'la (*L.*). The result of spurious vaccination.

Vacciner (*F.*). *I.* vaccinare. To vaccinate.

Vaccin'ia (*L.*). Cow-pox.

Vaccin'ifer. *F.* vaccinifère; *I.* vaccinifero. The person or animal from which vaccine matter is taken.

Vaccin'iform. *F.* vacciniforme. Resembling cow-pox or its pustules.

Vac'cinin. A bitter principle, identical with arbutin, obtained from *Vaccinium vitis idæa.*

Vacciniren (*G.*). To vaccinate.

Vaccin'ium (*L.*). *I.* vaccinio. A genus of *Ericaceæ.* **V. arbo'reum,** Marsh., farkleberry; indigenous; berries and root very astringent. **V. macrocar'pon,** Ait., the large or American cranberry, cultivated for the fruit, which is used as an article of diet and a source of citric acid. **V. myrtil'lus,** L., European blueberry; the fruit is considered astringent. **V. oxycoc'cus,** L., small cranberry, European species naturalized in the U. S.; a syrup of the fruit is official in the P. Boss. **V. Pennsylvan'icum,** Lam., dwarf blueberry; grows in Canada and the northern U. S.; astringent. **V. stamin'eum,** L., deerberry, squaw-huckleberry; indigenous, the leaves are astringent. **V. vi'tis idæ'a,** L., cowberry, European species naturalized in New England; the leaves are used to adulterate uva ursi.

Vaccino (*I.*). Vaccine virus.

Vaccinogène (*F.*). Producing vaccine; term applied to the infant or animal from which vaccine is taken.

Vaccinoide (*F.*). 1. Vaccinella. 2. Vaccariform.

Vac'cino-syph'ilis. Syphilis transmitted by vaccination.

Vacuité postsystolique (*F.*). Negative pressure in the interior of the ventricle during a certain phase of the heart's action; coinciding with the diastolic dilatation (Goltz and Gaule), with the end of the systole (Marey), or shortly before the systole has reached its height (Moens).

Vac'uole [*L.* vacuus]. *G.* Hohlraum; *I.* vacuolo. An small cavity containing gas or fluid in an organ, tissue, or anatomical element.

Vacuolé, ée (*F.*). Having vacuoles.

Vac'uum (*L.*). *F.* vide; *G.* Leere; *I.* vuoto. An empty space. Generally applied to a space from which the air has been pumped out.

Vagabundenwahnsinn (*G.*). Insanity with special tendency to travel or wander.

Vagin (*F.*). Vagina. **V. mâle,** uterus masculinus.

Vagi'na (*L.*). *F.* vagin; *G.* Scheide, Mutterscheide. A sheath, especially the tubular canal leading from vulva to uterus by which copulation is effected. **V. bul'bi** (**oc'uli**), capsule of Tenon. **V. cellulo'sa.** 1 Epineurium. 2 Perimysium. **V. cor'dis,** pericardium. **V. fem'oris,** fascia lata. **V. fibro'sa,** sheath of flexor tendons. **V. fibro'sa ner'vi op'tici,** outer sheath of optic nerve. **V. Glisson'ii,** capsule of Glisson. **V. masculi'na,** prostatic vesicle. **V. muscula'ris,** perimysium. **V. nervo'rum,** neurilemma. **V. pi'li,** root-sheath of hair. **V. proces'sus styloi'dei,** vaginal process. **V. radi'cis pi'li,** root-sheath of hair. **V. rec'ti,** sheath of rectus. **V. tendino'sa cru'ris,** fascia lata. **V. ten'dinum,** synovial sheath. **V. vaso'rum crura'lium,** crural sheath.

Vag'inal. *L.* vaginalis; *F.* vaginal, ale; *I.* vaginale. Pertaining to the vagina or to a sheath; sheath-like. **V. ar'tery.** *L.* arteria vesico-vaginalis; *F.* artère vaginale; *G.* Blasen-Scheidenschlagader; *I.* arteria vaginale. Branch of internal iliac to vagina and base of bladder; corresponds to inferior vesical in the male. **V. bil'iary plex'us,** plexus of biliary canaliculi within capsule of Glisson. **V. bran'ches of ve'na por'ta:** see *hepatic plexus* (2). **V. coat of eye,** capsule of Ténon. **V. coat of tes'ticle,** tunica vaginalis testis. **V. douche,** apparatus for bathing the vagina with fluids. **V. gan'glia,** branches from the spermatic ganglion. **V. hysterec'tomy.** *L.* vagino-isterotomia. Excision of the uterus through the vagina. **V. ovariot'omy,** removal of an ovarian tumor by incision through the vagina. **V. plex'us.** *L.* plexus vaginalis. 1. Venous anastomoses on walls of vagina, discharging into uterine plexus. 2. Radicles of portal vein, anastomosing on capsule of Glisson. **V. plex'us of ner'ves,** offset from pelvic plexus distributed to the vagina. **V. proc'ess of peritone'um.** *L.* processus vaginalis. A process passing down from the internal abdominal ring. It is a vestige of the canal through which the testis descended. **V. proc'ess of sphe'noid.** *L.* processus vaginalis; *G.* Scheidenfortsatz. Raised edge of bone at base of internal pterygoid plate of sphenoid, articulating with edge of vomer. **V. proc'ess of tem'poral bone,** that part of tympanic portion of temporal bone ensheathing base of styloid process, and terminating below as a sharp, irregular crest. **V. sachets,** small bags containing medicated substances for introduction into the vagina. **V. syno'vial mem'branes,** synovial sheaths. **V. tun'ic,** tunica vaginalis. **V. veins,** small tributaries of portal vein, collecting blood from walls of the portal canals.

Vaginalite (*F.*). Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis.

Vaginaltheil (*G.*). Vaginal portion.

Vaginiglutæ'us (*L.*). Tensor vaginæ femoris [Coues.].

Vaginis'mus (*L.*). *F.* vaginisme; *I.* vaginismo. Painful spasm of the sphincter vaginæ.

Vagini'tis. *F.*, *I.* vaginite. Inflammation of the vagina.

Vaginodyn'ia (*L.*) [*ὀδύνη*]. *F.* vaginodynie. Pain in the vagina.

Vagino-isterotomia (*L.*). Vaginal hysterectomy.

Vaginot'omy. *I.* vaginotomia. Colpotomy.

Vagi'tus (*L.*). *F.* vagissement; *G.* Wimmern; *I.* vagito. Cry of newborn infant. **V. interuteri'nus,** a sound made by a child *in utero* just before birth. **V. uteri'nus,** vagitus interuterinus. **V. vagina'lis,** sound made by the child when the head is in the vagina, just before delivery.

Vago-accesso'rius (*L.*). Pneumogastric and spinal accessory nerves considered together.

Va'gus (*L.*). 1. Wandering. 2. *F.* vague; *G.* herrumschweifender Nerv; *I.* vago. The pneumogastric nerve. **V. a'rea.** *L.* area vagi; *F.* aile grise; *G.* Vagusfeld. Triangular space below inferior fovea, floor of fourth ventricle, corresponding to nuclei of pneumogastric and glosso-pharyngeal nerves. **V. nerve,** pneumogastric nerve. **V. nu'cleus.** *L.* nucleus vagi; *G.* Vaguskern. Nucleus of origin of pneumogastric nerve on floor of fourth ventricle at the vagus area.

Vagusfeld (*G.*). Vagus area.

Vagus-Glossopharyngeushauptkern (*G.*). Vagus nucleus.

Vagus-Glossopharyngeuskern, motorischer (*G.*). Nucleus ambiguus.

Vagusgruppe (*G.*). Name given by Gegenbaur to that group of cranial nerves of which the pneumogastric is the most important member, composed of the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, spinal accessory, and hypoglossal nerves.

Vaguskern (*G.*). Vagus nucleus.

Vaguspneumonie (*G.*). Pneumonia following injury of the pneumogastric nerve.

Vainiglia (*I.*). Vanilla. **Vainiglina,** vanillin.

Vaisseaux, pl of **Vaisseau** (*F.*). Vessels. **V. blancs,** lacteals. **V. capillaires,** capillaries. **V. chylifères,** lacteals. **V. courts,** arteriæ gastricæ breves. **V. droits,** vasa recta. **V. efférents des testicules,** efferent tubules. **V. lymphatiques,** lymphatic vessels. **V. tourbillonnés,** vasa vorticosa of the choroid.

Vajuolo (*I.*). Smallpox. **V. arabo,** or **umano,** or **vero,** smallpox. **V. modificato,** varioloid. **V. spurio,** chicken-pox.

Vajuoloide (*I.*). Varioloid.

Val'divin. $C_{30}H_{48}O_{10}.5H_2O$. A bitter emetic principle obtained by Tanret (1880) from the fruit of *Simaba Valdivia*, Planch.

Val'ency. *L.* valentia; *F.* valence; *I.* valenza. Power, equivalence.

Valentin's cor'puscles. Amyloid bodies.

Valentinskrankheit (*G.*). Epilepsy.

Valenza chimica (*I.*). Quantivalence.

Vale'ras (*L.*). Valerianate. **V. ammon'icus** [Cod.], ammonium valerianate. **V. atropi'næ** [Cod.] or **V. atropin'icus** [P. Port.], atropine valerianate. **V. quin'icus,** valerianate of quinine. **V. sod'icus,** sodium valerianate. **V. zin'cicus** [Cod.] zinc valerianate.

Valérate (*F.*). Valerianate. **V. d'ammoniaque,** ammonium valerianate. **V. de quinine,** valerianate of quinine. **V. de zinc,** zinc valerianate.

Vale'rene. *F.* valérène. Amylene.

Vale'rian. *L.*, *I.* valeriana; *F.* valériane; *G.* Baldrian. The rhizome and rootlets of *Valeriana officinalis*, L.; stimulant, antispasmodic. **V. root** [B. P.], valerian. **V. wa'ter,** *F.* eau distillée de valériane, valerian 1, water q. s.; distil 1 [Cod.].

Valeria'na (*L.*). 1. Valerian. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Valerianeæ*. **V. cel'tica,** L., an Alpine species of *V.*; the root was known as *Nardus celtica* or *Spica celtica*. **V. Jataman'si,** Roxb., *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, DC. **V. Mexica'na,** DC., a native Mexican species; used as a substitute for *V. officinalis*. **V. officina'lis,** L., an herbaceous perennial, native of Europe, the source of official valerian. **V. Phu,** L., medicinal properties similar to *V. officinalis*.

Valeria'nas (*L.*). Valerianate. **V. ammon'icus,** ammonium valerianate. **V. bismu'thicus,** bismuth valerianate. **V. fer'ricus** [F. Mex.], ferric valerianate. **V. na'tricus** or **V. sod'icus,** sodium valerianate. **V. zin'cicus** [P. Norr.], zinc valerianate.

Valerianate. *L.* valerianas, valeras; *F.* valérianate; *G.* baldriansaures Salz; *I.* valerianato. A salt of valerianic acid.

Valérianate (*F.*). Valerianate. **V. d'ammoniaque,** ammonium valerianate. **V. d'atropine,** atropine valerianate. **V. de bismuth,** bismuth valerianate. **V. de fer,** ferric valerianate. **V. de soude,** sodium valerianate. **V. de zinc,** zinc valerianate.

Valerianato (*I.*). Valerianate. **V. di ammoniaca,** ammonium valerianate. **V. di bismuto,** bismuth valerianate. **V. di chinina,** valerianate of quinine. **V. ferrico,** ferric valerianate. **V. di soda,** sodium valerianate. **V. di zinco,** zinc valerianate.

Valerian'ic acid. $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$. *L.* acidum valerianicum; *F.* acide valerianique; *G.* Baldriansäure; *I.* acido valerianico. A caustic liquid with a disagreeable odor, a product of oxidation of oil of valerian or

of amylic alcohol, used medicinally only in combination.

Valeriansäure (*G.*). Valerianic acid.

Valet à patin (*F.*). Forceps having a double slot, one on each blade, with fixing screws to arrange for any degree of expansion.

Valetu'dinary. *F.* valétudinaire; *I.* valetudinario. An invalid.

Valetu'do. Health.

Val'gus (*L.*). 1. Bow-legged. 2. Talipes valgus.

Valle del cervelletto (*I.*). Valley of cerebellum.

Vallec'ula (*L.*) [dim. of Vallis]. Valley, a depression. **V. cerebel'li**, valley of cerebellum. **V. cor'dis**, slight furrow at apex of heart, connecting the anterior and posterior longitudinal furrows. **V. glosso-epiglot'tica**, fossa glosso-epiglottica. **V. ova'ta**, fissure for the gall-bladder; see *Fissures of the liver*. **V. Reil'ii**, vallecula Sylvii. **V. Syl'vii**, depression on base of brain, at bottom of which is the anterior perforated space. **V. un'guis**, depression of skin in which root of nail is set.

Vallec'ulæ lin'guæ (*L.*). Glosso-epiglottic fossæ.

Valleix's points. *F.* points douloureux de Valleix. Certain points in the course of a nerve which are found to be tender on pressure in many cases of neuralgia.

Vallejo Springs. Sulphur springs, near Vallejo, Solano Co., California.

Vallet's mass. *G.* Vallet'sche Pillen. Mass of carbonate of iron.

Val'ley of cerebel'lum. *L.* vallecula cerebelli; *F.* scissure médiane [illegible]; *G.* Thal; *I.* valle del cerebello. A deep fissure on under surface of cerebellum receiving median lobe.

Valley View Springs. Sulphuretted, chalybeate waters, near Newmarket, Shenandoah Co., Virginia.

Val'lis (*L.*). Vallecula. **V. ala'rum**, axilla.

Val'lum (*L.*). The eyebrow.

Valo'nia. *F.* velanède; *G.* Walonen. The acorn cups of *Quercus Ægilops* L. and allied species of *Q.*; contain a large percentage of tannin, principally used in the arts.

Valsal'va, lig'ament of. *L.* ligamentum auriculare. A short band uniting the pinna of the ear to the temporal bone.

Valsal'va, si'nuses of: see *Sinuses of Valsalva*.

Valsal'va's exper'iment. The forcing of air through the Eustachian tubes into the middle ear by means of a strong expiratory effort, with the nose and mouth closed.

Valsal'va's meth'od. For treatment of internal aneurism: employment of repeated bleeding, scanty diet, purgatives, and digitalis.

Val'va Tul'pii (*L.*). Ileo-cæcal valve.

Valve. *L.* valva, valvula; *F.* valvule; *G.* Klappe; *I.* valvola. In anatomy a fold of membrane entirely or partly closing an orifice. **V. of Amussat**, Heister's valve. **V. of Bauhin**, ileo-cæcal valve. **V. of cystic duct**, Heister's valve. **V. of Fallopius**, ileo-cæcal valve. **V. of gall bladder**, Heister's valve. **V. of Hasner**, Hasner, valve of. **V. of Heister**, Heister, valve of. **V-s. of Kerkring**, valvulæ conniventes. **V-s. of rectum**, plicæ recti. **V. of Tarinus**, posterior medullary velum. **V. of Thebe'sius**, coronary valve. **V. of Tul'pius**, ileo-cæcal valve. **V-s. of veins.** *L.* valvulæ venarum; *F.* valvules des veines; *G.* Venenklappen; *I.* valvole delle vene. Folds of the lining membrane, strengthened with connective tissue, forming little pocket-like flaps which offer no resistence to blood flowing toward the heart, but prevent reflex by falling back and occluding the lumen of the vessel. **V. of Vieus'sens**, medullary velum, superior.

Valvola (*I.*). Valve. **V. del Bauhin** or **V. ileo-cecale**, ileo-cæcal valve. **V. di Tebesio**, valvula Thebesii.

Valvole (*I.*, pl. of **Valvola**. Valves. **V. aortiche**, aortic valves. **V. auricolo-ventricolari**, auriculo-ventricular valves. **V. bicuspidali**, bicuspid valves. **V. conniventi** or **V. del Kerkring**, valvulæ conniventes. **V. semilunari** or **V. sigmoidee**, semilunar valves. **V. tricuspidali**, tricuspid valves.

Val'vula (*L.*). A little valve. **V. Bauhin'i**, ileo-cæcal valve. **V. bicuspidalis**, mitral valve. **V. cæ'ci**, ileo-cæcal valve. **V. cerebel'li**, anterior medullary velum. **V. co'li**, ileo-cæcal valve. **V. Eustach'ii**, Eustachian valve. **V. Fallop'ii**, ileo-cæcal valve. **V. foram'inis ova'lis**, interauricular valve. **V. fos'sæ navicula'ris**, transverse fold of mucous membrane at posterior end of fossa navicularis of urethra. **V. Heis'teri**, cystic valve. **V. hymena'lis ure'thræ viri'lis**,

valvula fossæ navicularis. **V. lachryma'lis infe'rior**, a fold of mucous membrane sometimes found in the lachrymal duct where the nasal portion commences. **V. lachryma'lis supe'rior**, semilunar fold of mucous membrane found in the lachrymal sac below the opening of the lachrymal canals. **V. pylo'ri**, pyloric orifice. **V. semiluna'ris**, posterior medullary velum: see *Medullary veli*. **V. semiluna'ris arterio'rum**, semilunar valves of aorta and pulmonary artery. **V. semiluna'ris cerebel'li**, posterior medullary velum. **V. semiluna'ris (sep'ti atrio'rum)**, interauricular valve. **V. si'nus sinis'tri**, interauricular valve. **V. Tari'ni**, posterior medullary velum. **V. Thebe'sii**, valve guarding the opening of the coronary vein. **V. tricuspida'lis** or **V. trigloch'is**, tricuspid valve. **V. Tulp'ii**, ileo-cæcal valve. **V. ure'thræ pylor'ica**, sphincter vesicæ. **V. vagi'næ**, hymen. **V. ves'ico-urethra'lis**, uvula vesicæ. **V. Vieussen'ii (cor'dis)** [Gruber], valve where coronary vein of heart opens into coronary sinus. **V. Willisia'na**, valvula Vieussenii.

Val'vulæ (*L.*), pl. of **Valvula**. Small valves. **V. arterio'sæ**, semilunar valves. **V. atrio-ventricula'res**, auriculo-ventricular valves. **V. conniven'tes**, crescentic transverse folds of mucous membrane found in the duodenum and jejunum. **V. cor'dis**, cardiac valves. **V. cuspida'les**, auriculo-ventricular valves. **V. proces'sus vermifor'mis**, semilunar valve sometimes found at mouth of appendix vermiformis. **V. semiluna'res** or **V. sigmoi'deæ**, semilunar valves. **V. spira'les Heis'teri**, Heister's valves. **V. vena'rum**, valves of veins. **V. veno'sæ**, auriculo-ventricular valves.

Val'vular. *F.* valvulaire; *I.* valvulare. Pertaining to a valve.

Valvule (*F.*), pl. **Valvules**. Valve. **V-s. auriculo-ventriculaires**, auriculo-ventricular valves. **V. du col de la vessie**, uvula vesicæ. **V. de Cruveilhier**, fold of mucous membrane at lower part of nasal duct. **V. d'Eustache**, Eustachian valve. **V. de Taillefer**, fold of mucous membrane about the middle of the nasal duct. **V. triglochine**, tricuspid valve.

Van Best's opera'tion. Subcutaneous suture of the rings for inguinal hernia.

Vandel'lia difu'sa, L. A Brazilian plant, Nat. Ord. *Scrophularineæ*; bitter, mucilaginous, and slightly acrid; said to be purgative.

Vaneggiamento (*I.*). Delirium, raving.

Vanil'la (*L.*) [*Sp.* vainilla]. *F.*, *G.* Vanille; *I.* vainiglia. 1. The fruit of *Vanilla planifolia*, And. [U. S. P.], gathered before quite ripe, and dried by special processes. Other species of *V.* also yield vanilla of commerce. Aromatic; principally used as a perfume and flavoring ingredient. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Orchidaceæ*. **V. planifo'lia**, And., the vanilla-plant, a climbing parasitic perennial, native of Mexico, cultivated.

Vanil'la-plant. 1. *Vanilla planifolia*. 2. *Liatris odoratissima*, Willd.

Vanille (*F.*). Vanilla.

Vanil'lic a'cid. $C_8H_8O_4$. *F.* acide vanillique. Product of the oxidation of vanillin.

Vanil'lin. $C_8H_8O_3$. *F.* vanilline; *I.* vaniglina. A crystalline compound, the odorous principle of vanilla; prepared also synthetically from coniferin or from eugenol.

Vanil'lism. *F.* vanillisme. The condition produced by working in vanilla-dust.

Van Swieten's solu'tion. Solution of perchloride of mercury.

Va'o. A variety of curare.

Vapeur (*F.*). Vapor, steam.

Vapeurs (*F.*). Hysteria, hypochondria.

Vapor (*L.*). *F.* vapeur; *G.* Dampf, Dunst; *I.* vapore. The gaseous state of a body which is solid or liquid at ordinary temperatures. **V. ac'idi hydrocyan'ici**, inhalation of hydrocyanic acid. **V. chlo'ri**, inhalation of chlorine. **V. coni'næ** [B. P.], inhalation of conine. **V. creaso'ti** [B. P.], inhalation of creasote. **V. io'di**, inhalation of iodine.

Vapora'rium (*L.*). Vapor-bath.

Vaporazione (*I.*). Vaporization.

Vapore (*I.*). Vapor, steam.

Vaporeux, euse (*F.*). 1. Relating to vapors. 2. Suffering from vapeurs, *q. v.*

Vapori (*I.*). Hysteria, hypochondria.

Vaporiza'tion. *F.* vaporisation; *G.* Verdünstung; *I.* vaporazione. The process of reducing liquids to a state of vapor.

Va'pors (popular). Hypochondriasis.

Va'por-ten'sion. The elastic force of vapor: generally expresses the expansibility of vapor of water contained in the air.

Varaire (*F.*). Veratrum album.

Varec or **Varech** (*F.*). Algæ of the

genus *Fucus*. V. vésiculeux, *Fucus vesiculosus*, L.

Varengeane (*F.*). Egg-plant.

Varice (*F.*). Varix. V. anévrysmale, aneurismal varix.

Varicel'la (*L.*). Chicken-pox. V. pru'rigo, a peculiar form described by Hutchinson, in which the eruption, instead of disappearing in a few days, is indefinitely prolonged by a succession of fresh crops, the spots ulcerating and sometimes becoming large sores.

Varicelle (*F.*). Chicken-pox. V. pustuleuse ombiliquée, varioloid. V. papuleuse, V. pustuleuse conoïde, V. vésiculeuse, different forms of the eruption in chicken-pox.

Var'iciform. *L.* variciformis; *F.* variciforme. Resembling a varix.

Varicifor'mes paras'tatæ (*L.*). Convoluted commencement of the vas deferens.

Varicobleph'aron (*L.*) [*πλέφαρον*]. Varicosity in the eyelid.

Var'icocele [*κήλη*] *F.* varicocèle. Varix of the veins of the spermatic cord or of the scrotum.

Varicocèle ovarique (*F.*) [Richet]. Varicose condition of the ovarian and utero-ovarian blood-vessels.

Varicocélectomie (*F.*). Excision of a portion of the scrotum and of the dilated veins in varicocele.

Var'icose. *F.* variqueux, euse; *L.* varicoso. Affected with varix. V. an'eurism, an aneurismal sac communicating with both an artery and a vein.

Varicos'ity. *G.* Varikosität. Condition of being varicose.

Vari'ety Springs. A health resort on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R., in Augusta Co., Va. The waters of the chief spring are alum chalybeate.

Varikös (*G.*). Varicose. Varikosität, varicosity.

Vari'ola (*L.*). Smallpox. V. con'fluens, severe form in which the lesions run together, forming large pustular masses. V. discre'ta, the ordinary form, in which the pustules are separated from one another. V. hæmorrha'gica, variola, with cutaneous hæmorrhage, black smallpox. V. mitiga'ta or modifica'ta, varioloid. V. ovi'na, sheep-pox. V. sylves'tris or V. spu'ria, varicella. V. vaccin'ica, vaccination.

Variolapsychosen (*G.*). Insanity due to smallpox.

Variola'tion. Inoculation of smallpox.

Variole (*F.*). Smallpox. V. confluente, confluent smallpox. V. hémorrhagique, hæmorrhagic smallpox. V. du mouton, scab or foot-rot of sheep. V. des vaches, cow-pox.

Variolé, ée (*F.*). Suffering, or having suffered from, smallpox.

Varioleux, euse (*F.*). Variolous.

Varioliza'tion. The inoculation of smallpox.

Variolös (*G.*). Variolous.

Va'rioloid. *F.* varioloïde; *L.* vajuoloide. 1. Resembling or relating to smallpox. 2. A mild form of smallpox occurring toward the end of an epidemic, or in persons who have been partially protected by vaccination.

Vari'olous. *F.* varioleux, euse; *G.* variolös; *I.* vajuoloso. Pertaining to smallpox.

Variqueux, euse (*F.*). Varicose.

Va'rix (*L.*). *F.* *L.*, varice; *G.* Krampfader. Permanent dilatation of a vein, with or without hypertrophy of its walls.

Varo'lian bend. *G.* Brückenbeuge. The flexure occurring between metencephalon and myelencephalon in the course of development of the cerebro-spinal axis.

Varo'lius, bridge of. Pons Varolii.

Varolsbrücke (*G.*). Pons Varolii.

Vars: see *Warrus*.

Va'rus (*L.*). 1. Talipes varus. 2. Acne. V. com'edo, comedo. V. puncta'tus, acne punctata. V. seba'ceus, seborrhœa.

Varus-équin (*F.*). Deformity of the foot, consisting in its permanent flexion on the leg, with adduction of its point and lowering of its external border (F. Annequin).

Vas (*L.*). Vessel. V. aber'rans Halleri, aberrant duct of testis. V. af'ferens, afferent vessel. V. def'erens. *F.* canal déférent; *G.* Samenleiter; *I.* canale deferente. Excretory duct of testis, a continuation of canal of epididymis, commencing at lower end of that organ and passing up in the spermatic cord and through the inguinal canal to the base of the bladder, where it ends by joining the seminal vesicle of the same side to form the ejaculatory duct. V. def'erens muli'eris, Fallopian tube. V. ef'ferens, efferent vessel. V. epididym'idis, canal of the epididymis.

V. Hal'leri, aberrant duct of testis. **V. prom'inens**, the blood-vessel contained in the ligamentum spirale accessorium of the cochlea. **V. spira'le**, a small vessel, probably a vein, which runs along the under surface of the basilar membrane of the cochlea, opposite the inner rods of Corti.

Va'sa (*L.*), pl. of **Vas**. Vessels. **V. aberran'tia bilif'era**, aberrant ducts of liver. **V. aberran'tia me'dia**, blind ducts frequently found leading off from the efferent ducts of the testis. **V. bre'via**, branches from splenic artery to fundus of the stomach. **V. capreola'ria**, spermatic vessels. **V. centra'lia ner'vi op'tici**: see *Arteria centralis retinæ* and *Vena centralis retinæ*. **V. chylif'era**, lacteals. **V. cilia'ria**, ciliary arteries and veins. **V. efferen'tia tes'tis** or **V. Graafia'na**, efferent tubules of testis. **V. hep'atis aberran'tia**, aberrant ducts of liver. **V. hep'atis interlobula'ria**, interlobular veins of liver. **V. inferen'tia**, afferent vessels. **V. intesti'ni ten'uis**, long, slender branches of superior mesenteric artery, distributing blood to the small intestine. **V. lac'tea**, lacteals. **V. lymphat'ica**, lymphatic vessels. **V. rec'ta**, straight tubules of testis. **V. serpenti'na tes'tis**, seminiferous tubules. **V. vaso'rum**, small vessels supplying walls of other vessels. **V. vortico'sa**, venæ vorticosæ.

Vasco'a (*L.*). A genus of *Leguminosæ*. **V. amplexicau'lis**, liquorice-bush; a South African shrub; the roots are used as a substitute for liquorice, which they resemble in taste. **V. perfolia'ta**, also native of South Africa; a decoction of the root said to be a powerful diuretic.

Vas'cular. *L.* vascularis; *F.* vasculaire; *G.* vasculös; *I.* vascolare. Pertaining to, or containing, vessels. **V. a'rea**, area vasculosa. **V. glands**, blood-glands. **V. papil'læ**. *G.* Gefässpapillen. Papillæ of skin not containing tactile corpuscles. **V. stim'ulant**, an agent which causes dilatation of the peripheral vessels, and thus renders the flow of blood through them more active [Brunton]. **V. sub'stance of kid'ney**, cortical substance. **V. sys'tem, interme'diate**, or **V. system, periph'eral**, capillary system. **V. ton'ic**, an agent which causes increased contraction of the arterioles or capillaries.

Vascularapoplexie (*G.*). Acute congestion.

Vascularisation (*F.*). Vascularization.

Vascular'ity. *F.* vascularité; *I.* vascolarità. The state of having vessels.

Vascularizа'tion. *F.* vascularisation; *I.* vascolarizzazione. The formation and development of vessels, more especially blood-vessels.

Vasculeux, euse (*F.*). Vascular.

Vasculös (*G.*). Vascular.

Vasculo-mo'tor (*L.*). Vaso-motor.

Vas'culum (*L.*). A small vessel. **V. aber'rans** (tes'tis), aberrant duct (of testis). **V. sanguinif'erum**, blood-vessel. **V. serpenti'num**, seminiferous tubule.

Vas'eline. A trade name for petrolatum.

Vasi (*L.*), pl. of **Vaso**. Vessels. **V. aberranti**, vasa aberrantia bilifera. **V. assorbenti**, lymphatics. **V. chiliferi**, lacteals. **V. seminiferi**, seminiferous tubules. **V. dei vasi**, vasa vasorum.

Vas'icine. Name given by Hooper (1887) to an alkaloid from the leaves of *Adhatoda vasica*, Nees.

Vasifac'tive. Producing vessels, angioplastic.

Vaso (*L.*). Vessel. **V. deferente**, vas deferens.

Vaso-constricteur, trice (*F.*). Producing constriction of blood-vessels.

Vasocoro'na (*L.*). The entire array of arterioles which penetrate radially the periphery of the spinal cord, and supply its substance.

Vasoden'tine. Form of dentine found in some fishes in which capillary vessels extend into the substance.

Vaso-dilatateur, trice (*F.*). Producing dilatation of blood-vessels.

Vaso-dila'tor cen'tre. A suppositious centre in the medulla oblongata whose stimulation produces dilatation of the blood-vessels.

Vaso-formateur, trice (*F.*). Vasifactive.

Vasoformativ (*G.*). Vasifactive.

Vaso-hypoton'ic. Vaso-motor.

Vaso-inhib'itory nerves. Nerves assumed to pass from a vaso-dilator centre to the blood-vessels.

Vaso-mo'tor (*L.*). *F.* vaso-moteur, trice; *I.* vaso-motore. Causing contractions or expansions of blood-vessels. **V.-m. cen'tres**. *G.* vasomotorische Centra. 1. Theoretical centre in the medulla oblongata, giving origin to the vaso-motor nerves.

2 Similar local or subordinate centres in the spinal cord. V.-m. nerves. *G.* vasomotorische Nerven. Nerves passing to blood vessels from vaso-motor centres.

Vaso-sensitif, ive (*F.*). Term applied to efferent nerves of blood-vessels.

Vaste externe or interne (*F.*). *L.* vasto externo or interno. Vastus externus or internus: see *Quadriceps extensor cruris.*

Vasto medio (*I.*). Crureus.

Vas'tus ante'rior (*L.*). Crureus.

Vas'tus exter'nus or inter'nus (*L.*): see *Quadriceps extensor cruris.*

Vas'tus latera'lis (*L.*). Vastus externus.

Vas'tus media'lis (*L.*). Vastus internus.

Vas'tus me'dius (*L.*). Crureus.

Vater, ampul'la of: see *Ampulla of Vater.*

Vater, cor'puscles of. *G.* Vater'sche Körperchen. Pacinian bodies.

Vater, divertic'ulum of: see *Ampulla of Vater.*

Vater, fold of. Plica transversalis duodeni.

Vate'ria in'dica, L. An Indian tree. Nat. Ord. *Dipterocarpeæ*, the source of white dammar or Indian copal.

Vater'sche Körperchen (*G.*). Pacinian bodies.

Vault of cra'nium. *L.* calvarium; *F.* voûte du crane; *G.* Schadeldach; *I.* volta del cranio. That part above the orbits, the external auditory meatus, and the superior curved line of the occipital bone.

Vecchiaja (*I.*). Old age.

Veccia (*I.*). Vetch.

Vecor'dia (*L.*). Idiocy.

Vec'tis (*L.*). An instrument with a fenestrated curved blade, used as a lever or [illegible] to assist delivery.

Veduta (*I.*). Sight.

Veg'etable albu'min. The name given to certain proteid substances of slightly variable composition, coagulable by heat, existing in the juices and aqueous extracts of plants, and notably in the cereal grains and oleaginous seeds.

Veg'etable an'timony. Thoroughwort. *L.* [illegible].

Veg'etable brim'stone. *L.* [illegible].

Veg'etable cas'ein. A nitrogenous substance, resembling animal casein in chemical characters, found in certain plants.

Veg'etable fi'brin. Gluten casein.

Veg'etable gold. Pipitzahoic acid.

Veg'etable musk. *Mimulus moschatus*, Dougl., cultivated, plant stimulant.

Veg'etable pole. Vegetative pole.

Veg'etable sponge. The fibrous network of the fruit of *Luffa Ægyptiaca*, Mill.; sometimes used as a flesh-brush in bathing.

Veg'etable sul'phur. Lycopodium.

Veg'etable wax. A substance resembling beeswax obtained from various plants: see *Japan, Myrtle, Ocuba*, and *Palm wax.*

Vegeta'rianism. *F.* végétarisme. The doctrine that man should live on vegetable food alone.

Vegeta'tion. *F.* végétation; *I.* vegetazione. A wart like or granular excrescence or growth.

Vegetationskasten (*G.*). Incubator.

Veg'etative [vegetare]. *F.* végétatif, ive; *I.* vegetativo. Pertaining to growth or nutrition. V. cells. *G.* vegetative Zellen. Those cells of the segmenting ovum nearest the vegetative pole. V. pole. *G.* vegetativer Eipol. Portion of ovum where there is most yolk, and where segmentation is least rapid. It usually becomes entoderm.

Vegetatives Blatt (*G.*). Splanchnopleure.

Veglia (*I.*). Vigil.

Ve'hicle. *L.* vehiculum; *F.* véhicule; *G.* Vehikel; *I.* veicolo. An excipient. The term is commonly applied to liquid excipients only.

Veilchenwurzel (*G.*). Florentine orris.

Veille (*F.*). Vigil.

Vein. *L.* vena; *F.* veine; *G.* Vene, Blutader; *I.* vena. A vessel conveying blood in a general direction toward the heart. V. of cor'pus stria'tum. *L.* vena corporis striati. Lies in the velum interpositum, passing forward in groove between corpus striatum and optic thalamus, and joins choroid vein to form vein of Galen. V-s. of Galen, Galen, veins of.

Veine (*F.*). Vein. V-s. anastomotiques cérébrales, venæ anastomoticæ magnæ cerebri. V. apoplectique, jugular vein. V. basilique, basilic vein. V-s. broncho-pulmonaires, branches of pulmonary vein that anastomose with bronchial veins. V. cave, vena cava. V. cépha-

lique, cephalic vein. **V. céphalique du pouce**, vena cephalica pollicis. **V. cubitale cutanée**, basilic vein. **V. demi-azygos**, left lower azygos vein. **V. (grande) lymphatique droite**, lymphatic duct, right. **V. grande trachélienne externe**, cervical vein, deep. **V. médiane basilique**, median basilic vein. **V. médiane céphalique**, cephalic vein, median. **V. pharyngo-condylienne**, vein connecting anterior condylar confluence with pharyngeal plexus. **V. porte**, vena porta. **V. préparate**, frontal vein. **V. ranine**, sublingual vein. **V. terminale**, sinus terminalis of area vasculosa. **V. trachélienne interne**, vertebral vein.

Veineux, euse (*F.*). Venous.

Veit oper'ation. Porro-Veit operation.

Veitstanz (*G.*). Chorea, tarantism.

Vela'men vul'væ (*L.*). *F.* tablier des Hottentotes. An excessive enlargement of the nymphæ, forming a flap which may hang down upon the thighs. It is found especially among the Hottentots.

Velamen'ta bomby'cina (*L.*). Villous membranes, such as the mucous membrane of the small intestine.

Velamen'ta cer'ebri (*L.*). Meninges.

Velamen'tous. *F.* vélamenteux, euse. Veil-like; spread out into a thin sheet.

Velanède (*F.*). Valonia.

Ve'lar (*F.*). *Sisymbrium officinale.*

Veldt sore. Natal boil: see *Ulcers, endemic.*

Veleno (*I.*). Poison. **Velenoso**, poisonous.

Vellar'in. *F.* vellarine; *I.* vellarina. An oily liquid announced by Lépine (1855) as the active principle of *Hydrocotyle asiatica.*

Vellica'tio (*L.*). Floccilation. Twitching.

Velo (*I.*). Velum, veil. **V. midollare**, medullary velum. **V. palatino** or **V. pendulo**, velum palati.

Velpeau, hernie de (*F.*). Femoral hernia in front of the blood-vessels.

Velu, ue (*F.*). Hairy.

Ve'lum (*L.*). *F.* voile; *G.* Schleier; *I.* velo. Veil, screen; applied to thin membranous partitions. **V. interpos'itum**, tela choroidea superior. **V. medulla're**, medullary velum. **V. medulla're infe'rius**, medullary velum, posterior. **V. medulla're supe'rius**, medullary velum, anterior. **V. palati'num** or **V. pen'dulum pala'ti**, soft palate: see *Palate.* **V. plex'ibus choroi'deis interpos'itum**, velum interpositum. **V. pupil'læ**, pupillary membrane. **V. Tari'ni**, posterior medullary velum. **V. triangula're**, tela choroidea superior. **V. vesi'cæ urina'riæ**, trigone of bladder. **V. Vieussen'ii**, valve of Vieussens.

Vel'vet leaf. *Abutilon avicennæ*, Gærtn.

Ve'na (*L.*). Vein. **V. accesso'ria**, left upper azygos vein. **V. anastomot'ica mag'na**, anastomotic vein of Trolard. **V. angula'ris**, angular vein. **V. an'guli o'ris**, tributary to facial vein from corner of mouth. **V. anon'yma bra'chiocephal'ica**, innominate vein. **V. anon'yma ili'aca**, common iliac vein. **V. ante'rior cer'ebri**, anastomotic vein of Trolard. **V. aquæduc'tus coch'leæ** or **V. aquæduc'tus vestib'uli**: see *Auditory veins.* **V. arterio'sa**, pulmonary artery. **V. ascen'dens**, basilar vein. **V. axilla'ris**, axillary vein. **V. az'ygos**, right azygos vein. **V. az'ygos accesso'ria**, left upper azygos vein. **V. az'ygos cerebel'li poste'rior**, vein running along inferior vermiform process of cerebellum. **V. az'ygos cona'rii**, small vein collecting blood from region of pineal gland, and discharging into internal cerebral vein. **V. az'ygos lumba'ris**, ascending lumbar vein. **V. az'ygos mag'na** or **V. az'ygos ma'jor**, right azygos vein. **V. az'ygos mi'nor**, or **V. az'ygos par'va**, or **V. az'ygos sinis'tra**, left lower azygos vein. **V. basila'ris** (cer'ebri), basilar vein. **V. basil'ica**, basilic vein. **V. basil'ica** (antibra'chii), superficial ulnar vein. **V. capita'lis bra'chii** [Bardeleben], principal venous trunk of arm in the fœtus, which afterward becomes the radial + median basilic = basilic veins. **V. caro'tis exter'na**, temporo-maxillary vein. **V. car'pea commu'nicans dorsa'lis**, anastomotic branch, near the wrist, between deep veins of back of hand and vein of fourth metacarpal space. **V. ca'va abdomina'lis** or **V. ca'va ascen'dens**, vena cava inferior. **V. ca'va descen'dens**, vena cava superior. **V. ca'va infe'rior.** *F.* veine cave inférieure; *G.* untere Hohlader; *I.* vena cava inferiore. Great trunk formed by union of the two common iliac veins. It lies on right of spine from 5th lumbar vertebra upward, collects blood from pelvis, abdomen, and lower extremities, and discharges it into the right auricle. **V. ca'va supe'rior.** *F.* veine cave supé-

rieure; *G.* obere Hohlader, *I* vena cava superiore. Large trunk formed by union of right and left innominate veins opposite first sterno-costal articulation. It collects blood from head, neck, upper extremities, and thoracic wall, and discharges it into the right auricle. V. ca'va supe'rior sinis'tra, vessel which in the fœtus, before the fourth month, corresponds to the right descending vena cava. V. ca'va thorac'ica, superior vena cava. V. centra'lis ret'inæ, vein receiving blood from the retina. It passes out of the eyeball through the centre of the optic disc, and discharges either into the cavernous or ophthalmic vein. V. centra'lis of suprarenal capsule, single trunk into which the venules of the suprarenal capsule discharge. V. cephal'ica, cephalic vein. V. cephal'ica ante'rior, common facial vein: see *Facial vein.* V. cephal'ica antibra'chii, superficial radial vein. V. cephal'ica ascen'dens [Bardeleben], the cephalic vein in fœtal life, a comparatively insignificant vessel. V. cephal'ica commu'nis, jugular vein, common. V. cephal'ica descen'dens [Bardeleben], a branch which in fœtal life descends from the shoulder over the clavicle to unite with the cephalic vein; often persists. V. cephal'ica exter'na, common facial vein: see *Facial vein.* V. cephal'ica hu'meri, cephalic vein. V. cephal'ica inter'na, jugular vein, internal. V. cephal'ica pol'licis. *F* veine céphalique du pouce. Vein which gathers blood from thumb and index finger, passes over back of hand, and empties into radial vein. V. cephal'ica poste'rior, jugular vein, internal. V. cerebra'lis infe'rior, or V. cer'ebri ante'rior, or V. cer'ebri ascen'dens, basilar vein. V. cer'ebri inter'na commu'nis, vena magna Galeni. V. cer'ebri inter'na ma'jor, vein of Galen. V. cer'ebri mag'na, vena magna Galeni. V. cer'ebri me'dia, vena fossæ Sylvii. V. cer'ebri poste'rior infe'rior, tributary to veins of Galen from posterior part of the hemispheres. V. cervica'lis profun'da, cervical vein, deep. V. cervica'lis superficia'lis, jugular vein, posterior external. V. choroi'dea, choroid vein. V. col'ica sinis'tra, inferior mesenteric vein. V. co'mitans hypoglos'si, sublingual vein. V. commu'nicans cephal'ica pol'licis, an anastomotic branch between vena cephalica pollicis and deep palmar (venous) arch [Braune]. V. commu'nicans mag'na, anastomotic vein of Trolard. V. commu'nicans obturato'ria [Braune], branch from dorsal vein of penis to obturator vein along anterior pelvic wall. V. commu'nicans ulna'ris, anastomotic branch between superficial ulnar vein and deep palmar (venous) arch [Braune]. V. cona'rii, branch from pineal gland to veins of Galen. V. cor'dis Gale'ni, middle cardiac vein: see *Cardiac veins.* V. cor'nu [Lenhossek], a vein passing from either lateral offset of pudendal plexus (cornu) and emptying into internal iliac. V. corona'ria cor'dis mi'nor or V. corona'ria cor'dis poste'rior, middle cardiac vein: see *Cardiac veins.* V. corona'ria u'teri, trunk formed upon the pregnant uterus by enlargement of branches of uterine and vaginal plexuses. It encircles the os uteri internum. V. corona'ria ventric'uli infe'rior, vena gastro-epiploica dextra. V. costa'lis supre'ma, superior intercostal vein. V. cubita'lis cuta'nea, basilic vein. V. cuta'nea cervi'cis mag'na, jugular vein, posterior external. V. cuta'nea col'li ante'rior, jugular vein, anterior. V. cuta'nea col'li infe'rior, arcus venosus juguli. V. cuta'nea col'li ma'jor or V. cuta'nea col'li poste'rior, jugular vein, external. V. cuta'nea exter'na, 1. Cephalic vein. 2. Radial vein. V. cuta'nea fron'tis mag'na, frontal veins. V. cuta'nea inter'na, superficial ulnar vein. V. cuta'nea inter'na bra'chii, basilic vein. V. cuta'nea media'na, median vein. V. cuta'nea radia'lis, radial vein. V. cuta'nea radia'lis bra'chii, cephalic vein. V. cuta'nea ulna'ris, ulnar vein. V. cuta'nea ulna'ris bra'chii, basilic vein. V. epigas'trica infe'rior tegumento'sa [Braune], a subcutaneous vein, collecting blood from umbilical and hypogastric regions, and discharging into femoral vein directly or through long saphenous. V. facia'lis ante'rior, facial vein. V. facia'lis commu'nis: see *Facial vein.* V. facia'lis cuta'nea commu'nis, facial vein. V. facia'lis exter'na, temporo-maxillary vein. V. facia'lis inter'na, facial vein. V. facia'lis poste'rior, temporo-maxillary vein. V. falcifor'mis, inferior longitudinal sinus. V. fos'sæ Syl'vii, vein collecting blood from anterior perforated space, and discharging into anterior end of cavernous sinus. V. gastro-liena'lis, splenic vein. V. hemiaz'ygos, left lower azygos vein. V. hemiaz'ygos accesso'ria, left upper azygos vein. V. hepat'ica, right basilic vein. V. hypogas'trica, internal iliac vein. V. ili'aca primiti'va, common

iliac vein. V. ilio-lumba'lis, vein corresponding in distribution to ilio-lumbar artery, discharging into internal iliac vein. V. intercosta'lis supre'ma: see *Intercostal veins*. V. inter'na, vertebral vein. V. interventricula'ris posti'ca, middle cardiac vein: see *Cardiac veins*. V. jugula'ris ante'rior exter'na, jugular vein, anterior. V. jugula'ris ante'rior horizonta'lis, arcus venosus juguli. V. jugula'ris cephal'ica, jugular vein, internal. V. jugula'ris cerebra'lis, jugular vein, internal. V. jugula'ris exter'na ante'rior, arcus venosus juguli. V. jugula'ris exter'na poste'rior, external jugular vein. V. jugula'ris transversa'lis ante'rior, arcus venosus juguli. V. labia'lis me'dia, vena anguli oris. V. latera'lis, vertebral vein. V. liena'lis, splenic vein. V. lumba'ris ascen'dens or V. lumbo-costa'lis, ascending lumbar vein. V. macula'ris, vein of retina collecting blood from macula lutea and discharging into vena centralis retinæ. V. mag'na cor'dis, great, or left, coronary vein of heart. V. mag'na Gale'ni: see *Galen, veins of*. V. maxilla'ris inter'na ante'rior, facial vein, deep. V. maxilla'ris inter'na poste'rior, maxillary vein, internal. V. media'na, vein collecting blood from medial side of retina, and discharging into vena centralis retinæ; usually two, superior and inferior. V. media'na antibra'chia, median vein. V. media'na basil'ica, median basilic vein. V. media'na cephal'ica, cephalic vein, median. V. media'na col'li, jugular vein, anterior. V. media'na commu'nis, median vein. V. media'na xiphoi'dea tegumento'sa [Braune], a subcutaneous vein carrying blood from umbilical region upward to vena transversa xiphoidea. V. mesenter'ica mag'na, superior mesenteric vein. V. mesenter'ica mi'nor or V. mesenter'ica parva, inferior mesenteric vein. V. metacar'pea ulna'ris, collects blood from venæ intercapitulares, and runs parallel to vena salvatella along radial border of hand. V. nasa'lis, branch collecting blood from nasal side of retina, discharging into vena papillaris inferior. V. nasa'lis supe'rior, branch collecting blood from nasal side of retina, discharging into vena papillaris superior. V. ner'vi hypoglos'si, sublingual vein. V. obli'qua auricula'ris, oblique vein of heart. V. ophthal'mica cerebra'lis, superior ophthalmic vein. V. ophthal'mica exter'na or V. ophthal'mica facia'lis, inferior ophthalmic vein. V. ophthal'mica inter'na, internal ophthalmic vein. V. ophthalmo-meninge'a, a vessel of varying size passing from region of fissure of Sylvius to spheno-parietal sinus or to ophthalmic vein. V. papilla'ris, tributary of vena centralis retinæ, collecting blood from optic disc; usually two, superior and inferior. V. parumbilica'lis xiphoi'dea [Braune], anastomotic branch connecting greater parumbilical vein with left superior epigastric vein. V. petro'sa infe'rior, inner portion of inferior petrosal sinus. V. por'ta or V. porta'rum, portal vein. V. poste'rior a'trii sinis'tri, oblique vein of heart. V. præpara'ta, frontal vein. V. profun'da, vertebral vein. V. pudendo-glute'a [Lenhossek], springs from pudendal plexus, receives sciatic and gluteal veins, and discharges into internal iliac. V. pulmona'lis dex'tra me'dia, a supplementary pulmonary artery sometimes found on the right side [Meckel]. V. rani'na, sublingual vein. V. reflex'a, vein of corpus striatum. V. Rosenthal'ii, basilar vein. V. salvatel'la, annular vein. V. saphe'na mag'na, long saphenous vein. V. saphe'na par'va, short saphenous vein. V. sem'ino-ure'tro-sacra'lis [v. Lenhossek], springs from pudendal plexus near seminal vesicles, receives spinal veins from 2d sacral foramen, and discharges into internal iliac. V. si'ne com'ite or V. si'ne pa're, azygos vein. V. splen'ica, left basilic vein. V. subcuta'nea col'li ante'rior, jugular vein, anterior. V. subcuta'nea col'li poste'rior, jugular vein, posterior external. V. sul'ci centra'lis, one of the posterior superior cerebral veins lying in the central sulcus. V. superficia'lis col'li ante'rior, jugular vein, anterior. V. tempora'lis commu'nis, temporo-maxillary vein. V. tempora'lis infe'rior, tributary of vena papillaris inferior, collecting from temporal side of retina. V. tempora'lis supe'rior, tributary of vena papillaris superior, collecting from temporal side of retina. V. termina'lis, vein of corpus striatum. V. thorac'ico-epigas'trica lon'ga tegumento'sa [Braune], a long anastomotic vessel connecting vena circumflexa ilii tegumentosa and long thoracic vein. V. thyroi'dea i'ma: see *Thyroid veins*. V. thyro-laryngea, superior thyroid vein. V. transver'sa xiphoi'dea [Braune], subcutaneous vein, crossing sternum, connecting internal mammary veins of opposite sides. V. vela'ta, vein of corpus striatum. V. vertebra'lis exter'na, cervical

vein, deep. **V. vertebra'lis exter'na ante'rior**, vertebral vein, anterior. **V. vertebra'lis poste'rior**, cervical vein, deep. **V. vertebra'lis superficia'lis**, cervical vein, deep. **V. zygomatico-orbita'lis**, orbital vein.

Vena (*L.*). Vein. **V. ascellare**, axillary vein. **V. ascendente** or **V. basilare**, basilar vein. **V. cefalica**, cephalic vein. **V. cefalica del pollice**, vena cephalica pollicis. **V. crurale** or **V. femorale**, femoral vein. **V. giugulare**, jugular vein. **V. intervertebrale**, vertebral vein. **V. ipogastrica**, internal iliac vein. **V. mediana del collo**, jugular vein, anterior. **V. oftalmica**, ophthalmic vein. **V. piccola azigos**, left lower azygos vein. **V. piccola azigos superiore**, left upper azygos vein. **V. semiazigos**, left lower azygos; see *Azygos veins*. **V. succlavia**, subclavian vein. **V. temporale comune**, temporo-maxillary vein. **V. vescicale**, vesical vein. **V. zigomato-orbitaria**, orbital vein.

Vena medinen'sis (*L.*). *Filaria medinensis.*

Ve'næ (*L.*), pl. of **Vena**. Veins. **V. advehen'tes**, small veins which in the fetus carry blood into the liver from the ductus venosus. **V. advehen'tes capsula'res**, tributaries of the portal vein collecting from capsule of liver. **V. ala're na'rium**, lateral nasal veins; see *Nasal veins*. **V. anastomot'icæ mag'næ ca'vi cra'nii**, venæ anastomoticæ magnæ cerebri. **V. anastomot'icæ mag'næ cer'ebri**. *F.* veines anastomotiques cérébrales. Those veins of the pia mater establishing a communication between the superior longitudinal sinus and sinuses at base of brain. Two are described—the **anterior**, which passes to the superior petrosal sinus; and the **posterior**, to the lateral sinus. **V. anon'ymæ**, innominate veins. **V. atrabilia'riæ**, suprarenal veins. **V. auditi'væ inter'næ**, auditory veins. **V. auricula'res**, auricular veins. **V. ba'sis vertebra'rum**. *G.* Wirbelkorperblutadern. Veins running within canals in the bodies of the vertebræ, discharging into the meningo-rachidian veins. **V. basi-vertebra'les**, venæ basis vertebrarum. **V. bulbo-urethra'les**, veins from bulb of urethra, discharging into pudendal plexus. **V. calca'neæ**, branches collecting blood from region of heel, and discharging into posterior tibial veins. **V. capsula'res**, suprarenal veins. **V. cauda'les**, medial sacral vein. **V. caverno'sæ**, vessels collecting blood from corpora cavernosa and corpora spongiosa of penis, discharging into pudendal plexus. **V. cerebel'li**, cerebellar veins. **V. cer'ebri inter'næ** or **cer'ebri profun'dæ**, veins of Galen. **V. cilia'res posti'cæ**, venæ vorticosæ. **V. circumflex'æ il'ii tegumento'sæ** [Braune], companion veins of external circumflex iliac arteries, discharging either into femoral or epigastric vein. **V. circumflex'æ pe'nis** [Kohlrausch], vessels which leave the corpus cavernosum on under surface of penis and pass superficially around to empty into the dorsal vein. **V. comitan'tes** [Langer], two or more small veins which accompany the femoral and popliteal arteries, furnishing not only vasa vasorum, but also small twigs to neighboring structures. They are united by frequent anastomoses, and may become enlarged so as to simulate a second femoral or popliteal vein. **V. com'ites**, those that accompany the arteries. Frequently there is one on each side of the artery, connecting with each other by frequent transverse anastomoses. **V. cor'dis**, cardiac veins. **V. cor'dis min'imæ**, veins of Thebesius. **V. corona'riæ cor'dis**, coronary veins of heart. **V. costa'les**, intercostal veins. **V. diaphragmat'icæ inferio'res**, phrenic veins. **V. diploët'icæ** or **V. diplo'icæ**, diploic veins. **V. dorsa'les na'si**, nasal veins. **V. dorsa'les pe'dis, exter'na** and **inter'na**, 1st and 4th metacarpal veins of back of foot, larger than the others. **V. emulgen'tes**, renal veins. **V. gas'tricæ bre'ves**, short branches gathering blood from fundus of stomach and emptying into splenic vein. **V. glandulo'sæ**, submaxillary veins. **V. hepat'icæ advehen'tes**, branches of omphalo-mesenteric vein conveying blood to the liver. **V. hepat'icæ revehen'tes**, branches of omphalo-mesenteric vein collecting blood from the liver. **V. inguina'les**, veins from region of groin, discharging into internal saphenous vein. **V. innomina'tæ**, innominate veins. **V. intercapitula'res**. *G.* Zwischenknöchelvenen. Anastomotic branches passing from palm of hand backward in the interdigital spaces [Braune]. **V. interlobula'res**, interlobular veins. **V. intralobula'res**, intralobular veins. **V. lumba'les transver'sæ**, lumbar veins. **V. mag'næ spi'næ longitudina'les**, meningo-rachidian veins. **V. mamma'riæ tegumento'sæ**, mammary veins, external. **V. medul'læ spina'lis**, medulli spinal veins. **V. mesera'icæ**, mesenteric veins. **V. min'imæ**

cor'dis, small vessels collecting blood from substance of heart, and discharging into the cavities. **V. os'sium cra'nii**, diploic veins. **V. pinna'les**, lateral nasal veins: see *Nasal veins*. **V. pulmona'res**, pulmonary veins. **V. rec'tæ of kid'ney**, branches from papillæ passing up between the tubes and joining the venæ renales. **V. rena'les**, renal veins. **V. revehen'tes**, venæ hepaticæ revehentes. **V. satel'lites arteria'rum**, venæ comites. **V. spermat'icæ inter'næ**, spermatic veins. **V. spina'les exter'næ posterio'res**, dorsispinal veins. **V. spina'les pro'priæ**, medulli-spinal veins. **V. stella'tæ** or **stellula'tæ**, stellate veins. **V. sublobula'res**, sublobular veins. **V. Thebe'sii**, smallest cardiac veins: see *Cardiac veins*. **V. thym'icæ**, thymic veins. **V. transver'sæ scap'ulæ**, suprascapular veins. **V. vertebro-lumba'res**, lumbar veins. **V. Vieussen'ii**, smallest cardiac veins: see *Cardiac veins*. **V. vortico'sæ**. *G.* Wirbelvenen. Four or five venous trunks situated in external layer of choroid coat of eye, near equator of the globe. Their tributaries converge toward them from all directions; hence the name.

Venæsec'tio (*L.*). Venesection.

Vene (*L.*), pl. of **Vena**. Veins. **V. capsulari**, suprarenal veins. **V. diaframmatiche**, phrenic veins. **V. emorroidali**, hæmorrhoidal veins. **V. emulgenti**, renal veins. **V epatiche**, hepatic veins. **V. sottomentali**, submental veins. **V. timiche**, thymus veins. **V. tiroidee**, thyroid veins.

Vene (*G.*). Vein. In composition **Venen**, as, **—blut**, venous blood; **—bruch**, varicocele, varix; **—entzündung**, phlebitis; **— erweiterung**, phlebectasis; **— geflecht**, venous plexus; **—geräusch**, venous murmur; **—klappe**, valve of a vein; **—krebs**, cancer of a vein; **—netz**, venous plexus; **— pfropfen**, venous thrombus; **—puls**, venous pulse; **—sack**, bulb of jugular vein; **—sinus**, sinuses of the dura mater; **—stamm**, venous trunk; **— stauung**, venous congestion; **— stein**, phlebolith; **—system**, venous system.

Venefic'ium (*L.*). *I.* veneficio Poisoning.

Venefico (*I.*). 1. Poisoner. 2. Poisonous (applied strictly to poisonous animals).

Venella or **Venerella** (*I.*). Small vein.

Vénéneux, euse (*F.*). Poisonous.

Vene'num (*L.*). Poison.

Vene'real [Venus]. *F.* vénérien, enne; *G.* venerisch; *I.* venereo, a. Relating to, or caused by, sexual intercourse, or venery. **V. disease**. *F.* maladie vénérienne; *I.* malattia venerea. A disease most frequently communicated by coitus. The term includes gonorrhœa, chancroid, and syphilis. **V. wart**, condyloma.

Vénéréologie (*F.*). Discourse on venereal diseases.

Venerisch (*G.*). Venereal.

Ven'ery. Coitus.

Venesec'tion [vena, sectio]. Opening a vein, blood-letting.

Venice tur'pentine. *L.* terebinthina laricina; *F.* térébinthine du Venise; *G.* venetianischer Terpentin; *I* trementina di Venezia. A thick liquid oleoresin obtained from incisions made in the trunk of *Larix europæa*, DC.; the commercial article is often a factitious substance consisting of a solution of rosin in oil of turpentine.

Venimeux, euse (*F.*). Venomous.

Venin (*F.*). Venom.

Venös, er, e, es (*G.*). Venous. **V. Gang**, ductus venosus.

Ven'om. *L.* venenum; *F.* venin; *G.* Gift; *I.* veleno. Poison secreted by the glands of certain animals, especially serpents: see *Copper venom-*, *Dialysis venom-*, and *Water venom-globulin*. **V. pep'tone**, name given by Mitchell and Reichert to a substance obtained by dialysis from venom after the removal of the globulins.

Ven'omous. *F.* venimeux, euse. Having venom.

Venos'ity. *L.* venositas; *F.* vénosité; *I.* venosità. 1. Having many veins. 2. Having the characteristics of venous blood.

Ve'nous. *L.* venosus; *F.* veineux, euse; *G.* venös; *I.* venoso, a. Relating to, or composed of, veins.

Vent (*F.*). Flatus.

Ven'ter (*L.*). Belly. **V. of il'ium**, iliac fossa. **V. re'num**, pelvis of kidney. **V. scap'ulæ**, subscapular fossa. **V. supre'mus**, cavity of cranium.

Venteux, euse (*F.*). Flatulent.

Ventila'tion. *L.* ventilatio; *G.* Lufterneuerung; *I.* ventilazione. Systematic, continuous renewal of respirable air in an apartment or enclosure.

Ventiliren (*G.*). To ventilate. **Ventilirung**, ventilation.

Ventilöffnung (*G.*). Respiratory glottis.

Ventilpneumothorax (*G.*). A form of pneumothorax in which air enters the pleural cavity during inspiration, but cannot escape during expiration.

Vento (*I.*). Flatus.

Ventosa (*L.*). Cupping-glass.

Ventos'ity. *L.* ventositas. Flatulence, tympanitis.

Ventoso (*I.*). Flatulent.

Ventousation (*F.*). The application of cupping-glasses.

Ventouse (*F.*). Cupping-glass. **V. de Junod,** Junod's boot. **V-s. scarifiées,** wet cups. **V-s. sèches,** dry cups.

Ven'tral. *L.* ventralis; *I.* ventrale. Relating to the abdomen, or to the aspect of the body in which the abdomen is situated. **V. her'nia,** abdominal hernia.

Ventra'le cuta'neum (*L.*). Velamen vulvæ.

Ventre (*F.*). Abdomen. **V. en besace** or **V. en surplomb,** pendulous abdomen. **V. musculaire,** central portion of a muscle.

Ventre (*I.*). Abdomen.

Ven'tricle [dim. of Venter]. *L.* ventriculus; *F.* ventricule; *G.* Ventrikel; *I.* ventricolo. A cavity in any viscus or its connections, having walls of considerable thickness; see *Third ventricle*, *Fourth ventricle*. **V. of Aran'tius.** *L.* fovea triangularis; *F.* ventricule d'Arantius; *I.* ventricolo d'Aranzio. Cul-de-sac at inferior angle of fourth ventricle, indicating former entrance to central canal of spinal cord. **V-s. of brain,** cavities containing fluid found within the brain, and representing portions of original neural canal; see *Lateral ventricles*, *Third ventricle*, *Fourth ventricle*, also *Fifth ventricle*, though this is not homologous with the others. **V-s. of cer'ebral hem'ispheres,** lateral ventricles. **V. of cor'pus callo'sum,** sulcus of the corpus callosum. **V-s. of heart.** *L.* ventriculi cordis; *F.* ventricules du cœur; *G.* Herzkammern; *I.* ventricoli del cuore. The inferior cavities, discharging blood received from the auricles into the pulmonary artery and the aorta. **V-s. of lar'ynx.** *L.* ventriculi laryngis; *F.* ventricules du larynx; *G.* Kehlkopftaschen; *I.* ventricoli della laringe. Pocket-like cavities opening at sides of larynx just above the true vocal cords. **V. of sep'tum** or **V. of Syl'vius,** fifth ventricle.

Ventricoli (*L.*), pl. of **Ventricolo. Ventricles. V. anteriori,** or **V. superiori,** or **V. tricorni,** lateral ventricles.

Ventricolo (*I.*). Ventricle. **V. del cervelletto,** fourth ventricle. **V. medio,** third ventricle. **V. quarto,** fourth ventricle. **V. quinto** or **V. del setto lucido,** fifth ventricle. **V. terzo,** third ventricle.

Ven'tricose. *L.* ventricosus. Having a well-marked belly.

Ventric'ular. *L.* ventricularis; *F.* ventriculaire; *I.* ventricolare. Belonging to, or resembling, a ventricle. **V. aq'ueduct,** aqueduct of Sylvius. **V. band,** false vocal cord. **V. sep'tum.** *L.* septum ventriculosum; *G.* Kammerscheidewand. 1. That between the two ventricles of the heart. 2. Septum lucidum.

Ventricule (*F.*). Ventricle. **V. aortique,** aortic ventricle. **V. du cervelet,** fourth ventricle. **V. de la cloison,** fifth ventricle. **V. commun,** third ventricle. **V. inférieur,** third ventricle. **V. de Morgagni,** ventricle of the larynx. **V. moyen,** third ventricle.

Ventric'uli (*L.*), pl. of **Ventriculus. Ventricles. V. anterio'res,** lateral ventricles. **V. cor'dis,** ventricles of the heart. **V. mag'ni,** lateral ventricles. **V. (pri'mus et secun'dus) cer'ebri,** lateral ventricles of brain. **V. tricor'nes,** lateral ventricles.

Ventric'ulus (*L.*). 1. Ventricle. 2. Stomach. **V. ante'rior cor'dis,** right ventricle. **V. aor'ticus cor'dis,** left ventricle. **V. Aran'tii,** fourth ventricle. **V. bul'bi olfacto'rii,** olfactory ventricle. **V. cerebel'li,** fourth ventricle. **V. cona'rii,** pineal ventricle, recessus pinealis. **V. cor'poris callo'si,** sulcus of the corpus callosum. **V. dex'ter cor'dis,** right ventricle. **V. Gale'ni,** ventricle of larynx. **V. interme'dius,** third ventricle. **V. laryn'gis,** ventricle of larynx. **V. latera'lis,** lateral ventricle. **V. mag'nus (cer'ebri),** lateral ventricle of brain. **V. me'dius,** third ventricle. **V. Morgagni,** ventricle of larynx. **V. olfacto'rius,** original cavity in olfactory bulb; open in fetus, usually closed after birth. **V. pulmona'lis (cor'dis)** or **V. pulmona'ris,** right ventricle. **V. quar'tus,** fourth ventricle. **V. sep'ti pellu'cidi,** fifth ventricle. **V. succentu'ria'tus,** that part of duodenum surrounded by peritoneum. **V. termina'lis,** terminal ventricle. **V. ter'tius,** third ventricle. **V. tricor'nis cer'ebri,** lateral ventricle of brain. **V. Vergæ,** Verga's ventricle.

Ventriera (*I.*). Abdominal bandage.

Ventrière (*F.*). Tunica abdominalis.

Ventrikel (*G.*). Ventricle.

Ventripyr'amid. Anterior pyramid of medulla oblongata.

Ventro-fixa'tion. Operation of suturing the uterus or other organ to the abdominal wall.

Ventro-lat'eral mass or muscle. One of the main divisions of the primitive lateral mass from which the episkeletal muscles of the trunk are derived. From it come the abdominal, thoracic, and anterior cervical muscles.

Ventrosité (*F.*). Tabes mesenterica.

Ventros'ity. *L.* ventrositas; *I.* ventrosità. Protuberant abdomen.

Ventrot'omy. The operation of opening the abdominal cavity.

Ventru, ue (*F.*). Having a well-developed abdomen.

Ven'ula (*L.*). *F.* vénule; *I.* venuzza. A small vein.

Ven'ulæ centra'les lobulo'rum (hep'atis) (*L.*). Intralobular veins.

Venusberg (*G.*). Mons veneris.

Venusbeule (*G.*). Bubo.

Venusbläschen or Venusblatter (*G.*). Syphilide.

Venusblümchen or Venusblüthen (*G.*). Venereal eruption; corona veneris.

Venusfeuer (*G.*). Syphilide.

Venushügel (*G.*). Mons veneris.

Venuskrankheit (*G.*). Venereal disease.

Venusperle (*G.*). Syphilide.

Venusseuche (*G.*). Syphilis.

Venuzza (*I.*). A small vein.

Ver (*F.*). Worm. **V. de Guinée,** *Dracunculus medinensis.* **V. lombric,** *Ascaris lumbricoides.* **V. de Médine,** *Filaria medinensis.* **V. solitaire,** *Tænia solium.*

Veränderung (*G.*). Change, transformation.

Verästelung (*G.*). Branching, ramification.

Verantwortlichkeit (*G.*). Responsibility.

Verarbeitung (*G.*). Digestion.

Verarmung (*G.*). Impoverishment.

Verarten (*G.*). To degenerate.

Veratral'bine. $C_{28}H_{43}NO_5$. *F.* vératralbine. An alkaloid found by Wright and Luff (1879) in white hellebore.

Vera'tria. Veratrine

Verat'ric ac'id. *F.* acide vératrinique. Dimethyl-protocatechuic acid; obtained by saponification of veratrine.

Vera'trine. *L., I.* veratrina; *F.* vératrine; *G.* Veratrin. 1. An amorphous alkaloid, having the formula $C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$, found in cevadilla and different species of *Veratrum.* 2. An alkaloid or mixture of alkaloids, prepared from the seeds of *Asagræa officinalis*, Lind. [U. S. P.]. According to Wright and Luff (1878), the mixed alkaloids may be veratrine, cevadine, and cevadilline. Very poisonous: one-sixteenth of a grain has produced dangerous symptoms. A drop of sulphuric acid, applied to the pure alkaloid, imparts a yellow color, followed by a reddish tint, changing to deep crimson: *see Table of antidotes.* **V. oint'ment.** *L.* unguentum veratrinæ. Veratrine 4, alcohol 6, benzoinated lard 96 parts; mix [U. S. P.]; veratrine 1, olive oil 7, hard paraffin 14, soft paraffin 41 parts; mix [B. P.].

Veratri'num [P. G.]. Veratrine.

Veratroi'dine. Announced by Bullock (1865) as an alkaloid of *Veratrum viride*; is probably rubijervine.

Vera'trum (*L.*). A genus of plants. Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*: see also *American, Green,* and *White veratrum.* **V. al'bum,** L., white hellebore, a European perennial herb. **V. lu'teum,** L., *Chamælirium luteum*, Gray. **V. Sabadil'la,** Schlecht, *Schœnocaulon officinale*, A. Gray. **V. vir'ide.** *F.* ellébore vert; *G.* grüner Germer; *I.* elleboro verde. The rhizome and rootlets of *Veratrum viride*, Ait. [U. S. P.]: a spinal and arterial depressant. **V. vir'ide,** Ait., Indian poke, swamp hellebore, green hellebore; a perennial herb, indigenous to Canada and the U. S., closely resembling the European hellebore in appearance.

Verband (*G.*). Bandage, dressing; — **lehre,** the art of bandaging; — **päckchen,** packet of antiseptic dressings furnished each soldier of the Prussian army; — **platz,** place of bandaging; field hospital; — **tasche,** pocket case of instruments; — **technik,** art of bandaging.

Verbas'cum (*L.*). Mullein; a genus of *Scrophulariaceæ.* **V. crassifo'lium,** Hoffm., **V. phlomoi'des,** L., and **V. thapsifor'me,** Schrad., are official in several European pharmacopœias, and possess

similar properties to the above. **V. Thap'sus**, L., common mullein, a European species naturalized in the U. S.; the leaves are demulcent and emollient, the flowers slightly stimulant.

Verbe'na (*L.*). 1. Vervain. 2. A genus of *Verbenaceæ*. **V. hasta'ta**, L., blue vervain, indigenous, the leaves are said to be emetic and expectorant. **V. officina'lis**, L., European vervain, naturalized in the U. S., the flowering plant is official in the Cod.; formerly much esteemed as a medicine, now rarely used. **V. triphyl'la**, L'Hér., lemon-scented verbena, a garden herb, sometimes used as a stomachic and antispasmodic; is official in the Codex. **V. urticifo'lia**, L., nettle-leaved vervain, indigenous; the root has been used as a diuretic.

Verbesi'na virgin'ica, L. Crown beard; grows in the middle and southern U. S.; decoction of the root said to be diaphoretic.

Verbiegung (*G.*). Curvature.

Verbigera'tion. Employment of meaningless or disconnected words in continued succession, as if they formed a speech.

Verbinden (*G.*). To bandage, to bind up. **Verbinder**, a dresser or bandager. **Verbindezeug**, dressing material. **Verbindtasche**, a dressing-case.

Verbindung. 1. Dressing; combination; connection. 2. Commissure. In composition **Verbindungs**, as, **— arterien**, communicating arteries; **— bein**, pterygoid bone; **— blatt**, lamina medullaris circumvoluta; **— kanälchen**, junctional tubule; **— kanal**, communicating canal; **— schlagader**, communicating artery; **— stiel**, connecting pedicle; **— stück**, applied by Retzius to the Mittelstuck of Schweigger-Seidel, or the division of the tail next the head in mammalian spermatozoa.

Verblinden (*G.*). 1. To make blind. 2. To become blind.

Verbluten (*G.*). To bleed excessively. **Verblutung**, bleeding to death, bleeding too much; also, ceasing to bleed.

Verbrechen (*G.*). Crime.

Verbreitung (*G.*). Diffusion, spreading.

Verbrennung (*G.*). Burning.

Verdauen (*G.*). To digest. **Verdaulich**, digestible. **Verdaulichkeit**, digestibility.

Verdauung (*G.*). Digestion. In composition **Verdauungs**, as, **— apparat**, digestion, organs of; **— beschwerde**, dyspepsia; **— geschäft**, digestion; **— kanal**, digestive canal; **— kraft**, digestive power; **— mittel**, a digestive; **— organ**, digestive organ; **— produkt**, peptone; **— rohr**, alimentary canal; **— saft**, digestive juice; **— schwäche**, weakness of digestion; **— störung**, hindrance or obstruction to digestion; **— stoff**, pepsin; **— werk**, digestion; **— werkzeug**, digestive apparatus.

Verde rame (*I.*). Verdigris.

Verderben (*G.*). To change for the worse. **Verderblich**, injurious. **Verderbniss**, depravation, perversion. **Verderbtheit**, depraved state or condition.

Verdet (*F.*). *I.* verdetto. Copper acetate or subacetate. **V. crystallisé**, copper acetate. **V. gris**, copper subacetate, verdigris.

Verdichtung (*G.*). Condensation.

Verdickend (*G.*). Inerassating. **Verdickung**, thickening, inspissation.

Ver'digris. *L.* ærugo; *F.* vert-de-gris; *G.* Grunspan; *I.* verde rame. A variable mixture of basic acetates of copper, in the form of minute silvery crystals of a pale-green color, obtained by submitting plates of copper to the action of the marc of grapes in the state of acetous fermentation. Largely used in the arts; in medicine only externally, as a stimulant and escharotic.

Verdoppelung (*G.*). Duplication, gemination.

Verdorben, er, e, es (*G.*). Vitiated, corrupted, spoiled.

Verdorbenheit (*G.*). Vitiation, corruption.

Verdrehen (*G.*). To bend out of shape, to distort. **Verdrehung**, distortion.

Verdünnen (*G.*). To thin, to dilute.

Verdünnt, er, e, es (*G.*). Diluted. **V. Essigsäure**, diluted acetic acid. **V. Salpetersäure**, diluted nitric acid. **V. Salpetersalzsäure**, diluted nitro-hydrochloric acid. **V. Salzsäure**, diluted hydrochloric acid. **V. Schwefelsäure**, diluted sulphuric acid. **V. Spiritus**, diluted alcohol.

Verdünnung (*G.*). Attenuation.

Verdünnungsmittel (*G.*). An attenuant.

Verdünstung (*G.*). Vaporization.

Verdunkelungsapparat (*G.*). Episcotister.

Vereinigung (*G.*). Conjunction, anastomosis.

Vereinigungshaut (*G.*). Conjunctiva.

Vereinigungsschenkel (*G.*). Middle peduncle of cerebellum.

Vereitern (*G.*). To suppurate. **Vereiterung**, suppuration.

Verengerung (*G.*). Contraction, narrowing.

Vererben (*G.*). To transfer, transmit, entail; to be hereditary. **Vererblich**, hereditary. **Vererbung**, heredity.

Vererbungstheorie (*G.*). Theory of inheritance—viz. that the nuclei of the spermatozoon and ovum convey the peculiarities of the parents to the offspring.

Verfälschen (*G.*). To adulterate. **Verfälschung**, adulteration.

Verfärbung (*G.*). Decoloration; metachromatism.

Verfallensein (*G.*). Depression, marasmus, atrophy.

Verfaulen (*G.*). To decay.

Verfettung (*G.*). Fatty degeneration.

Verfleischung (*G.*). Carnification, incarnation.

Verflüchtigung (*G.*). Volatilization.

Verflüssigung (*G.*). Liquefaction.

Verflüssigungsmittel (*G.*). Liquefacient.

Verfolgungsmelancholie, or **Verfolgungswahn**, or **Verfolgungswahnsinn** (*G.*). 1. Morbid conviction that one is persecuted. 2. Morbid impulse to persecute others.

Verga (*L.*). Penis.

Verga's ven'tricle. *G.* Verga'scher Ventrikel. Cleft-like space existing occasionally between the medullary layer (lyra) connecting the posterior pillars of the fornix and the corpus callosum [Tenchini and Staurenghi].

Verge (*F.*). Penis.

Vergetures (*F.*). 1. Lineæ albicantes. 2. Vibices.

Vergiessen (*G.*). To effuse, to spill out. **Vergiessung**, effusion.

Vergiften (*G.*). To poison.

Vergiftung (*G.*). Poisoning. In composition **Vergiftungs**, as, — **fall**, case of poisoning; — **irresein**, insanity due to toxic agents, as alcohol, lead, narcotics, etc.

Vergine (*I.*). Virgin.

Verginità (*I.*). Virginity.

Vergliederung (*G.*). Synarthrosis.

Vergrösserung (*G.*). Making larger.

Verhältniss (*G.*). Proportion; — **schwelle**, relational threshold; see *Threshold* (3).

Verhärten (*G.*). To harden. **Verhärtet**, indurated. **Verhärtung**, induration.

Verhalten or **Verhaltung** (*G.*). Retention, suppression.

Verharschen or **Verharschung** (*G.*). To become crusted, to get a crust; to scab.

Verheilen (*G.*). To heal up or over.

Verheimlichung (*G.*). Celation; concealment of pregnancy.

Verheyen, stars of. Stellate veins.

Verhölzung (*G.*). Induration of a part; making it hard like wood.

Verhornung (*G.*). Cornification.

Verhütend (*G.*). Preventive.

Verhungerung (*G.*). Starvation.

Verid'ical [*L.* veridicus]. *F.* véridique. 1. Truthful. 2. In the jargon of the theosophists, real, although seemingly supernatural, as a veridical phantasm.

Ver'ine. $C_{32}H_{51}NO_9$. A basic compound, product of the saponification of veratrine.

Verjauchung (*G.*). Putrefaction, sanious discharge.

Ver'juice [*F.* verd, jus]. *L.* omphacium; *F.* verjus; *G.* Sauertraube; *I.* agresto. The expressed juice of unripe grapes. The term is also applied to the juice of other green fruits.

Verkältung (*G.*). Catching or taking cold.

Verkäsung (*G.*). Caseation.

Verkalken (*G.*). To calcify. **Verkalkung**, calcification.

Verkalkungspunkt (*G.*). Centre of calcification; point where a cartilage commences to ossify.

Verkehrtsehen (*G.*). Distorted vision, metamorphopsia.

Verkittung (*G.*). Obturation.

Verklebung (*G.*). Agglutination.

Verkleinerung (*G.*). Atrophy.

Verklemmerung (*G.*). An adhesion.

Verknöchern (*G.*). To ossify.

Verknöchernder Knorpel (*G.*). Temporary cartilage.

Verknöcherung (*G.*). Ossification.

Verknorpelung (*G.*). Chondrification.

Verkohlung (*G.*). Carbonization.

Verkreidung (*G.*). Calcification of a soft, chalky character; cretifaction.

Verkrümmung (*G.*). Curvature, crookedness.

Verkrüppelung (*G.*). Crippling, mutilation.

Verkrustung (*G.*). Incrustation.

Verkümmern (*G.*). To pine away, languish. **Verkümmert**, undeveloped, stunted, atrophied. **Verkümmerung**, marasmus, atrophy.

Verkürzung (*G.*). Shortening, retraction.

Verkuppelung (*G.*). Copulation.

Verlängertes Mark (*G.*). Medulla oblongata.

Verlängerung (*G.*). Elongation, extension. **V. des Cervix**, elongation of cervix.

Verlahmung (*G.*). Laming, growing lame.

Verlarvt, er, e, es (*G.*). Masked, concealed. **V. Fieber**, masked fever.

Verlauf (*G.*). Lapse; course, progress.

Verleberung (*G.*). Hepatization.

Verlebtheit (*G.*). Decrepitude.

Verletzbarkeit (*G.*). Vulnerability.

Verletzen (*G.*). To hurt, to wound. **Verletzung**, wound, injury.

Verlust (*G.*). Loss.

Vermale's amputa'tion. The ordinary modern double-flap amputation.

Verme (*I.*). Worm. **V. solitario**, *Tænia solium*.

Vermehrung (*G.*). Increase, multiplication. In composition **Vermehrungs**, as, — **akt**, act of propagation; — **trieb**, procreative desire.

Ver'mes cer'ebri (*L.*). Choroid plexus.

Ver'micide [vermis, caedo]. *I.* vermicida. Having power to kill worms; anthelmintic.

Vermic'ular. *L.* vermicularis; *F.* vermiculaire; *I.* vermicolare. Resembling a worm in appearance or movement. **V. sul'ci.** *L.* sulci vermiculares (superior et inferior). Furrows separating the vermis from the lateral hemispheres of the cerebellum.

Ver'miform. *L.* vermiformis; *F.*, *I.* vermiforme. Resembling a worm. **V. appen'dix.** *L.* appendix vermiformis, *F.*, *I.* appendice vermiforme, *G.* Wurmfortsatz. A tapering blind tube of the size of a goose-quill, and from three to five inches long, which opens into the cæcum. It represents an extension which the cæcum had in fœtal life. Found only in man, some apes, lemurs, rodents, and the wombat. **V. proc'ess.** *L.* processus vermiformis, *G.* Wurm. 1. Median lobe of the cerebellum. Its under surface is termed the **inferior** vermiform process, its upper the **superior** vermiform process: see *Lobes of the cerebellum*. 2. Vermiform appendix.

Ver'mifuge [*L.* vermis, fugo]. *G.* Wurmmittel; *I.* vermifugo. A remedy capable of causing the expulsion of intestinal worms; anthelmintic, helminthagogue.

Vermina'tion. *L.* verminatio; *I.* verminazione. The being affected with worms; worm disease.

Ver'minous. *F.* vermineux, euse; *I.* verminoso. Pertaining, or due, to worms. **V. fever**, worm fever.

Ver'mis (*L.*). 1. A worm. 2. Vermiform process. **V. dig'iti**, *Tinea trichophytina unguis*. **V. guineen'sis** or **V. Medinen'sis**, *Filaria medinensis*.

Vermischen (*G.*). To mix, adulterate.

Vermont Spring. Alkaline, slightly chalybeate spring, near Sheldon, Franklin Co., Vermont.

Vernähung (*G.*). Infibulation.

Ver'nal fe'ver. Malarial fever.

Vernarben (*G.*). To become cicatrized; to cicatrize. **Vernarbung**, cicatrization.

Vernichtung (*G.*). Obliteration.

Ver'nix caseo'sa (*L.*). *G.* Fruchtschmiere. A greasy mixture of sebaceous matter and macerated epidermal cells which covers the skin of the fœtus after the fifth month of pregnancy until birth.

Verno'nia (*L.*). A genus of *Compositæ*. **V. anthelmin'tica**, Willd.; grows in India, where the seeds are in high repute as an anthelmintic. **V. nigritia'na**, Olivier, an African plant known as batiator or batjentjor, the roots of which have been used as a febrifuge. **V. Noveboracen'sis**, Willd., and **V. fascicula'ta**, Michx., iron weed, are indigenous plants, said to have purgative properties.

Verno'nin. $C_{36}H_{62}O_{19}$. A glucoside obtained from the roots of *Vernonia nigritiana*. Its action is similar to that of digitalin.

Verödung (*G.*). Destruction of a part; obliteration.

Vérole (*F.*). Syphilis. V. des vaches, cow-pox.

Vérolique (*F.*). Syphilitic.

Vero'na Min'eral Springs. Saline waters, near Verona, Oneida Co., New York.

Veron'ica (*L.*). Speedwell, a genus of *Scrophularineæ*. V. america'na, Schwein., American brooklime, indigenous, resembles the next in characters and properties. V. beccabun'ga, L., brooklime, a European herb, official in the Cod.; antiscorbutic and diuretic. V. officina'lis, L., speedwell, common to Europe and North America; diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant. V. parviflo'ra, koroniko, a New Zealand plant; said to be efficient in the treatment of chronic dysentery. V. peregri'na, L., niekweed, purslane speedwell, a common weed formerly used externally and internally in scrofulous affections of the neck. V. virgin'ica, L., *Leptandra virginica*, Nutt.

Véronique (*F.*). Veronica. V. mâle or V. officinale, *Veronica officinalis*.

Verordnung (*G.*). Prescription.

Verpflanzung (*G.*). Transplantation.

Verpflegung (*G.*). Nursing, tending.

Verprellung (*G.*). Concussion, contusion.

Verquickung (*G.*). Amalgam.

Verre liquide or Verre soluble (*F.*). Soluble glass.

Verrée (*F.*). A glassful.

Verrenken (*G.*). To dislocate, to put out of joint, to sprain. Verrenkung, dislocation.

Verrichtung (*G.*). Function.

Verrou (*F.*). Obex.

Verru'ca (*L.*). Wart. V. a'ni or V. carno'sa, condyloma. V. filifor'mis, form generally seen on the face, eyelids, and neck, consisting of small thread-like or sessile tumors. V. gla'bra, form with smooth surface. V. mollus'ca, condyloma. V. necrogen'ica, dissection-wart, form due to irritating fluids of a corpse. V. pen'silis, a pedunculated or hanging wart. V. seni'lis, pigmented growths on the face, trunk, and extremities of persons of advanced years.

Verruca'ria (*L.*). A genus of *Lichenes*.

Verruche (*I.*), pl. of Verruca, a wart.

Verru'ciform. *L.* verruciformis; *F.* verruciforme. Resembling a wart.

Ver'rucose or Ver'rucous. *L.* verrucosus; *F.* verruqueux, euse; *I.* verrucoso, a. Warty.

Verruco'sitas conjuncti'væ (*L.*). Granular lids; Frühjahrscatarrh.

Verrucos'ity. *G.* Verrukositat. State or condition of being warty.

Verrue (*F.*). Verruca.

Verrücken (*G.*). To dislocate, disarrange; to derange the mind.

Verrückt (*G.*). Insane. Verrückter, an insane person.

Verrücktheit (*G.*). Derangement of mind, insanity. V., primäre, insanity in youth, coming on gradually as the brain develops.

Verru'gas. *F.*, *I.* verruga. 1. A skin affection, peculiar to tropical countries, and especially to Peru, consisting of papillomatous growths, resembling yaws.

Verrukös (*G.*). Warty. Verrukosität, verrucosity.

Verruqueux, euse (*F.*). Verrucous, warty.

Vers intestinaux (*F.*). Entozoa.

Versailles Springs. Alkaline waters, near Versailles, Brown Co., Illinois.

Versamento (*I.*). Effusion.

Verschiebung (*G.*). Displacement, dislocation, gliding.

Verschiedenartig (*G.*). Heterogeneous.

Verschiedenfarbige Schwertlilie (*G.*). *Iris versicolor*, L.

Verschleimung (*G.*). Copious secretion of mucus; covering with mucus.

Verschliessmuskel (*G.*). Obturator muscle.

Verschliessung (*G.*). Occlusion, atresia.

Verschlimmern (*G.*). To make worse, to deteriorate. Verschlimmerung, deterioration, growing worse.

Verschlingung (*G.*). Devouring; swallowing; deglutition.

Verschlossensein (*G.*). State of being closed, imperforation.

Verschlucken (*G.*). To swallow. Verschluckung, swallowing, deglutition.

Verschlussband des Steigbügels (*G.*). Membrana obturatoria stapedis.

Verschmachten (*G.*). Languishing, pining, starving. Verschmächtigung, languishing, gradual atrophy.

Verschmalerung (*G.*). Diminishing, narrowing.

Verschmelzung (*G.*). Melting, coalescence.

Verschneiden (*G.*). To cut away, to castrate. Verschneidung, cutting away, castration.

Verschnittener (*G.*). Eunuch.

Verschorfung (*G.*). Scab formation.

Verschreiben (*G.*). To prescribe. Verschreibung, prescription.

Verschwären (*G.*). To ulcerate. Verschwärung, ulceration, exulceration.

Verschwitzen (*G.*). To sweat, to expel by sweating.

Versehen (*G.*). Miss-seeing; supposed effect of emotion in the mother upon the fœtus: see *Maternal impressions*.

Verseifung (*G.*). Saponification.

Versetzung (*G.*). Displacement, transposition; metastasis of disease.

Ver'sion. *L.* versione. Operation by which the presentation of the child is changed. V., biman'ual, or V., bipo'lar, performed by manipulation, one hand on the abdomen, and two or more fingers in the uterus. V., cephal'ic, form in which the head is made to present. V., exter'nal, performed by external manipulation only. V., inter'nal, performed with the hand inside the uterus. V., podal'ic, form in which the feet or breech is made to present. V., sponta'neous, conversion of an abnormal presentation of the fœtus into a normal one by action of the uterine walls.

Verstarkung (*G.*). Strengthening, increase, paroxysm. In composition Verstärkungs, as. bänder, accessory ligaments. mittel, means of reinforcing or strengthening.

Verstand (*G.*). Understanding, intellect, sense. In composition Verstandes, as. krankheit, mental disease; —losigkeit, condition of being deficient in understanding. schwäche, weakness of mind. störung, derangement of intellect. verwirrung, aberration of intellect.

Verstandlos (*G.*). Wanting sense, irrational.

Verstarren (*G.*). To be benumbed; to become torpid, to benumb. Verstarrung, stress, torpidity.

Verstauchen (*G.*). To sprain, wrench. Verstauchung, spraining, wrenching.

Versteinerung (*G.*). Petrification, calcification.

Versterben (*G.*). To die.

Verstopfen (*G.*). To choke, to obstruct. Verstopfend, obstructive, oppilative.

Verstopfung (*G.*). Stoppage, constipation. In composition Verstopfungs, as. —band, obturator membrane; — nerv, obturator nerve.

Verstümmeln (*G.*). To mutilate, maim, curtail. Verstümmelung, mutilation.

Verstummung (*G.*). Loss of speech, aphonia.

Versuchsthier (*G.*). An animal which is the subject of experiment.

Versuchs-Troicart (*G.*). Exploring trocar.

Versüssen (*G.*). To dulcify, to sweeten.

Versüsster Salpetergeist (*G.*). Spirit of nitrous ether.

Vert de Guignet (*F.*). Emerald green.

Vert-de-gris (*F.*). Verdigris.

Ver'tebra (*L.*). *F.* vertèbre; *G.* Wirbel. One of the bony segments composing the spinal column. A typical vertebra possesses a disc-like body, an arch spanning the spinal foramen, and a number of processes. Toward either end of the column the vertebræ become considerably modified: see *Cervical*, *Coccygeal*, *Cranial*, *Dorsal*, *Lumbar*, and *Sacral vertebra*. V. denta'ta, axis. V. mag'na, sacrum. V. odontoi'dea, axis. V. prom'inens. *F.* vertèbre proéminente; *L.* vertebra prominente. Seventh cervical vertebra, so called because of its prominent spinous process. V. ve'ra, true vertebra.

Ver'tebræ (*L.*), pl. of Vertebra, *q. v.* V. abdomina'les, lumbar vertebræ. V. cauda'les, sacral vertebræ. V. cervica'les, cervical vertebræ. V. coccygea'les, coccygeal vertebræ. V. col'li, cervical vertebræ. V. dorsa'les, dorsal vertebræ. V. fal'sæ, false vertebræ. V. lumba'les, lumbar vertebræ. V. sacra'les, sacral vertebræ. V. spu'riæ os'sis sa'cri, sacral vertebræ. V. thoraca'les or V. thorac'icæ, dorsal vertebræ.

Ver'tebral. *L.* vertebralis; *F.* vertébral, ale; *L.* vertebrale. Pertaining to the vertebræ, spinal. V. aponeuro'sis, vertebral fascia. V. arch, neural arch. V. ar'tery. *L.* arteria vertebralis; *F.* artère vertébrale; *G.* Wirbelschlagader; *I.* arteria vertebrale. Branch of subclavian, passing up the neck through foramina transversaria

of cervical vertebræ, entering foramen magnum, and uniting with its fellow of the opposite side to form the basilar artery. **V. bor'der**, internal or posterior border of scapula. **V. canal'**, spinal canal. **V. col'umn.** *L.* columna vertebralis; *F.* colonne vertébrale; *G.* Wirbelsäule; *I.* colonna vertebrale. That formed by superposition of the vertebræ, situated at posterior and median part of the trunk. **V. fas'cia.** *L.* fascia vertebralis; *G.* Rückenbinde. The fascia lumbo-dorsalis of thoracic part of the back. It is a thin lamina passing upward under the serratus posticus superior, and continuous with the fascia nuchæ. **V. fora'men.** *L.* foramen vertebrale; *F.* trou rachidien; *G.* Wirbelloch; *I.* forame vertebrale. That formed by junction of arch and body of a vertebra. By their superposition they form the spinal canal. **V. grooves.** *L.* sulci vertebrales; *F.* gouttières vertébrales; *G.* Wirbelfurchen; *I.* doccie vertebrali. Furrows running longitudinally along the back on either side of the spinous processes. They correspond to the laminæ of the vertebræ, and are bounded externally by the transverse and articular processes. **V. nerve**, sympathetic nerve. **V. nerves**, spinal nerves. **V. plex'us.** *L.* plexus vertebralis. Sympathetic plexus on the vertebral artery. **V. ribs**, floating ribs. **V. sheath.** *L.* theca vertebralis. That formed by dura mater about the spinal cord. **V. vein.** *L.* vena vertebralis; *F.* veine vertébrale; *G.* Wirbelblutader; *I.* vena intervertebrale. Formed by deep branches from occipital region and back of the neck. Passing downward with the vertebral artery, it discharges into the innominate vein. **V. vein, ante'rior.** *L.* vena vertebralis externa anterior. Receives blood from plexus over cervical vertebræ, and accompanies ascending cervical artery, discharging into vertebral vein. **V. vein, poste'rior**, cervical vein, deep.

Vertebralsegment (*G.*). Somatome.

Vertebrarte'rial fora'men. Foramen transversarium.

Vertèbre, pl. **Vertèbres** (*F.*). Vertebra. **V. antérieure**, frontal vertebra. **V. blennencéphalique**, nasal vertebra. **V-s. coccygiennes**, coccygeal vertebræ. **V-s. crâniennes**, cranial vertebræ. **V. épencéphalique**, occipital vertebra. **V-s. lombaires**, lumbar vertebræ. **V. proéminente**, vertebra prominens. **V. prosencéphalique**, frontal vertebra. **V-s. sacrées**, sacral vertebræ. **V. sphéno-frontale**, frontal vertebra. **V. sphéno-temporo-pariétale**, parietal vertebra.

Vertébré, ée (*F.*). Having vertebræ or vertebrated joints.

Ver'tebro-bas'ilar plex'us. Vertebral plexus.

Ver'tebro-chon'dral ribs. Those connected behind with the spine, and in front with the costal cartilages.

Ver'tebro-cos'tal lig'aments. Those uniting ribs to spinal column: see *Costo-transverse l-s.*, *Costo-central l-s.*, and *Ligamentum colli costa jugale*.

Ver'tebro-cos'tal ribs. Vertebro chondral ribs.

Vertébro-crânien, ienne (*F.*). Relating to the cranium and vertebral column.

Vertebrody'mia (*L.*). Double monstrosity with union by the vertebræ.

Vertebro-il'iac lig'ament. Ilio-lumbar ligament.

Vertebro-spi'nal veins. Those connecting plexuses of spinal canal with vertebral vein.

Vertebro-ster'nal ribs. Sternal ribs.

Ver'tex cra'nii (*L.*) *G.* Scheitel; *I.* vertice. In craniometry the highest part of cranial vault or point of skull most elevated above the horizontal plane. **V. presenta'tion**, presentation of that part of the fœtal head lying between the fontanelles.

Ver'tical circum'ference of cra'nium. Vertico-transverse circumference of skull.

Ver'tical diam'eter of cra'nium. Variously taken by different authorities. See the following, the two first being those ordinarily used: 1, from basion to bregma [Broca]; 2, or to culminating point of vault on a line perpendicular to the auriculo-infra-orbital plane [Frankfort agreement]; 3, or to point where greatest sagittal and vertico-transverse circumferences cross [Welcker]; 4, or to estimated vertex [Morton]; 5, from opisthion to estimated vertex [Van der Hoeven]; 6, from bregma to where a line connecting the auricular points crosses the median plane [Busk]; 7, from centre of foramen magnum to where the cranium balances on a pointed metal rod passing through that centre [Sir Chas. Bell]; 8, the greatest diameter perpendicular to the long diameter, and approximately vertical wherever it may be [Schmidt]; 9, projection measurement from plane of foramen magnum [Baer, Virchow, Ecker]; 10, projec-

tion measurement vertical to His's horizontal plane [His]; 11, projection measurement vertical to Hering's horizontal plane [Hering] (see also *Auricular height*); 12, projection measurement vertical to radius fixus [Lissauer]

Ver'tical in'dex. *F.* indice de hauteur-longueur, *G.* Langenhohenindex. Ratio of greatest height to greatest length of cranium.

Ver'tical lines. *F.* lignes verticales; *G.* verticale (senkrechte) Linien. Lines of intersection of frontal sections with the sagittal section. **V. l. of demarca'tion:** see *Lines of demarcation.*

Ver'tical merid'ian: see *Meridians.*

Ver'tical plate. *L.* pars perpendicularis, *F.* portion verticale du palatin; *G.* Nasenplatte. That portion of palate-bone extending along outer side of nasal fossa, and reaching the orbit.

Verticale Trennungslinien (*G.*): see *Lines of demarcation.*

Verticalhoropter (*G.*). Horopter of verticals.

Vertice (*L.*). Vertex.

Verticil'lium Graph'ii, Harz and Bezold. Species of fungus found several times in the external auditory canal, producing irritation and purulent discharge; forms single oval spores at ends of branched fruit-stalks.

Ver'tico-trans'verse circum'ference of skull. *F.* circonférence transverse du crane; *G.* Querumfang, vertikaler. Variously taken by different authorities: 1, from one auricular foramen to the other, over the surface, passing through the bregma, thence on under surface to beginning, passing behind styloid processes and in front of condyles [Broca]; 2, over upper surface from one auricular foramen to the other, in a plane vertical to the auriculo-infraorbital plane [Frankfort agreement].

Vertiefung (*G.*). Lacuna.

Vertige (*F.*). Vertigo. **V. labyrinthique,** Ménière's disease. **V. marin,** seasickness. **V. otopathique,** vertigo ab aure læsa, Ménière's disease. **V. paralysant,** Gerlier's disease. **V. stomacal,** vertigo a stomacho læso.

Vertigine (*I.*). Vertigo. **V. auditiva,** Ménière's disease. **V. dei fumatori,** smokers' vertigo. **V. di sangue,** apoplexy (popular).

Vertig'inous. *F.* vertigineux, euse, *G.* vertiginös; *I.* vertiginoso. Affected with vertigo.

Ver'tigo. *F.* vertige; *G.* Schwindel; *I.* vertigine. Dizziness, giddiness. **V. ab au're læ'sa,** Ménière's disease. **V. a stoma'cho læso,** form due to gastric disorder.

Vertilgen (*G.*). To destroy, extirpate, exterminate. **Vertilgung,** destruction, extirpation.

Vertrocknung (*G.*). Desiccation.

Veru'gas. Verrugas.

Verumonta'num (*L.*). Crest of urethra.

Verunglückung (*G.*). Miscarriage.

Verunreinigung (*G.*). The making impure, pollution.

Ver'vain. *L., I.* verbena; *F.* verveine; *G.* Eisenkraut. 1. The common name for plants of the genus *Verbena.* 2. *Verbena officinalis,* L.

Verveine (*F.*). Vervain. **V. odorante,** *Verbena triphylla,* L'Hér.

Verwachsen (*G.*). To grow together, to coalesce. **Verwachsung,** adhesion.

Verwachsungstheorie (*G.*). Theory of formation of double monsters by the growing together of two fœtuses.

Verwahrarznei or **Verwahrmittel** (*G.*). A prophylactic.

Verwandlung (*G.*). Transmutation, transformation.

Verwandtschaft (*G.*). Consanguinity.

Verwirrtheit or **Verwirrung** (*G.*). Confusion of ideas, hallucination.

Verwitterung (*G.*). Decay by exposure.

Verwundung (*G.*). Wounding.

Verzehrung (*G.*). Wasting, consumption.

Verzerrtsehen (*G.*). Metamorphopsia.

Verzerrung (*G.*). Distortion, perversion.

Verziehung (*G.*). Distortion, sprain, deformity.

Verzuckung (*G.*). Convulsion, fit.

Verzückung (*G.*). Delirium.

Verzweigung (*G.*). Ramification, branching.

Vesa'lius, fora'men of: see *Foramen of Vesalius.*

Vesa'lius, glands of. Bronchial glands.

Vesa'lius, lig'ament of. Poupart's ligament.

Vesa'nia (*L.*). *F.* vésanie. *G.* Wahnsinn. Unsoundness of mind.

Vesce (*F.*). Vetch.

Vescica (*L.*). Bladder. **V. della bile** or **V. del fiele**, gall-bladder. **V. del cuore**, pericardium.

Vescicale (*L.*). Vesical. **Vescicante**, vesicating. **Vescicatorio**, vesicatory. **Vescicazione**, vesication.

Vescichetta (*L.*), pl. **Vescichette**. Small bladder or bleb; vesicle. **V. ombelicale**, umbilical vesicle. **V. seminale**, seminal vesicle.

Vescicolare (*L.*). Vesicular.

Vescicole polmonari (*L.*). Air-cells of the lungs.

Vesic., abbv. for **Vesicatorium** (*L.*). A blister.

Vesi'ca (*L.*). A bladder or cyst. **V. bilea'ria**, gall-bladder. **V. cor'dis**, pericardium. **V. fel'lea** or **V. fel'lis**, gall-bladder. **V. prostat'ica**, prostatic vesicle. **V. urina'ria**, urinary bladder.

Ves'ical. *L.* vesicalis; *F.* vésical; *I.* vescicale. Pertaining to the bladder. **V. ar'teries.** *L.* arteriæ vesicæ; *F.* artères vésicales; *G.* Blasenschlagadern; *I.* arterie vescicali. Those supplying the urinary bladder. The **superior** vesical is a vestige of the umbilical artery of the fœtus, and is derived from the internal iliac; **middle** vesical is usually a branch from the superior; and the **inferior** vesical or **vesico-prostatic** is from the internal iliac. **V. gan'glia**, spermatic ganglia. **V. lig'aments**, ligaments of bladder. **V. plex'us**, *L.* plexus vesicalis; *G.* Blasengeflecht. Continuation of pelvic plexus upon the urinary bladder. **V. plex'us of veins.** *L.* plexus vesicalis; *I.* plesso vescicale. Veins ramifying over surface of bladder and discharging into internal iliac vein. **V. sac'culus.** *L.* appendix vesicæ. A sacculus formed by protrusion of mucous lining of bladder through the fasciculi of the muscular coat. **V. sphinc'ter**, sphincter vesicæ. **V. tri'angle** or **V. tri'gone**, trigone of the bladder. **V. u'vula**, uvula vesicæ.

Ves'icant. *L.* vesicans; *F.* vésicant; *G.* blasenziehend; *I.* vescicante. An irritant sufficiently powerful to cause exudation between the epidermis and the true skin, forming vesicles.

Vesica'tion. *L.* vesicatio; *F.* vésication; *I.* vescicazione. The production of a blister.

Vésicatoire (*F.*). Blister.

Vesic'atory. Vesicant.

Ves'icle. *L.* vesicula; *F.* vesicule, *G.* Bläschen; *I.* vescicola, vescichetta. 1. A small sac or cavity. 2. A circumscribed, rounded, or acuminated elevation of the epidermis, varying from pin-point to split-pea size, containing fluid. **V. of Baer**: see *Baer's vesicle*. **V. of de Graaf**: see *Graafian follicles*.

Ves'icocele [vesica, κήλη]. Cystocele.

Ves'ico-cer'vical fis'tula. One forming a canal between the bladder and the cervix uteri.

Vesicoclysis (*L.*). The operation of injecting fluid into the bladder.

Ves'ico-prostat'ic ar'tery. Vesical artery, inferior.

Vesico-prostat'ic plex'us. Pudendal plexus.

Vesico-spi'nal cen'tre. A nerve-centre influencing micturition, located between the 5th and 7th lumbar vertebræ in the dog.

Vesico-umbil'ical lig'aments. *L.* ligamenta vesico-umbilialia. Three folds of peritoneum passing from bladder to umbilicus. In the middle one is the urachus; in the two lateral the remains of the hypogastric arteries.

Vesico-u'terine folds. *L.* plicæ vesico-uterinæ. Two small semilunar folds of peritoneum passing from the bladder to the uterus and vagina.

Vesico-u'terine pouch. *L.* excavatio vesico-uterina. The peritoneal pocket between the bladder in front and the uterus behind.

Vesico-vag'inal ar'tery. Vaginal artery.

Vesico-vag'inal fis'tula. *F.* fistule vésico-vaginale; *I.* fistola vescico-vaginale. An abnormal canal formed between the bladder and vagina.

Vesicovaginalschnitt (*G.*). Opening the bladder through the vagina.

Vesic'ula (dim. of Vesica) (*L.*). A small bladder. **V. al'ba**, umbilical vesicle. **V. fel'lea**, gall-bladder. **V. gangræ'nes'cens**, anthrax. **V. germinati'va**, germinal vesicle. **V. omphalo-mesenter'ica** or **V. ova'lis**, umbilical vesicle. **V. prostat'ica** or **V. spermat'ica spu'ria**, prostatic vesicle. **V. umbilica'lis**, umbilical vesicle.

Vesiculæ (*L.*), pl. of **Vesicula**, *q. v.* **V. cervi'cis u'teri**, ovula Nabothi. **V. Graaf'ii**, Graafian follicles. **V. gris'cæ**,

splenic corpuscles. **V. pulmona'les** or **V. pulmo'num** air-cells of lungs. **V. san'guinis**, blood corpuscles. **V. semina'les**, seminal vesicles.

Vesic'ular. *F.* vésiculaire; *I.* vesicolare. Pertaining to, or having, vesicles. **V. col'umn**: see *Clarke, column of*. **V. fe'ver**, pemphigus. **V. lay'er**, ganglionic layer. **V. mur'mur**, vesicular sound. **V. ring'worm**, *Tinea circinata*. **V. sound.** *G.* Blasenschall. A fine sighing or rustling sound, heard over the chest-wall only during inspiration, supposed to be due to sudden dilatation of the air vesicles.

Vésicule (*F.*). Vesicle. **V. adipeuse**, fat cell. **V-s. aériennes**, the pulmonary vesicles. **V. de Baer**, the ovule; Baer's vesicle. **V. de Balbiani**, Balbiani's nucleus; yolk-nucleus. **V. biliaire**, gall-bladder. **V. blastodermique**, blastula; blastodermic vesicle. **V-s. crâniennes**, cerebral vesicles. **V-s. élémentaires**, the cellules. **V. embryonnaire**, blastodermic vesicle. **V. du fiel**, gall-bladder. **V. de Graaf**, Graafian follicle. **V-s. incolores du sang**, leucocytes. **V-s. mères de spermatozoïdes**, sperm-cells. **V. de Naboth**, ovula Nabothi. **V-s. nucléennes**, nuclei of cells. **V-s. organiques**, cellules. **V. pulsatile**, a vacuole. **V. de Purkinje**, germinative vesicle; nucleus of the egg-cell. **V-s. séminales**, seminal vesicles.

Vésiculeux, euse (*F.*). Vesicular.

Vesiculi'tis. Inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

Vesiculo'sus (*L.*). Containing vesicles; vesicular.

Vesic'ulo-tub'ular. Term applied to a respiratory sound in which vesicular and tubular sounds are combined.

Ves'sel. *L.* vas; *F.* vaisseau; *G.* Gefäss; *I.* vaso. Membranous canal for conveying fluid: see *Artery, Vein, Lymphatic*. **V. ar'teries**, vasa vasorum.

Vessicole (*F.*). Vesicles.

Vessie (*F.*). Bladder. **V. à glace**, ice bag.

Vestibolo (*I.*). Vestibule.

Vestibulare Wand des Schneckenkanals (*G.*). Reissner, membrane of.

Vestib'ular. *I.* vestibularis; *F.* vestibulaire; *I.* vestibolare. Relating to the vestibule. **V. an'gle**, outer corner of cochlear duct, between membrane of Reissner and outer wall. **V. ar'tery**, branch of internal auditory artery to the vestibule. **V. blind sac.** *G.* Vorhofsblindsack. In the inner ear, end of cochlear duct nearest the vestibule. **V. mem'brane**, Reissner's membrane. **V. nerve.** *L.* nervus vestibularis; *F.* branche vestibulaire. Branch of auditory nerve, supplying vestibule of internal ear. **V. pas'sage.** *L.* scala vestibuli; *G.* Vorhofstreppe. That passage of cochlea which lies toward the apex from the lamina spiralis. It communicates with the vestibule. **V. por'tion of coch'lea.** *G.* Vestibulartheil. The comparatively free and uncoiled part lying against the vestibule. **V. root**: see *Auditory roots*.

Vestibulartheil (*G.*). Vestibular portion of cochlea.

Ves'tibule. *L.* vestibulum; *G.* Vorhof; *I.* vestibolo. Entrance. **V. of ear** or **labyrinth.** *L.* vestibulum auris; *F.* vestibule de l'oreille; *I.* vestibolo dell' orecchio. An irregular ovoid chamber forming part of the labyrinth (internal ear). It communicates behind with the semicircular canals, in front with the cochlea. **V. of mouth.** *L.* vestibulum oris; *G.* Vorhof der Mundhohle; *I.* vestibolo della bocca. That part between the lips and cheeks on one side and the teeth on the other. **V. of vagi'na** or **vul'va.** *L.* vestibulum vaginæ. That portion immediately behind the nymphæ.

Vestibule (*F.*). Entrance, vestibule. **V. de la glotte** or **V. du larynx**, upper laryngeal cavity.

Vestib'ulum (*L.*). Vestibule. **V. labyrin'thi**, vestibule of ear. **V. laryn'gis**, upper laryngeal cavity. **V. na'si**, vestibule of nose. **V. o'ris**, vestibule of mouth. **V. pharyn'gis me'dium**, isthmus of the fauces. **V. puden'di** or **V. vagi'næ**, vestibule of vagina. **V. ventric'uli laryn'gis**, lower part of ventricle of larynx.

Vestig'ial fold of pericar'dium. Fold of serous membrane of pericardium, found in front of root of left lung, and containing vestiges of the left duct of Cuvier.

Vestig'ium (*L.*). 1. Vestige. 2. The sole of the foot. **V. foram'inis ova'lis**, fovea ovalis. **V. pe'dis**, metatarsus.

Ves'uvin. Triamidoazobenzol. Aniline dye, of brown color; a nuclear stain, both for alcoholic and chromic acid preparations; most suitable for unicellular organisms.

Vetch. *F.* vesce. The botanical genus *Vicia*.

Vetch'ling. The botanical genus *Lathyrus*.

Vetera'na (*L.*). Morbilli.

Vétérinaire (*F.*). 1. Veterinary medicine. 2. Veterinarian. 3. Relating to veterinary medicine.

Veterinaria (*I.*). Veterinary medicine.

Veterina'rian. *F.* vétérinaire; *G.* Thierarzt; *I.* veterinario. A specialist in the study of animal medicine.

Veterinario (*I.*). 1. Veterinarian. 2. Relating to veterinary medicine.

Vet'erinary. *L.* veterinarius; *F.* vétérinaire; *I.* veterinario. Pertaining to beasts of burden. **V. anat'omy**: see *Anatomy*. **V. med'icine.** *F.* médecine vétérinaire; *G.* Thierarzneikunde; *I.* veterinaria. Medicine in its relation to the welfare of domestic animals.

Veternos'itas (*L.*). Coma vigil.

Vétiver (*F.*). *Andropogon muricatus*, Retz.

Vetive'ria odora'ta (*L.*). *Andropogon muricatus*, Retz.

Vetro solubile (*I.*). Soluble glass.

V. F., abbv. for **Visual field.**

Vi'a (*L.*). *F.* voie; *G.* Weg. Passage, way.

Viabil'ity. *F.* viabilité; *G.* Lebensfähigkeit; *I.* vitabilità. Capability of independent life after birth. In suspected infanticide the law requires conclusive evidence of capability of separate existence; in questions of disputed inheritance or of tenancy by courtesy any evidence of separate life, however brief, is sufficient.

Vi'able. *G.* lebensfähig; *I.* vitabile. Term applied to a child born after seven lunar months of pregnancy. In law, a child born before that period is considered as **non-viable** (*G.* unlebensfähig).

Viande en poudre (*F.*). Meat-powder.

Vibi'ces (*L.*), pl. of **Vibex.** *G.* Blutschwielen; *I.* vibici. Long, narrow, streak-like hæmorrhagic lesions, varying in size from a few lines to an inch or more; lesions of purpura simplex.

Vi'bratile cells. Ciliated cells.

Vi'brator. Mechanical appliance used to produce passive exercise.

Vibrion septique (*F.*) [Pasteur]. Bacillus of malignant œdema [Koch].

Vibris'sæ (*L.*). *F.* vibrisses; *I.* vibrisse. Coarse, stiff, long hairs, particularly those about the mouths of animals; nasal hairs of man.

Vibur'nin. A neutral, bitter principle from viburnum.

Vibur'num. 1. The bark of *Viburnum prunifolium*, L.; said to be useful in dysmenorrhœa. 2. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceæ*. **V. denta'tum**, L., arrow-wood; indigenous; the bark said to be diuretic and detergent. **V. Lenta'go**, L., sweet viburnum, nanny-berry; an indigenous tree; used as an antiperiodic. **V. obova'tum**, Walt., grows in the southern U. S., where it is used as an antiperiodic. **V. op'ulus**, L. 1. Cranberry-tree; native of Canada, northern U. S., Europe, and northern Asia; the bark is known as *cramp-bark*. 2. Guelder rose. **V. prunifo'lium**, L., black haw; a tall shrub or small tree, indigenous to the U. S.: see *Viburnum*.

Vicarietà (*I.*). Vicariousness.

Vica'rious. *L.* vicarius; *F.* vicaire; *G.* stellvertretend; *I.* vicario. Acting as a substitute. **V. menstrua'tion.** Term applied to a bloody discharge from the rectum, nose, or other part of the body, or from an ulcer, occurring in the female at the menstrual period.

Vice (*F.*). Fault, imperfection. **V. cancéreux**, cancerous diathesis. **V. de conformation**, malformation. **V. scrofuleux**, scrofulous diathesis. **V. syphilitique**, syphilitic cachexia.

Vich'y. Celebrated watering-place in the departement de l'Allier, France; alkaline soda springs, temperature from 40° to 100° F. Some of the springs are ferruginous.

Vich'y Spring. 1. Alkaline, saline carbonated water, Saratoga Co., New York. 2. Alkaline calcic springs, near New Almaden, Santa Clara Co., California.

Vicié, ée (*F.*). Vitiated; affected with some morbid diathesis.

Vicq d'Azyr, Bundle of: see *Bundle of Vicq d'Azyr*.

Vicq d'Azyr'sline. *G.* Vicq d'Azyr'sche Streifen. A thin, whitish streak which appears on macroscopical examination of a section of the cortex of the brain; well marked about the calcarine fissure.

Vicq d'Azyr'sches Bündel (*G.*). Bundle of Vicq d'Azyr.

Vic'tor Spring. Acid saline water. Darien Centre, Genessee Co., New York.

Victo'ria blue. A stain used for elastic fibrous tissue.

Vidange (*F.*). 1. Scavenging. 2. Lochia.

Vide (*F.*) Vacuum.

Vid'ian ar'tery. *L.*, *L.*, arteria vidiana. Small twig from internal maxillary to Vidian canal and Eustachian tube.

Vid'ian canal'. *L.* canalis vidianus, *F.* conduit vidien; *I.* canale pterigoideo. A passage through sphenoid bone at base of internal pterygoid plate (between the basisphenoid, alisphenoid, and pterygoid elements), which transmits the Vidian nerve and vessels.

Vid'ian nerve. *L.* nervus vidianus, *F.* nerf vidien; *G.* Vidi'scher Nerv; *I.* nervo vidiano. Formed by the union of great superficial petrosal and great deep petrosal nerves; passes through Vidian canal to Meckel's ganglion.

Vie (*F.*) Life. V. moyenne, after lifetime. V. probable, probable lifetime.

Vieharzenei (*G.*). Medicine for animals.

Vieharzeneikunst (*G.*) Veterinary medicine.

Vieharzt (*G.*) Veterinary surgeon.

Viehpocke (*G.*). Cow pox.

Viehseuche (*G.*) Epizootic; cattle plague.

Vieillesse (*F.*). Old age.

Vieilotte (*F.*). *Colchicum autumnale*, L.

Vielbrüstigkeit (*G.*). Polymazia.

Vieleckiges Bein, grosses (*G.*). Trapezium.

Vieleckiges Bein, kleines (*G.*). Trapezoid.

Vielfachsehen (*G.*). Polyopia.

Vielfacherig (*G.*). Multilocular.

Vielfarbige Bläschenflechte (*G.*). Herpes iris.

Vielförmig (*G.*) Polymorphous.

Vielförmiges Bein, or Vielgestaltenes Bein, or Vielwinkeliges Bein (*G.*) Trapezium.

Vielgestaltigkeit (*G.*) Polymorphism.

Vielgliederigkeit (*G.*). Polymerism.

Vielharnen (*G.*) Polyuria.

Vielkernig or Vielkörnig (*G.*). Multinuclear.

Vieltheilig (*G.*) Multipartite. — er Rückgratsmuskel, multifidus spinæ.

Vielzellig (*G.*) Multicellular.

Vien'na caus'tic. Potassa with lime.

Vien'na draught. Infusum sennæ compositum [P. G.].

Vien'na paste. Potassa with lime.

Viereckiger Lappen (*G.*). Quadrate lobe of liver: see *Lobes of liver*.

Viereckiger Lendenmuskel (*G.*). Quadratus lumborum.

Viereckiger Sohlenmuskel (*G.*). Flexor accessorius plantæ.

Vierge (*F.*). A virgin.

Vierhügel (*G.*). Tubercula; corpora quadrigemina; — arme, superior peduncles: see *Peduncles of cerebellum*; — bläschen, mesencephalon; — ganglion, nuclei colliculorum; — hirn, mesencephalon; — platte, lamina quadrigemina; — schenkel, superior peduncles of the cerebellum.

Viertägig (*G.*). Quartan.

Vierte Hirnkammer (*G.*). Fourth ventricle.

Viertelader (*G.*). Hepatic vein.

Vieussens, gan'glion of. Solar plexus.

Vieussens, loop of. Ansa Vieussenii.

Vieussens, valve of. Medullary velum, superior.

Vieux-mal (*F.*). Intermittent claudication.

Vif-argent (*F.*). Mercury.

Vigne (*F.*). *Vitis vinifera* and other species; grapevine.

Villeux, euse (*F.*). Villous, hairy.

Vil'li (*L.*), pl. of Villus. Fine, hair-like processes. V. chorioidea'les or V. choroi'dei. *G.* Zotten. Vascular branching processes of the pia mater in the region of the choroid plexuses. V. pericardi'aci [Luschka]. filiform processes developed upon the pericardium along the edges of the auricles. V. peritonæa'les, small whitish processes found here and there upon the peritoneum, particularly about the edge of the liver and the spleen. V. pleura'les, villi found upon the diaphragmatic and costal surfaces of the pleura. V. pulmona'les, villi found upon the pleura covering the lung. V. of small intes'tine. *L.* villi intestinales. Minute tapering vascular processes of mucous membrane, projecting in great numbers from the walls, especially in the duodenum and jejunum. V. synovia'les, synovial villi.

Villi'tis. Coronitis.

Villosità (*I.*). Villi.

Villosité (*F.*). 1. Villus. 2. The con-

dition of being provided with villi. **V-s. foliacées** or **V-s. lamelleuses**, villi of the duodenum.

Vil'lous. *L.* villosus; *F.* villeux, euse; *I.* villoso. Containing villi. **V. growth**, papilloma. **V. mem'branes**, those having villous appendages like the mucous membrane of the small intestine.

Vin (*F.*). Wine. **V. antimonial**, wine of antimony. **V. antiscorbutique**, antiscorbutic wine. **V. aromatique**, aromatic wine. **V. blanc**, white wine. **V. de bulbes de colchique**, wine of colchicum-root. **V. chalibé**, wine of citrate of iron. **V. de coca**, wine of coca. **V. de digitale composé de l'Hôtel Dieu** [Cod.]: see *Wine of digitalis*. **V. diurétique amer de la Charité**, compound wine of squill. **V. émétique**, wine of antimony. **V. ferrugineux**, wine of citrate of iron. **V. de gentiane**, wine of gentian. **V. d'opium** or **V. d'opium composé**, Sydenham's laudanum. **V. de pepsine**, wine of pepsin. **V. de quinquina**, wine of cinchona. **V. de quinquina ferrugineux**, wine of cinchona (ferrated). **V. de rhubarbe**, wine of rhubarb. **V. rouge**, red wine. **V. de scille**, wine of squill. **V. de scille composé de la Charité**, compound wine of squill. **V. de semences de colchique**, wine of colchicum-seed. **V. stibié**, wine of antimony. **V. de Trousseau**: see *Wine of digitalis*.

Vinage (*F.*). Alcoholization of wine.

Vinaigre (*F.*). Vinegar. **V. anglais.** 1. See *Acetum britannicum*. 2. Aromatic acetic acid. **V. antiseptique**, aromatic vinegar. **V. aromatique** [Cod.], aromatic vinegar of the hospitals. **V. de bois**, rectified pyroligneous acid. **V. camphré**, camphorated vinegar. **V. cantharide**, vinegar of cantharides. **V. de colchique**, vinegar of colchium. **V. distillé**, distilled vinegar. **V. phénique**, vinegar of carbolic acid. **V. des quatre voleurs**, aromatic vinegar. **V. radical**, acetum radicale. **V. de rose rouge**, vinegar of rose. **V. de sanguinaria**, vinegar of sanguinaria. **V. de scille**, vinegar of squill.

Vin'ca (*L.*). A genus of *Apocynaceæ*. **V. ma'jor**, L., and **V. mi'nor**, L., official in the Codex; leaves used as vulnerary, antihæmorrhagic, and antigalactic.

Vincetox'icum officina'le, Moench. *Asclepias Vincetoxicum*, L.

Vin'cula accesso'ria ten'dinum (*L.*). Vincula tendinum.

Vin'cula ten'dinum (*L.*). *G.* Haftbändchen. 1. Small bands of connective tissue attaching a tendon to its sheath. 2. Ligamenta vaginalia. 3. Juga tendinea.

Vin'cula vasculo'sa (*L.*). Vincula tendinum.

Vin'culum subfla'vum (*L.*). A small band of yellow elastic tissue belonging to the ligamentum breve digiti, and stretching from the flexor tendons to the head of the second phalanx.

Vin'egar [*F.* vin, aigre]. *L.* acetum; *F.* vinaigre; *G.* Essig; *I.* aceto. 1. Product of the acetic fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids, due to the growth of a cryptogamic plant, *Mycoderma aceti;* should contain 5 to 6 per cent. of acetic acid; refrigerant and diuretic. 2. An infusion or solution of a medicinal substance in vinegar or acetic acid: see also *Aromatic*, *Camphorated*, *Distilled*, *Malt*, *Marseilles*, *Medicated*, *Pyroligneous*, *Radical*, *Raspberry*, *Thieves*, *Wine*, and *Wood vinegar*. **V. of canthar'ides.** *L.* acetum cantharidis; *F.* vinaigre cantharide; *G.* Cantharidenessig. The liquid product of the digestion of cantharides in acetic acid, in the proportion of about 1 to 10 [B. P.]. **V. of carbol'ic ac'id.** *L.* acetum cum acido carbolico; *F.* vinaigre phénique. A mixture of carbolic acid 1, acetic acid 20, water 980 parts [Cod.]. **V. of col'chicum.** *L.* acetum colchici; *F.* vinaigre de colchique. Fresh colchicum corm 20, vinegar 98, glacial acetic acid 2 parts; macerate, express, and filter [Cod.]. **V. of col'chicum-root.** *L.* acetum colchici; *F.* vinaigre de colchique; *G.* Zeitlosenessig. Fresh colchicum-root 20, vinegar 98, glacial acetic acid 2 parts; macerate [Cod.]. **V. of digita'lis.** *L.* acetum digitalis; *G.* Fingerhutessig. Digitalis 5, alcohol 5, dilute acetic acid 9, water 36; macerate [P. G.]. **V. of lobe'lia.** *L.* acetum lobeliæ. Lobelia 10, diluted acetic acid q. s. to make 100; percolate [U. S. P.]. **V. of o'pium.** *L.* acetum opii; *F.* gouttes noires anglaises; *I.* aceto d'oppio. Black drop. A 10 per cent. solution of dry opium in dilute acetic acid, flavored with nutmeg [U. S. P.]; a 40 per cent. solution containing also saffron [Cod.]. **V. of rose.** *L.* acetum rosatum; *F.* vinaigre de rose rouge. Prepared by macerating red rose petals in vinegar, 1 to 10 [Cod.]. **V. of sanguina'ria.** *L.* acetum sanguinariæ; *F.* vinaigre de sanguinaire; *G.* Blutwurzelessig. Prepared by percolation of 10 parts of

argentaria with sufficient diluted acetic acid to make 100 parts [U. S. P.]; emetic, expectorant, and alterative. V. of squill. *L.* acetum scillæ; *F.* vinaigre de scille; *G.* Meerzwiebelessig; *I.* aceto scillitico. Represents 10 per cent. of squill [U. S. P., P. G., Cod.]; 12½ per cent. [B. P.].

Vinegar-plant. Staghorn sumach. *Rhus typhina*, L.

Vinettier (*F.*). *Berberis vulgaris*, L.

Vino (*I.*). Wine. V. bianco, white wine. V. rosso, red wine.

Vi'num (*L.*). Wine. V. al'bum, white wine. V. al'bum for'tius, stronger white wine. V. al'oes or V. aloet'icum, wine of aloes. V. antimonia'le [B. P.] or V. antimo'nii, wine of antimony. V. antiscorbu'ticum, antiscorbutic wine. V. aroma'ticum, aromatic wine. V. auran'tii, orange wine. V. camphora'tum [P. G.], wine of camphor. V. chalibea'tum [Cod.], wine of citrate of iron. V. chalybea'tum, wine of iron. V. chi'næ [P. G.] or V. de cincho'na [Cod.], wine of cinchona. V. de cincho'na martia'tum [Cod.], wine of cinchona, ferrated. V. col'chici [B. P.]: see *Wine of colchicum-root*. V. col'chici [P. G.]: see *Wine of colchicum-seed*. V. col'chici radi'cis, wine of colchicum-root. V. col'chici sem'inis, wine of colchicum-seed. V. digita'leum compos'itum [Cod.], wine of digitalis. V. emet'icum, wine of antimony. V. ergo'tæ, wine of ergot. V. fer'ri, wine of iron. V. fer'ri ama'rum, bitter wine of iron. V. fer'ri citra'tis, wine of citrate of iron. V. gentia'næ, wine of gentian. V. hippocrat'icum: see *Hippocras*. V. Hux'hami, wine of antimony. V. ipecacuan'hæ, wine of ipecac. V. martia'tum, wine of iron. V. martia'tum [F. Mex.], wine of citrate of iron. V. o'pii, wine of opium. V. o'pii aroma'ticum [P. Neer.], or V. o'pii compos'itum [Cod.] or V. o'pii croca'tum [P. Norv.], Sydenham's laudanum. V. pepsin'eum [Cod.] or V. pep'sini, or V. pep'ticum, wine of pepsin. V. Port'ense, port wine. V. quinin'æ, wine of quinine. V. rhe'i, wine of rhubarb. V. ru'brum, red wine. V. scil'læ, wine of squill. V. scillit'icum compos'itum [Cod.], compound wine of squill. V. stibia'tum [P. G.], wine of antimony. V. theba'icum [P. Dan.], wine of opium. V. theba'icum croca'tum [P. Dan.], Sydenham's laudanum. V. xeren'se, or V. xer'icum, sherry wine.

Viol (*F.*). Rape.

Vio'la (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Violaceæ*. V. cucul'la'ta, Ait., common blue violet. V. odora'ta, L. *F.* violette odorante; *G.* Marzveilchen; *I.* viola mammola. Sweet violet: native of Europe: a syrup of the flowers is used as a lenitive. V. peda'ta, L., bird-foot violet; expectorant and demulcent. V. tri'color. *F.* pensée sauvage; *G.* Freisamkraut; *I.* viola tricolore. Heart's ease; pansy; johnny-jump-up. The wild-grown, flowering herb of *Viola tricolor*, L. [U. S. P.]; expectorant, diuretic; used externally for cutaneous eruptions. V. verticilla'ta, Ort., *Ionidium polygalæfolium*, Vent. et DC.

Viola (*I.*). Violet. V. farfalla or V. tricolore, *Viola tricolor*, L. V. mammola, *Viola odorata*, L.

Viola'tion. 1. Term used in some codes to indicate carnal intercourse with an idiot or with one who has been drugged, and without the violence which the term "rape" ordinarily includes. 2. General term indicating intercourse with a woman without violence, but by deception or treachery.

Violazione (*I.*). Rape.

Vi'olet blindness. *G.* Violettblindheit. Inability to distinguish violet rays of light.

Violette (*F.*). Violet. V. odorante, *Viola odorata*.

Vior'na. *Clematis vitalba*, L.

Vi'per. *L.*, *I.* vipera; *F.* vipère. The ophidian reptile *Coluber Berus*, L.; the dried and powdered animal was formerly a constituent of theriaca.

Vi'per's bu'gloss. *Echium vulgare*, L.; indigenous; root astringent, lenitive, and diuretic.

Vi'per's-grass. *Scorzonera hispanica*, L.

Vir (*L.*). Man.

Virchow, horizon'tal plane of. Auriculo-infraorbital plane.

Virchow-Hölder angle. The Munich-Frankfort angle: see *Facial angle*.

Virchow-Robin'scher Raum (*G.*). Lymph-space between the outer and middle coats of an artery.

Vire (*F.*). *Tinea tricophytina unguis*.

Virga (*L.*). Penis.

Vir'ga au'rea (*L.*). Golden-rod. *Solidago*.

Vir'gin. *L.* virgo; *F.* vierge. 1. Pure, natural. 2. One who has never had sexual intercourse, usually applied to females

only. **V. hon'ey.** 1. Honey which flows spontaneously from the honeycomb without the aid of pressure or heat. 2. The honey of young bees which have never swarmed. **V. oil.** *L.* oleum provinciale; *F.* huile vierge; *G.* Jungfernöl. The best olive-oil, obtained by moderate pressure of the pulp of recently-gathered olives. **V. scam'mony,** the best quality of commercial scammony.

Virgin'ia cow'slip, *Mertensia virginica*, DC.

Virgin'ia creep'er. American ivy, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, Michx.; the bark is used in dropsy and as an alterative and tonic.

Virgin'ia dog'wood. *Cornus florida*, L.

Virgin'ia lung'wort. *Mertensia virginica*, DC.

Virgin'ia poke. *Phytolacca decandra*, L.

Virgin'ia snake'root. Serpentaria.

Virgin'ia stone'crop. *Penthorum sedoides*, L.; astringent; used in catarrhal affections.

Virgin'ia thyme. *Pycnanthemum linifolium*, Pursh.

Virginische Schlangenwurzel (*G.*). Serpentaria.

Vir'gin's bow'er. *Clematis.*

Vir'ide aë'ris (*L.*). Verdigris.

Vir'ile. *L.* virilis; *F.* viril, ile. Pertaining or peculiar to a man.

Viri'le mem'brum (*L.*). Penis.

Viril'ia (*L.*). The male genitals.

Viril'ity. *L.* virilitas; *F.* virilité; *G.* Virilität; *I.* virilità. Manhood; the generative power of the male.

Virilpotenz (*G.*). Virile power.

Viro'la (*L.*). A genus of *Myristicæ*. **V. sebif'era,** Aubl., *Myristica sebifera*, Sw. **V. tal'low,** a concrete oil obtained from the seeds of *Virola* (*Myristica*) *sebifera*, from Guiana; Ocuba wax.

Vir'tual im'age. Image formed by rays prolonged after reflection or refraction.

Vir'ulence. *L.* virulentia; *F.* virulence; *G.* Virulenz; *I.* virulenza. Condition of being virulent.

Vir'ulent. *L.* virulentus; *F.* virulent, ente; *I.* virulento. Pertaining, or due, to a virus.

Vi'rus (*L.*). A substance, the result of a morbid process, capable of producing disease when inoculated, the active agent in the production of any infectious disease.

Vis (*L.*). Force, strength. **V. formati'va,** plastic force. **V. genera'trix,** generative force. **V. medica'trix natu'ræ,** the healing power of nature. **V. metabol'ica,** metabolic force. **V. muscula'ris,** muscular force. **V. nervo'sa,** nerve force. **V. plas'tica** or **V. reproducti'va,** plastic force. **V. a tergo,** force of impulsion or propulsion. **V. vi'tæ** or **V. vita'lis,** vital force.

Vis'cera (*L.*). *F.* viscères; *I.* viscere. Pl. of Viscus, *q. v.*

Vis'ceral. *L.* visceralis; *F.* viscéral, ale; *I.* viscerale. Pertaining to the viscera. **V. arch,** hæmal arch. **V. ar'ches,** branchial arches. **V. cav'ity,** splanchnic cavity. **V. cleft,** branchial cleft. **V. por'tion of pericar'dium.** *L.* pericardium viscerale. Inner portion of the sac, connected intimately with the heart and ensheathing the vessels at the base. **V. skel'eton.** *G.* Visceralskelet. Those parts of the skeleton that form the hæmal arches or their connections, such as the ribs, costal cartilages, and sternum.

Visceralbogen (*G.*). Hæmal arch.

Visceral'gia (*L.*) [viscus, ἄλγος]. *F.* viscéralgie. Visceral neuralgia.

Visceralhöhlen (*G.*). Visceral cavities.

Viscere (*I.*), pl. of Viscera.

Viscère (*F.*). Viscus.

Vischio or **Visco** (*I.*). Mistletoe.

Vis'cid. *L.* viscidus; *F.* visqueux, euse; *I.* viscido. Adhesive and thick; sticky.

Vis'cin. $C_{20}H_{46}O_8$. *F.* viscine; *I.* viscina. Bird-lime; a soft, elastic, extremely sticky and tenacious substance, insoluble in water or alcohol, soluble in ether; a constituent of various plants, but especially of *Viscum album* and *Ilex aquifolium*.

Visco (*I.*). Mistletoe.

Viscos'ity. *L.* viscositas; *F.* viscosité; *I.* viscosità. The property of being viscid.

Vis'cous. *L.* viscosus; *F.* visqueux, euse; *I.* viscoso, a. Adhesive.

Vis'cum (*L.*). *I.* visco. Mistletoe, a genus of *Loranthaceæ*. **V. album,** L., mistletoe; a small parasitic evergreen European shrub, growing on deciduous trees. **V. flaves'cens,** Pursh., American mistletoe, indigenous; properties like those of the

European mistletoe. V. quer'num, *Loranthus europæus*, L.

Vis'cus (*L.*), pl. Vis'cera. *F.* viscère; *G.* Eingeweide, *I.* viscera, pl. viscere. Term applied to organs contained within the three great cavities of the body, cranial, thoracic, and abdominal, particularly those of parenchymatous character.

Vi'sion. *L.* visus; *F.* vue; *G.* Sehen; *I.* vista. That sense which gives us knowledge of the external world through the medium of the eye. It embraces the perception of luminousness, color, and form, and indirectly of distance. V., cen'tral, vision when images are formed at the macula lutea. V., direct', vision, central. V., in'direct, vision, peripheral. V., periph'eral, vision when images are formed on the retina away from the macula lutea.

Visirebene (*G.*). Plane of regard.

Visir-lines. *F.* lignes de visée; *G.* Visirlinien. Lines passed to the retina through points which seem to cover one another in space. Principal visir-line (*G.* Hauptvisirlinie; *F.* ligne de visée principale). The visir-line drawn from the point of regard, practically coincident with the line of regard. Crossing-point of visir-line (*F.* centre des lignes de visée, point d'intersection des lignes de visée; *G.* Kreuzungspunkt (Centrum) der Visirlinien). All visir lines cross at the centre of the image of the pupil formed by the cornea.

Visirlinie (*G.*). Visual line; collimating axis of the eye.

Visir'-plane. *F.* plan de visée; *G.* Visirebene. Strictly, the plane passed through the principal visir-lines. The term is also used for the plane of regard, with which it very nearly coincides.

Visitireisen (*G.*). Probe.

Visitiren (*G.*). To visit; to probe or search.

Visivo (*I.*). Visual.

Viso (*I.*). Face, facies.

Visqueux, euse (*F.*). Viscous, viscid.

Vista (*I.*). Vision, sight. V. breve or V. corta, myopia. V. debole, amblyopi. V. dimezzata, hemianopia. V. diurna, hemeralopia. V. doppia, diplopia. V. lunga, presbyopia. V. mancante, blindness. V. notturna, nyctalopia. V. storta, strabismus.

Vis'ual. *L.* visualis; *F.* visuel, elle; *I.* visuale. Pertaining to vision. V. angle. *F.* angle visuel, *G.* Gesichtswinkel. The angle formed by the intersection of two lines drawn from the extremities of an object to the nodal point of the eye; an object which subtends an angle of one minute is the smallest that can be distinguished by the ordinary eye. The term is sometimes applied to cases where the eye, moving, sees two points in succession; in this case the apex of the angle is at the centre of rotation of the eye. V. ax'is. *F.* axe visuel; *G.* Sehaxe; *I.* asse visivo: see *Line of sight*. V. cells. *G.* Sichtzellen. Rods and cones of the retina. V. field. *F.* champ visuel; *G.* Gesichtsfeld; *I.* campo visivo. The extent of the space throughout which objects are distinguishable when the eye is immovably fixed on one point. It is monocular when each eye is taken separately; binocular when for the two eyes combined. V. line: see *Line of sight*. V. plane of Broca, Broca, visual plane of. V. pur'ple, retinal purple. V. ray: see *Line of sight*. V. space. *G.* Sehraum, Gesichtsraum. Space as it appears to us in any instant is the visual space of that instant. *Binocularer Gesichtsraum* is that part of space whose content is visible to both eyes in any given position. *Binocularer Blickraum* is that part of space within which the binocular fixation-point may be moved about. V. yel'low, chlorophan.

Vis'ual-cell lay'er. *G.* Schicht der Sehzellen. That stratum of the retina which apparently contains the active organs for receiving impressions of light, comprising the outer granular layer, the membrana limitans externa, and the layer of rods and cones.

Visuel, elle (*F.*). Visual.

Vi'sus (*L.*). Vision. V. defigura'tus, metamorphopsia. V. dimidia'tus, old term for hemianopsia. V. lu'cidus, photopsia. V. reticula'tus, seeing muscæ volitantes in form of network.

Vi'ta (*L.*). Life.

Vitabile (*I.*). Viable.

Vitabilità (*I.*). Viability.

Vi'tal. *L.* vitalis; *F.* vital, ale; *I.* vitale. 1. Pertaining to life. 2. Essential to life. V. air, oxygen. V. capac'ity of lungs. *G.* Vitalkapazität. Term applied to the volume of air which can be forcibly expelled from the chest after the deepest possible inspiration. V. cen'tre, the respiratory nerve-centre in the medulla oblongata. V. prin'ciple, term for the essential and peculiar cause of life.

Vital'ba (*L.*). *Clematis Vitalba.*

Vi'talism. *L.* vitalismus; *F.* vitalisme; *I.* vitalismo. The doctrine that life is due to a special force distinct from the physical and chemical forces.

Vital'ity. *L.* vitalitas; *F.* vitalité; *G.* Lebenskraft, Vitalität; *I.* vitalità. 1. The vital principle or force. 2. Vital action or movement.

Vi'talize. To make alive or part of living matter.

Vitalkapazität (*G.*). Vital capacity of lungs.

Vi'tals. *L.* vitalia. Organs necessary to life.

Vitalwärme (*G.*). Vital or animal heat.

Vite (*I.*). Grapevine.

Vitel'lin. *F.* vitelline; *I.* vitellina. The chief proteid in the yolk of egg. It is also said to occur in the chyle and in the amniotic fluid.

Vitel'line. *L.* vitellinus; *F.* vitellin, ine; *I.* vitellino. Relating to the yolk. **V. disc,** discus proligerus. **V. duct,** hollow stalk of the yolk-sac; the omphalomesenteric duct. **V. flu'id,** fluid contained in the umbilical vesicle. **V. mem'brane,** cell-membrane of the ovum; a very thin membrane found within the zona radiata. **V. ped'icle,** pedicle which attaches the umbilical vesicle to the embryo. **V. pouch,** umbilical vesicle. **V. sac,** yolk-sac. **V. veins,** omphalo-mesenteric veins.

Vitellio (*I.*). Vitellus; yolk.

Vitellomesenter'ic. Omphalomesenteric.

Vitello'ses. Cleavage products of phyto-vitellin, obtained by the action of gastric and pancreatic juice or their equivalents.

Vitel'lus (*L.*). *G.* Eidotter; *I.* vitellio, tuorlo. Yolk; the cellular protoplasmic body of the ovule. **V. formati'vus.** *G.* Bildungsdotter. Formative yolk. **V. nutriti'vus,** nutritive yolk.

Vi'tex (*L.*). *I.* vitice. A genus of *Verbenaceæ*. **V. Ag'nus-Cas'tus,** a shrub growing in southern Europe; the fruit was formerly used as an antaphrodisiac.

Vi'tia per exces'sum (*L.*). Abnormities by excess of formation.

Vitili'go (*L.*) [vitulus]. *G.* Kälberfleck; *I.* vitiligine. One or more oval or irregularly-shaped, sharply-limited, smooth, white spots, which tend to continuously increase in size, and are generally surrounded by abnormally darkly pigmented skin. **V. al'ba gra'vior,** lepra maculosa. **V. al'ba le'vior** or **V. al'phos,** vitiligo. **V. cap'itis,** alopecia areata. **V. congenita'lis,** partial albinism. **V. gra'vior,** lepra. **V. hepat'ica,** chloasma hepaticum. **V. ni'gra,** ophiasis sordida.

Vitiligoi'dea (*L.*). Xanthoma. **V. pla'na,** form of xanthoma with tuberculated lesions. **V. tubero'sa,** V. plana.

Vi'tis (*L.*). A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Vitaceæ*. **V. cordifo'lia,** the frost-grapevine; winter or chicken grapevine. **V. Labrus'ca,** L., fox-grape. **V. vinif'era,** the grapevine; cultivated in many varieties for its fruit. **V. vulpi'na,** L., fox-grape.

Vi'tium (*L.*), pl. **tia.** Disease. **V. pri'mæ conformatio'nis,** malformation.

Vit. ov., abbv. for **Vitellum ovi** (*L.*), yolk of egg.

Vitreo-capsuli'tis. Hyalitis.

Vit'reous. *L.* vitreus; *F.* vitré, ée; *G.* glasartig; *I.* vitroso. 1. Glassy, hyaline. 2. Vitreous body. **V., artifi'cial.** A ball of glass (or other material) inserted into the cavity of the sclera after evisceration [Mules]. **V. bod'y.** *L.* corpus vitreum; *F.* corps vitré; *G.* Glaskörper; *I.* corpo vitreo. A transparent, jelly-like structure, apparently a low form of connective tissue, which fills the eyeball behind the lens. **V. cham'ber:** see *Chambers of the eye.* **V. degenera'tion,** hyaline degeneration of the inner coat of an artery. **V. hu'mor,** vitreous body. **V. hu'mor of ear,** endolymph. **V. infiltra'tion,** scattered small degenerations of inner layer of choroid, projecting into or through the retina, and appearing on ophthalmoscopic examination as small, round, pinkish or yellowish spots [Masselon]. **V. ta'ble.** *L.* lamina vitrea; *G.* Glastafel. The plate of compact tissue formed on the external and internal surface of the bones of the skull.

Vit'reum (*L.*). Vitreous body.

Vitri'na ocula'ris (*L.*). *G.* Glaskörperflüssigkeit. The fluid portion which drains away from the vitreous body when it is placed upon a filter.

Vit'riol [*L.* vitrum]. *I.* vitriolo. The ancient name for certain salts of sulphuric acid which have a glassy appearance: see *Blue, Green,* and *White vitriol* and *Oil of vitriol.*

Vitriol (*F.*). Vitriol. **V. blanc,** zinc sulphate. **V. bleu,** copper sulphate. **V.**

vert, copperas commercial ferrous sulphate.

Vit'riolated so'da. Sodium sulphate.

Vit'riolated tartar. Potassium sulphate.

Vitriolo di rame (*I.*). Copper sulphate.

Vitrio'lum (*L.*). Vitriol. V. al'bum, zinc sulphate. V. fer'ri, or V. mar'tis, or V. vir'ide, ferrous sulphate. V. zin'ci, zinc sulphate.

Vit'rum (*L.*). Glass. V. antimo'nii, antimony glass.

Vit'ulary fe'ver [vitulus]. Parturient apoplexy in cows.

Vivant. ante (*F.*). Living.

Viver'ra civet'ta, Schreb. Civet-cat, a small, carnivorous animal, native of Africa, from which is obtained the odorous secretion known as civet.

Viver'ra Zibe'tha, Schreb. Zibeth, native of southern Asia; yields a portion of the civet of commerce.

Vivifikation (*G.*). Vivification.

Vivip'arous. *E.* vivipare; *I.* viviparo. Bringing forth the young alive.

Vivisec'tion. *L.* vivisectio; *I.* vivisezione. Act of cutting or operating on living animals for experimental purposes.

Viziato, a (*I.*). Vitiated.

Vizio (*I.*). Fault, imperfection. V. di conformazione, malformation.

Vizioso (*I.*). Abnormal, irregular, imperfect.

Vlemingkx's solution. *L.* liquor calcii sulfurati Vlemingkx. Lime 1, sulphur 2, water 20; slack the lime, add the sulphur and water, and boil to 12 parts [P. Helv.].

Vliess (*G.*). Fleece; — fasern or — region, capsula nuclei cerebelli.

Vo'cal. *L.* vocalis, *F.* vocal, ale; *I.* vocale. Pertaining to the voice. V. cords. *L.* chordæ vocales, *F.* cordes vocales, *G.* Stimmbänder, *I.* corde vocali. The margins of the folds of mucous membrane which stretch across the larynx from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the arytenoid cartilages; only the inferior ones take part in the production of voice, and are therefore known as the true v. c-s., the superior being the false v. c-s. V. cords, poste'rior, cornicul pl. laryngeal tubercles. V. frem'itus: see *Fremitus*. V. glot'tis, *L.* glottis thyreoidea, *F.* glotte vocale. Ventricular portion of glottis between the vocal cords only. V. proc'ess, *L.* processus glottidis, *G.* Stimmbandfortsatz. Anterior pointed projection of arytenoid cartilage to which the vocal cord is attached. The anterior v. p. is a small excrescence for attachment of the vocal cords on the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage, at the median line. V. tube, air-passages above vocal cords.

Vocalfremitus (*G.*): see *Fremitus*.

Voce (*I.*). Voice. V. belante, aegophony.

Vogelbeerbaum (*G.*). Mountain ash.

Vogelbeersäure (*G.*). Sorbic acid.

Vogelkirschbaum (*G.*). Wild-cherry tree.

Vogelklaue (*G.*). Hippocampus minor.

Vogelknöterig (*G.*). Knot-grass, centinodia.

Vogelleim (*G.*). Viscin.

Vogelmilbe (*G.*). *Dermanyssus avium*.

Vogelsporn (*G.*). Hippocampus minor.

Voglia materna (*I.*). Birth-mark.

Vogt, angle of. That between naso-basilar and alveolo-nasal lines.

Voice. *L.* vox; *F.* voix; *G.* Stimme; *I.* voce. Sound produced by the apparatus of phonation as a means of expression.

Voie (*F.*), pl. Voies. Passage. V-s. aériennes, air-passages. V-s. lachrymales, lachrymal apparatus. V-s. (premières), primæ viæ. V-s. urinaires, urinary passages.

Voile (*F.*). Velum. V. médullaire, medullary velum. V. du palais, soft palate; see *Palate*. V. de la pudeur, velamen vulvæ.

Voix (*F.*). Voice. V. articulée, speech. V. chevrotante, aegophony.

Vo'la ma'nus (*L.*). Palm.

Vo'lar. *L.* volaris. Relating to the palm. V. ar'tery, superfi'cial. *L.* arteria volaris superficialis; *F.* artère radio-palmaire. Small branch from radial, usually lost in the muscles of the thenar eminence, but sometimes completing the superficial palmar arch. V. dig'ital ar'teries, palmar digital arteries. V. ra'dial ar'teries, palmar a-s, radial side. V. tuberos'ity. *L.* tuberositas volaris. Rough eminence of horseshoe form on palmar surface of ungual phalanges. V. ul'nar ar'teries, palmar a-s, ulnar side.

Volarfläche (*G.*). Palmar surface.

Vol'atile. *L.* volatilis; *F.* volatil, ile; *I.* volatile. Evaporating readily. V. al'-

kali, ammonia. **V. lin'iment,** liniment of ammonia. **V. oil.** L. oleum volatile; *F.* huile volatile; *G.* flüchtiges Oel; *I.* olio volatile. A volatile proximate principle, varying in composition according to its source, existing in cells or found upon the surface of odoriferous plants, or sometimes developed by chemical change from inodorous principles; generally a limpid liquid of strong odor and pungent taste, scarcely soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, separating at a low temperature into a solid stearopten and liquid elæopten. **V. oil of mus'tard.** *L.* oleum sinapis volatile; *F.* essence de moutarde; *G.* ätherisches Senföl; *I.* essenza di senape. A pungent and acrid volatile oil obtained from black mustard by maceration in water and subsequent distillation [U. S. P.]. **V. salt,** ammonium carbonate.

Volca'no Springs. Extensive thermal spouting springs, in Lander Co., Nevada.

Voli'tion [*L.* volo]. *G.* Wollen; *I.* volizione. The act of exercising the will.

Voli'tional. Relating or due to volition.

Volkmann's canals. Vascular passages not surrounded by Haversian systems, found in the cortical layers of bone.

Volksarzeneikunde (*G.*). Popular medicine.

Volkskrankheit (*G.*). Common disease, epidemic.

Volksmittel (*G.*). Domestic remedy.

Volksseuche (*G.*). Epidemic.

Vollblütig (*G.*). Full-blooded, plethoric. **Vollblütigkeit,** plethora.

Vollgebaut (*G.*). Full-formed, full-grown.

Vollkräftig. Full of power, sthenic.

Vollleibig (*G.*). Stout, corpulent. **Vollleibigkeit,** corpulence.

Vollsaftigkeit (*G.*). Plethora, turgescence.

Vollwurzel (*G.*). Hair-bulb.

Vollzähnig (*G.*). Having a complete set of teeth.

Volsel'la (*L.*). Vulsella.

Volt. Unit of electro-motive force, a little less than that of one Daniell's cell.

Volta (*I.*). Vault, fornix. **V. del cranio,** cranial vault. **V. palatina,** palatal arch. **V. a 4 pilastri,** fornix cerebri.

Volta'ic. *F.* voltaïque; *I.* voltaico. **V. arc,** the luminous arc connecting the carbon points in the "arc light." **V. bat'tery,** galvanic battery. **V. electric'ity,** current electricity. **V. pile,** the first form of battery, a series of pairs of plates of zinc and copper, the pairs being separated by discs of flannel moistened with brine, and all piled one above another.

Voltam'eter. *F.* voltamètre; *I.* voltametro. Instrument first devised by Faraday, for measuring strength of electric currents by the amount of chemical action produced. **Water v.,** measures amount of hydrogen and oxygen produced by electrolysis of water. **Edison's v.,** measures quantity of copper transferred from anode to kathode by passage of current; sometimes called coulombmetre.

Volta's laws. 1. The difference of potential between any two metals is equal to the sum of the differences of potentials between the intervening metals in the contact-series. 2. In a series of cells arranged as a galvanic battery, the total electromotive force of the series will be equal to the electro-motive force of one cell multiplied by the number of cells.

Volt'meter. *F.* voltmètre. Galvanometer of high resistance, used for measuring electro-motive force between any two points in a voltaic circuit, and giving result in volts; called also potential galvanometer.

Volto (*I.*). Face.

Voltolini's disease'. Acute cerebral disease of childhood, resulting in loss of hearing.

Volubile (*F.*). Winding.

Volumet'ric. *F.* volumétrique. Pertaining to measurement of volumes.

Vol'untary. L. voluntarius. *F.* voluntaire; *G.* freiwillig; *I.* volontario. Under the influence of, or produced by, the will. **V. mus'cle,** striated muscle.

Vol'vulus (*L.*). *I.* volvolo. 1. Occlusion of intestine by the twisting of a loop on its mesenteric attachment. 2. Ileus.

Vo'mer (*L.*). *L.* os vomeris; *G.* Pflugschaarbein; *I.* vomere or vomero. An unpaired bone of face, on median line, forming lower part of bony septum of nose, below vertical plate of ethmoid. It is irregularly rhomboidal in shape, remotely resembling a ploughshare. **V. cartilagin'eus,** Jacobson, cartilage of.

Vom'erine. *F.* vomérien, ienne. Relating to the vomer.

Vom'ica (*L.*). *F.* vomique; *G.* Caverne.

A cavity formed in the lung, either from destruction of tissue in the course of tubercular phthisis or from dilatation of a bronchus.

Vomicazione (*I.*). Vomiting.

Vomique (*F.*). 1. Vomica. 2. Relating to nux vomica and its derivatives.

Vomiquier (*F.*). Strychnos nux vomica.

Vomissement (*F.*). Vomiting; vomit. **V. noir**, vomito negro.

Vom'it. 1. *L.*, *I.* vomere; *F.* vomir. To eject the contents of the stomach through the mouth. 2. *L.* vomitus; *F.* vomissement; *I.* vomito. The matter vomited. 3. *F.* vomitif; *I.* vomitorio or vomitivo. An emetic.

Vom'iting. *L.* vomitio; *F.* vomissement; *I.* vomito. The forcible ejection of matters from the stomach through the mouth.

Vomitiv (*G.*). Emetic.

Vomito negro (*Sp.*). The black vomit of yellow fever

Vomituri'tion. *I.* vomiturizione. Retching; repeated vomiting.

Vom'itus (*L.*). Vomit. **V. cruen'tus**, bloody vomit.

Voraussage (*G.*). Prediction, prognosis.

Vorbauungsmittel (*G.*). A preventive, a prophylactic.

Vorbereitend (*G.*). Preparatory, predisposing.

Vorberg (*G.*). Promontory.

Vorbeugen (*G.*). To prevent, to obviate, to bend forward. **Vorbeugend**, prophylactic, preventive. **Vorbeugung**, prevention, prophylaxis. **Vorbeugungsmittel**, prophylactic

Vorbotenstadium (*G.*). Premonitory stage, as of insanity.

Vorbrückchen (*G.*). Propons, colliculus pontis

Vorbrücke (*G.*). Ponticulus.

Vorcapillaren (*G.*). Vessels intermediate between the true capillaries and the arterioles and venules, differing from the first in possessing an apparently structureless outer sheath

Vorder, er, e, es (*G.*). Anterior. **V. Bauchring**, external abdominal ring. **V. Centralwindung**, ascending frontal convolution. **V. Einschnitt des Kleinhirns**, anterior notch separating hemispheres of cerebellum. **V. gemischte Seitenstrangzone**, mixed lateral zone. **V. Längsspalte**, anterior median fissure. **V. Manteltasche**, anterior transverse cerebral fissure. **V. Ohrarterien**, anterior auricular arteries. **V. Scheitelbogenwindung**, supramarginal gyrus. **V. Seitenfurche**, antero-lateral groove. **V. Sprungbeingelenk**, anterior astragalocalcaneal joint. **V. Stiel des Sehhügels**, anterior peduncle of optic thalamus. In composition **Vorder**, as in. — **ansicht**, norma facialis; — **arm**, forearm; — **armstrecker**, triceps brachii; — **damm**, anterior perineum; — **darm**. 1. Fore-gut, stomodæum; the anterior portion of the digestive tract, formed by invagination of the ectoderm. 2. The portion of the digestive tract of the vertebrate embryo which becomes the œsophagus; — **fuss**, that part of foot in front of Chopart's joint; — **hals**, throat; — **haupt**, forehead; — **hauptbein**, frontal bone; — **hauptsbreite**, maximum frontal diameter of Davis: see *Frontal diameters* [Weissmann]; — **hirn**, fore-brain; the portion of the embryonic brain from which the cerebrum is developed; the first of the vesicles of the brain of the embryo; — **hirnbläschen**, prosencephalon; — **horn**, anterior cornu, lateral ventricles of brain; — **kopf**, sinciput; — **lappen**, anterior lobe: see *Lobes of the cerebellum*: — **säule**, anterior gray horn of the spinal cord: — **scheiteleinstellung**, antero-frontal presentation; — **scheitellage**, antero-frontal position or presentation; — **strang**, anterior column of spinal cord; — **strang-Pyramidenbahn**, direct pyramidal tract; — **strangreste** or — **strangsgrundbündel**, root-zone, anterior; — **zähne**, front teeth, the incisors.

Vorfall (*G.*). Prolapse.

Vorgebirge (*G.*). Promontory.

Vorhaut (*G.*). Foreskin, prepuce; — **band**, preputial frænum; — **drüsen**, preputial glands; — **enge**, phimosis; — **entzündung**, posthitis; — **schmiere**, smegma of prepuce; — **sperre**, phimosis; — **stein**, calculus of the prepuce.

Vorhergehend (*G.*). Prodromic.

Vorhof (*G.*). Vestibule, atrium. In composition **Vorhofs**, as, — **abschnitt**, vestibular portion of cochlea; — **blindsack**, vestibular blind sac; — **fenster**, fenestra ovalis; — **gang**, vestibular passage; — **ganglion**: see *Remak, ganglion of*; — **kammerfurche**, atrio-ventricular furrow; — **nerv**, vestibular nerve; — **säck-**

chen, the utricle and the saccule; — scheidewand, auricular septum; — sichel, valvula foraminis ovalis; — treppe, vestibular passage; — wand des Schneckenkanals, Reissner, membrane of; — wasserleitung, aqueduct of the vestibule; — winkel, vestibular angle; — zwiebel, bulb of the vestibule.

Vorimpfung (*G.*). Preliminary inoculation.

Vorkammer (*G.*). Auricle of heart.

Vorkeimen (*G.*). To germinate.

Vorkern (*G.*). Pronucleus.

Vorkopf (*G.*). Sinciput.

Vorläufer (*G.*). Precursor. **Vorläufig**, precursory.

Vorlagerung (*G.*). A setting forward, Vornähung.

Vorleber (*G.*). Leberwulst.

Vorliegen (*G.*). Presentation.

Vormagen (*G.*). An enlargement of the œsophagus sometimes found directly above the diaphragm.

Vormauer (*G.*). Claustrum; — **formation**, spindle-cell layer.

Vornähung (*G.*). Operation of advancement of the insertion of one of the recti muscles of the eye for strabismus.

Vorniere (*G.*). Head-kidney, pronephros.

Vorraum (*G.*). Short tunnel-like entrance to the cavity of a peptic gland.

Vorschrift (*G.*). Prescription.

Vorsprung (*G.*). Apophysis.

Vorsteher (*G.*). Prostate; — **drüse**, prostate gland; — **drüsenentzündung**, prostatitis; — **drüsensaft**, prostatic liquor; — **drüsenverhärtung**, induration of the prostate.

Vor'tex of heart. *L.* vortex cordis; *G.* Herzwirbel. The close spiral arrangement of fibres which occurs at the apex.

Vor'tices len'tis (*L.*). Star-like radii of crystalline lens.

Vorwärtsbeugung (*G.*). Anteflexion.

Vorwärtsdreher (*G.*). Pronator.

Vorwärtsneigung (*G.*). Anteversion.

Vorwärtswender, runder (*G.*). Pronator teres.

Vorwärtswender, viereckiger (*G.*). Pronator quadratus.

Vorwasser (*G.*). The liquor amnii which is in front of the presenting part of the fœtus in labor.

Vorzahn (*G.*). Incisor tooth

Vorzeitige Haarschwinde (*G.*). Alopecia præmatura.

Vorzwickel (*G.*). Quadrate lobule of brain.

Votagione, or Votamento, or Votatura (*I.*). Scavenging, evacuation.

Voto (*I.*). Vacuum.

Voussure (*F.*). Bulge.

Voûte (*F.*). Vault. **V. palatine**, hard palate: see *Palate*. **V. à quatre piliers**, fornix. **V. à trois piliers**, fornix [Winslow].

Vox (*L.*). Voice. **V. clandesti'na**, whispering.

Vraies côtes (*F.*). Sternal ribs.

V. S., abbv. for **Venæsectio** (*L.*), venesection.

Vue (*F.*). Vision. **V. basse** or **V. courte**, myopia. **V. diurne**, hemeralopia. **V. double**, diplopia. **V. faible**, amblyopia. **V. longue**, presbyopia. **V. louche** or **V. oblique**, strabismus. **V. nocturne**, nyctalopia.

Vul'canite. Ebonite, hard rubber; vulcanized caoutchouc with which tar, white lead, sulphur, chalk, or other substances have been mixed.

Vul'canized caoutchouc'. *F.* caoutchouc vulcanisé. Caoutchouc which has been made to combine with sulphur by the action of heat. It resists the ordinary solvents of caoutchouc, and preserves its elasticity under the influence of heat or cold; used in the manufacture of surgical appliances.

Vul'nerary. *L.* vulnerarius; *F.* vulnéraire; *G.* Wundmittel; *I.* vulnerario. 1. Pertaining to wounds. 2. A remedy supposed to favor the healing of wounds.

Vulneriren (*G.*). To wound.

Vul'nus (*L.*). Wound. **V. sclopet'icum**, gunshot wound.

Vul'pis mor'bus (*L.*). Alopecia.

Vulsel'la for'ceps. Double-clawed instrument for firmly grasping morbid growths.

Vul'tus (*L.*). Face.

Vul'va (*L.*). *F.* vulve; *G.* äussere Scham; *I.* vulva. The pudenda or external organs of generation of the female, particularly the longitudinal slit between the labia majora. **V. cer'ebri**, slit between anterior columns of fornix in third ventricle of the brain.

Vulvaire (*F.*. The leaves of *Chenopodium Vulvaria*, L. [Cod.].

Vul'var. *F.* vulvaire, *I.* vulvare. Belonging to the vulva. V. ar'teries, external pudic arteries.

Vulva'ria (*L.*). *Chenopodium Vulvaria*.

Vulvis'mus (*L.*). Vaginismus.

Vulvi'tis. *F.*, *I.* vulvite. Inflammation of the vulva.

Vul'vo-u'terine canal'. The vagina.

Vul'vo-vag'inal glands. Glands of Bartholin.

Vuoto (*I.*). Vacuum.

W.

Wabenkopfgrind (*G.*). Tinea favosa.

Wachholder (*G.*). Juniper; — beeren, juniper-berries; — beeröl, oil of juniper; — branntwein, gin; — harz, sandarac; — mus, extract of juniper; — spiritus, spirit of juniper.

Wachs (*G.*). Wax; — artig, ceruminous; — baum, *Myrica cerifera*, L.; — bougie, wax bougie; — drüse, ceruminous gland; — entartung, amyloid degeneration; — gagel, *Myrica cerifera*, L.; — grind, tinea favosa; — kropf, amyloid goitre; — leber, amyloid liver; — milz, waxy spleen; — niere, amyloid kidney; — präparat, wax preparation; — röhrchen, bougie of wax; — salbe, cerate; — schwamm, waxed sponge; — sonde, bougie of wax.

Wachsen (*G.*). To grow, growth.

Wachsthum (*G.*). Growth, increment. In composition Wachsthums, as in, — drehung, spiral growth; — hemmung, arrest of growth; — krankheit, disease of growth; — periode, period of growth; — störung, disturbance or hindrance of growth; — verschiebung, displacement by growth.

Wachsucht (*G.*). Insomnia.

Wackelgelenk (*G.*). Amphiarthrosis.

Wade (*G.*). Calf of the leg. In composition Waden, as, — bauch, calf of leg; — krampf, spasm of muscles of calf of leg; — muskel, triceps suræ; — muskel, kurzer, peroneus brevis; — nerv, external saphenous nerve; — schlagader, sural artery.

Wadenbein (*G.*). Fibula; — arterie, peroneal artery; — beuger, biceps femoris; — muskel, langer, peroneus longus; — nerv, external popliteal nerve; — pulsader or — schlagader, peroneal artery.

Wade's drops. Compound tincture of benzoin.

Wärme (*G.*). Heat; — anæsthesia, loss or diminution of the sensation of heat; — bildung, heat-production; — einheit, calorie; — empfindung, perception of warmth; — grad, temperature; — kasten, incubator; — maas, degree of heat; — messer, calorimeter; — regulator, heat-regulator; — regulirung, regulation of temperature; — schmerz, pain produced by heat; — starre, tetanus produced by heat; — stoff, caloric; — zeiger, thermoscope.

Wärmquellen (*G.*). Thermal springs.

Wärter (*G.*). Male nurse or attendant.

Wärterin (*G.*). Female nurse or attendant.

Wärzchen (*G.*). Carunele, papilla; — schicht, layer of rods of the retina.

Wässerig (*G.*). Aqueous, watery, serous. Wässerigkeit, serosity.

Wässerung (*G.*). Irrigation, maceration.

Wa'fer ash. *Ptelea trifoliata*, L.

Wagner, corpuscles of. G. Wagner'sche Körperchen. Tactile corpuscles.

Wagner's spot. *F.* tache de Wagner; *G.* Wagner'scher Fleck. The germinal spot, the nucleolus of the egg-cell nucleus.

Wahn (*G.*). Delusion; — **bild,** illusion; — **idee,** insane idea, delusion; — **muth,** madness; — **sinn,** insanity, delirium; — **sinnig,** mad, maniacal, insane; — **sinniger,** a lunatic; — **sinnigkeit,** insanity; — **sucht,** mania; — **süchtig,** maniacal; — **vorstellung,** hallucination; — **witz,** delirium, madness; — **witzig,** delirious.

Wahoo. Euonymus. **W. elm.** *Ulmus alata*, Michx.

Wahr, er, e, es (*G.*). True. **W. Knorpel,** hyaline cartilage; **W. Rippen,** sternal ribs.

Wahrnehmung (*G.*). Perception.

Wakamba poi'son. An arrow-poison used in Zanzibar.

Wake'-robin. 1. *Trillium cernuum*, L. 2. *T. grandiflorum*, Salisb. 3. *Arum triphyllum*, L.

Walcheren fe'ver. A violent form of malarial fever.

Waldfarnwurzel (*G.*). Aspidium.

Waldrebe (*G.*). Clematis.

Wale. Wheal.

Walida. *Wrightia antidysenterica*, R. Br.

Wallawhatoola Alum Springs. Saline, chalybeate waters, Bath Co., Virginia.

Waller'ian degenera'tion. A form of degeneration in nerves after they have been separated from their trophic centres.

Wall'-eyed. Having eyes with gray or white irises.

Wall'flower. *L.* leucoion luteum [P. Port.]. The flowers of *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L. [P. Port.]; cordial, anodyne, and antispasmodic.

Wallförmige Drüse (*G.*). Circumvallate gland.

Wallförmige Wärzchen (*G.*). Circumvallate papillæ.

Wallnuss (*G.*). 1. *Juglans regia.* 2. Walnut; — **blätter,** leaves of *Juglans regia*; — **gross,** the size of a walnut.

Wall-pel'litory. *L.*, *I.* parietaria; *F.* pariétaire; *G.* Glaskraut. The herb *Parietaria officinalis*, L., contains potassium nitrate, and is diuretic and refrigerant.

Wall'-pepper. *Sedum acre*, L.

Wallrath (*G.*). Spermaceti.

Wal'nut. *F.* noyer, *G.* Wallnuss; *I.* noce. The name given to the trees and their fruit of the genus *Juglans*: see *Black, English, European,* and *White walnut.* **W. oil.** *L.* oleum caryinum [P. Port.]; *F.* huile de noix. A fixed oil expressed from the kernels of the English walnut, *Juglans regia*, L.

Walonen (*G.*). Valonia.

Walther, angle of. *F.* angle craniospopique de Walther. In craniometry, the angle included between a facial line drawn from the most prominent part of the forehead to the root of the nose, and a basal line drawn through the occipital protuberance and the crista galli to meet it.

Walther, ducts of. Ducts in the sublingual gland.

Walther, oblique' lig'ament of. Ligamentum obliquum Waltheri.

Walther'ia (*L.*). A genus of *Sterculiaceæ*. **W. douradin'ha,** St. Hil., a Brazilian shrub; the flowers and leaves are taken, in infusion, as a demulcent for cough.

Walzengelenk (*G.*). Cylindarthrosis.

Wam'bles. Milk sickness.

Wand (*G.*). Wall, parietes; — **bein,** parietal bone.

Wanderflechte (*G.*). Herpes miliaris.

Wan'dering cells. Leucocytes outside of vessels, having amœboid movements.

Wanderleber (*G.*). Movable liver.

Wandermilz (*G.*). Floating spleen.

Wanderniere (*G.*). Floating kidney.

Wanderpneumonie (*G.*). Pneumonia which advances gradually over the lung; pneumonia migrans.

Wanderrose (*G.*). Wandering erysipelas.

Wanderzellen (*G.*). Migrating leucocytes.

Wandsegel (*G.*). Septum parietale.

Wandstrom (*G.*). That part of the blood-stream next the wall of the vessel.

Wandungsdefect (*G.*). Congenital defect of wall, or formation of a part.

Wandungsschicht (*G.*). Parietal layer.

Wandungszelle (*G.*). Parietal cell.

Wang teeth. Molar teeth.

Wange (*G.*). Cheek. In composition **Wangen**, as, — **bein**, malar bone; — **beinhöhe**, vertical distance from lateral inferior angle of orbit to lower edge of malar bone; — **bildung**, plastic surgery of the cheek; — **brand**, noma; — **breiten-Index**, malar index; — **drüse**, buccal gland; — **falte**, buccal fold; — **fistel**, fistula of the cheek; — **fortsatz**, zygomatic process, zygoma; — **gangrän**, noma; **gegend**, buccal region; — **grube**, zygomatic fossa; — **hautnerv**, temporo-malar nerve; — **höcker**, zygomatic tubercle, malar tuberosity; — **höhle**, buccal cavity; **lidfurche**, sulcus palpebro malaris; — **nerven**, nervi zygomatici; — **plastik**, plastic surgery of the cheek; — **platte**, pars malaris; — **schnürchen**, trismus infantum; — **spalt**, fissure of the cheek; — **zahn**, molar tooth; — **zug**, buccal line.

Wanst (*G.*). Rumen.

War'bles. Nemæ in the horse; the tumors produced by the puncture of *Œstrus*.

War'burg's tinc'ture. Originally a secret preparation, the formula for which was subsequently made known by the inventor, as follows: Socotrine aloes 1 lb.; rhubarb, angelica-fruit, confection of Damocratis, each 1 oz.; elecampane, saffron, fennel, prepared chalk, each 2 oz.; gentian, zedoary, cubebs, myrrh, camphor, agaric, each 1 oz.; digest with 500 oz. of proof spirit for twelve hours; express, add 10 oz. of quinine sulphate; dissolve by the aid of a water bath, cool and filter; used in pernicious malarial fever in doses of half a fluidounce.

War'drop's opera'tion. Is a modification of Brasdor's, in which one or more of the branches coming off beyond the aneurism are tied.

Ward's paste. A confection of black pepper.

Warm Springs. Thermal springs, in Bath Co., Virginia, slightly sulphurous and chalybeate; temperature 98° F.; also sulphuretted and chalybeate thermal waters, 70–90° F., Warm Springs, Meriwether Co., Georgia; also thermal waters, 92°–117° F., Warm Springs, Madison Co., North Carolina.

Warmbrunnen or **Warme Quellen** (*G.*). Thermal springs.

Warm'ing plas'ter. *L.* emplastrum calefaciens. Cantharides 1 part, boiling water 5 fluid parts; infuse, strain, evaporate to one third, and add expressed oil of nutmeg 1, yellow wax 1, resin 1, resin plaster 13, soap plaster 8 parts; mix with the aid of heat [B. P.].

War'nera canaden'sis, Mill. *Hydrastis canadensis*, L.

Warrus, Warus, Wars, or **Vars.** 1. Used as synonyms for kamala. 2. A drug of eastern Africa and Arabia of unknown botanical source; used for dyeing and as a tænicide.

Wart. *L.*, *I.* verruca; *F.* verrue; *G.* Warze. A localized hypertrophy of the papillæ and epidermis, forming more or less prominent circumscribed, hard or soft, papillary elevations of the skin.

Wartung (*G.*). Nursing.

Warty ul'cer. Marjolin's ulcer.

Warus. Warrus.

Warze (*G.*). Papilla. In composition **Warzen**, as, — **ähnlich** or — **artig**, papillary; — **breite**, bimastoid diameter; — **deckel**, nipple-shield; — **förmig**, verrucose, papillary, mammillary; — **fontanelle**, posterior lateral fontanelle; — **gegend**, mastoid region; — **geschwulst**, warty tumor; — **gewebe**, papillary tissue; — **hof**, areola of mammary gland; — **hütchen**, nipple-shield; — **kanälchen**, mastoid canaliculus; — **krankheit**, afflicted with warts; — **krebs**, epithelial cancer; — **kreis**, areola of mammary gland; — **loch**, mastoid foramen; — **mittel**, remedy for warts; — **muskeln**, papillary muscles; — **naht**, occipito-mastoid suture; — **ring**, papillary areola; — **schläfennahtwinkel**, parietal notch; — **theil**, mastoid portion of temporal bone; — **zahn**, mammiform tooth, molar tooth; — **zirkel**, papillary areola.

Warzenfortsatz (*G.*). 1. Mastoid process. 2. Mammillary process; — **durchbohrung**, perforation of the mastoid process; — **entzündung**, mastoiditis; — **höhlen**, mastoid cells.

Warzicht or **Warzig** (*G.*). Mammillary, papillary.

Waschung (*G.*). Lotion.

Washed sul'phur. *L.* sulphur lotum; *F.* soufre sublimé lavé; *G.* gereinigte Schwefelblumen; *I.* solfo lavato. 1. Sublimed sulphur, digested for two or three days in diluted water of ammonia, thoroughly washed with water, and dried [U. S. P., B. P., P. G.]. 2. Sublimed sulphur thoroughly washed with hot water and dried [Cod.].

Wash'ing so'da. Crude sodium carbonate.

Wash-leather skin. Term applied to a condition in which certain metals, especially silver, mark the skin with a black line. It occurs in renal disease, phthisis, erysipelas, and hemiplegia; trophic or secretory nerves are involved.

Wasser (*G.*). Water, lymph, serum; — **abfluss,** escape or discharge of water, especially during labor; — **aderbruch,** hydrocirsocele; — **arzt,** hydropath; — **bacterien,** bacteria which multiply in apparently pure water; — **balg,** hydroma; — **bett,** water-bed; — **blatter,** varicella; — **bruch,** hydrocele; — **darmbruch,** hydrenterocele; — **doktor,** hydropathist; — **fenchel:** see *Phellandrium;* — **fleischbruch,** andrum; — **frei,** anhydrous. — **freier Weingeist,** absolute alcohol; — **gefäss,** lymphatic; — **geschwulst,** cystic tumor containing clear watery fluid; hygroma; — **gewächs,** hydroma; — **glas,** soluble glass; — **hanf,** water-hemp; — **haut,** hyaloid membrane; amnion; — **haut der Iris** [Arnold], the anterior layer of the iris composed of connective tissue similar to that of lymphoid organs; — **heilanstalt,** hydropathic institution; — **heilkunde,** hydropathy; — **hodenbruch,** hydrocele; — **kolik** or — **kolk,** water-brash, pyrosis; — **kopf,** hydrocephalus; — **krampfaderbruch,** varicocele with hydrocele; — **krebs,** noma; — **kropf,** cystic goitre; — **kur,** hydropathy; — **lefzen,** nymphæ; — **leiche,** a cadaver found in water; — **leitung,** aqueduct; — **lilie,** water-lily; — **nabelbruch,** hydromphalocele; — **pocken,** chicken-pox; — **scheu.** 1. Hydrophobic. 2. Hydrophobia; — **schierling,** *Cicuta virosa,* L.; — **schlag,** acute hydrocephalus; — **stoff,** hydrogen; — **stoffhyperoxyd,** hydrogen dioxide; — **sucht,** dropsy; — **suchtmittel,** remedy against dropsy; — **süchtig,** dropsical; — **treibend,** hydragogue; — **umschlag,** water-dressing; — **versorgung,** water-supply; — **windbruch,** hydrophysocele; — **wuth,** delirious desire to jump into water.

Wasserblase (*G.*). Vesicle, water-bleb, hydatid, ampulla. In composition **Wasserblasen,** as, — **bruch,** hydatidocele; — **schwamm,** cysto-sarcoma.

Wast'ing pal'sy. Progressive muscular atrophy.

Wa'ter. H_2O. *L.* aqua; *F.* eau; *G.* Wasser; *I.* acqua. 1. Protoxide of hydrogen, composed of 11.09 parts, by weight, of hydrogen, and 88.91 parts of oxygen, in chemical combination; a transparent, colorless, inodorous, tasteless liquid; boiling at 100° C., solidifying at 1°, having its greatest density at 4°; an essential article of diet; used in medicine as an application to modify the temperature of the body; in pharmacy as a solvent. 2. Medicated or distilled water, as *Ammonia-water, Rose-water;* see also *Ammonia, Camphor, Carbonic acid, Caraway, Carmelite, Cherry-laurel, Chlorine, Chloroform, Cinnamon, Cologne, Creasote, Crisped-mint, Dill, Distilled, Elder-flower, Fennel, Goulard's lead, Lettuce, Lime, Medicated, Melissa, Mineral, Orange-flower, Oxygenated, Pimenta, Potash, Raspail's sedative, Soda, Spearmint, Tar, Tilia,* and *Valerian water.* **W. of ammo'nia.** *L.* aqua ammoniæ; *F.* ammoniaque liquide; *G.* Salmiakgeist. An aqueous solution of ammonia having the spec. grav. 0.960, and containing about 10 per cent. of the gas; a diffusible stimulant: see also *Aniseated* and *Stronger water of ammonia.* **W. arum,** *Calla palustris,* L. **W. ash,** *Fraxinus sambucifolius.* **W. a'vens,** *Geum rivale,* L. **W. on the brain,** hydrocephalus. **W.-brash,** pyrosis. **W.-braxy,** sanguineous effusion in the peritoneum in sheep. **W. cal'aminth,** *Mentha arvensis,* L. **W.-canker,** cancrum oris. **W.-clos'et.** *G.* Wasserklosett; *I.* cesso ad acqua. A hopper or bowl-like receptacle for human excreta, so arranged that by a flow of water the contents can be washed into a sewer or cesspool. **W.-coil,** coiled pipe of rubber or block tin through which a stream of water of any desired temperature is made to flow; used as a local application. **W.-cup,** *Sarracenia purpurea,* L. **W. drop'wort,** *Œnanthe crocata,* L. **W. far'cy,** lymphangitis of a limb in the horse. **W.-flag,** *Iris versicolor,* L. **W.-german'der.** *F.* germandrée aquatique; *G.* Lachenknoblauch. The herb *Teucrium Scordium,* L.; corroborant. **W.-hore'hound,** *Lycopus, L. europæus,* L. **W.-knob'weed,** *Polygonum amphibium,* L. **W.-mint,** *Mentha aquatica,* L., naturalized from Europe. **W.-pang,** pyrosis. **W.-pars'nip,** *Sium latifolium.* **W.-plan'tain.** *F.* plantain d'eau; *G.* Froschloffel. The rhizome and the leaves of *Alisma Plantago,* L.; the rhizome has been used in chorea, epilepsy, and hydrophobia; the leaves in calculous affections and as a fomentation. **W.-purs'lane,** *Ludwigia palustris,* Ell. **W.-rad'ish,** *Nasturtium nasturtium.* **W.-**

sham'rock, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, L. **W.-shield,** *Brasenia peltata*, Pursh. **W.-smart'weed,** *Polygonum acre*, HBK. **W. star'wort,** *Callitriche verna*. **W.-tar'get,** *Brasenia peltata*, Pursh. **W.-ven'om-glob'ulin,** name given by Mitchell and Reichert to a form of globulin obtained from serpent-venom by dilution with water and precipitation.

Wa'ter-bed. 1. A water-tight mattress partly filled with water; used for equalizing pressure of the body and preventing bed sores. 2. A bed used to reduce hyperpyrexia, consisting of strong, elastic netting through which water readily passes to a rubber cloth below.

Water-car'riers' paral'ysis. *F.* paralysie des porteurs d'eau; *I.* paralisi dei portatori d'acqua. Radial paralysis.

Wa'ter-cress. *L.* nasturtium; *F.* cresson de fontaine; *G.* Brunnenkresse; *I.* nasturzio. The fresh plant *Nasturtium officinale*, R. Br.; antiscorbutic; used as a salad herb.

Wa'ter-cure. Hydropathy.

Wa'ter-hem'lock. *F.* ciguë vireuse; *G.* Wasserschierling. 1. Cowbane, *Cicuta virosa*, L., indigenous to Europe and North America; an acrid narcotic poison: sometimes applied as a local anodyne. 2. *Œnanthe crocata*, L. **W.-h., fine-leaved,** *Œnanthe Phellandrium*, Lam. **Wa'ter-hemp.** *F.* eupatoire d'Avicenne; *G.* Wasserhanf. *Eupatorium cannabinum*, L. The leaves and the root are used as a diuretic, emetic, and purgative.

Wa'ter-lily. *F.* nénuphar; *G.* Wasserlilie; *I.* nenufar. The common name for plants of the genus *Nymphæa*.

Wa'termelon. *F.* pastèque; *G.* Wassermelone; *I.* cocomero. *Cucumis Citrullus*, Ser.; the fruit contains an agreeably sweet and refreshing juice; the seeds are diuretic.

Wa'ter-pepper. *Polygonum hydropiper*, L.

Wa'ter-pox. Chicken-pox.

Wa'ters, The. Liquor amnii.

Watt [James Watt, 1736–1819]. 1. Unit of electrical energy or work; product of one volt by one coulomb of electricity (or by one ampère per second). 2. Sometimes called volt ampère; 1 *watt* = $\frac{1}{9.81}$ kilogrammemetres, about $\frac{1}{746}$ horse-power.

Watte (*G.*) Wadding; —**bäuschen,** small compress, pledget; —**pfropf,** stopper of loose cotton used in test-tubes in culture experiments.

Wattenverband (*G.*). Wadded bandage.

Wat'tle-bark. The bark of *Acacia decurrens*, Willd., and other species of *A.* growing in Australia.

Wat'tle gum. Australian gum.

Wax. *L.*, *I.* cera; *F.* cire; *G.* Wachs. 1. The product of secretion of glandular follicles situated on the sides of the abdominal rings of the bee, with which the insect forms the cells of the comb. 2. A term applied to any fatty substance which is hard and more or less brittle at ordinary temperatures: see *Bees, Brazil, Campechy, Carnauba, Chinese, Earth, Fossil, Gum, Japan, Mineral, Myrtle, Ocuba, Palm, Paraffin, Vegetable, White,* and *Yellow wax*.

Waxed sponge. *L.* spongia cerata; *F.* éponge préparée à la cire; *G.* Wachsschwamm; *I.* spugna cerata. Sponge cut into the desired shape, dipped in melted wax, and strongly compressed until cold; used for surgical purposes; see *Tent*.

Wax-myr'tle. *F.* galé à cire; *G.* Wachsbaum; *I.* mirica. Bayberry, candleberry, *Myrica cerifera*, L.

Wax'-work. *Celastrus scandens*, L.

Wax'y degenera'tion. 1. An alteration of the muscular tissue occurring in typhoid fever and in other conditions, and consisting in a transformation of parts of the muscular fibres into a highly refractive hyaline substance with transverse fissures. It was first described by Zenker, and often bears his name. 2. Amyloid degeneration.

Way'land's Springs. Saline chalybeate waters, Wayland Springs, Lawrence Co., Tennessee.

Wean'ing. *L.* ablactatio; *F.* sevrage. The permanent cessation of suckling the infant to accustom it to other food. **W. brash,** diarrhœa following weaning.

Weath'erglass. Scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*, L.

Web of fin'gers or toes. Integumentary fold, stretching between the digits.

Weber: see *Ampère*.

Weber's exper'iment. *G.* Weber'scher Versuch. When a vibrating tuning-fork is placed on the vertex, and one ear is closed with the finger, the fork is heard loudest in the closed ear. This is also the case in most affections of the conducting apparatus.

Weber's glands. Mucous glands of the tongue.

Weber's law. The law suggested by Ernst Heinrich Weber (prof. of anatomy and physiology at Leipsic, 1821–78), that the distinguishability of two sensations depends not on the absolute difference in intensity of the two stimuli which gave rise to them, but on the *ratio* of these two stimuli. Fechner elaborated this into his more general psychophysic law, *q. v.*

Webster's conden'ser. An apparatus for condensing light on an object to be viewed by the microscope. It has a double convex lens below and an achromatic lens above.

Wechselfieber (*G.*). Intermittent fever.

Wechseltag (*G.*). Critical day, day of change.

Wechselzahn (*G.*). Milk tooth.

Weed. 1. Mastitis. 2. Lymphangitis of a limb in the horse.

Weg (*G.*). Passage.

Weghusten (*G.*). To cough up.

Wegleitend (*G.*). Efferent.

Wegnahme (*G.*). Taking away, extirpation.

Wegschaffung (*G.*). Elimination.

Wegschneidung (*G.*). Cutting away, resection.

Wegweiser (*G.*). Guide, sound.

Weh (*G.*). Pain, ache, misery.

Wehen (*G.*). Labor-pains; — **eintritt**, commencement of labor-pains; — **erreger**, parturient; — **pause**, intermission in labor-pain; — **schwäche**, inefficient labor-pains; — **treibend**, producing or increasing labor-pains; — **verstärkende Mittel**, oxytocics.

Wehfrau or **Wehmutter** (*G.*). Midwife.

Weib (*G.*). Woman. In composition **Weiber**, as, — **gelüst**, the longing of pregnant women; — **krankheit**, female disease; — **schändung**, rape; — **scham**, female pudenda; — **tripper**, gonorrhœa in the female; — **zeit**, menstrual period.

Weiblich (*G.*). Feminine. **Weiblichkeit**, womanhood.

Weich, er, e, es (*G.*). Soft, yielding. **W. Haut**, pia mater. **W. Markbändchen**, soft commissure.

Weiche (*G.*). Flank, side, groin. In composition **Weichen**, as in, — **after**, false or artificial anus in the inguinal region; — **band**, Fallopian ligament; — **bruch**, inguinal hernia; — **drüse**, inguinal gland; — **gegend**, inguinal region.

Weichleibigkeit (*G.*). Looseness of the bowels.

Weichselzopf (*G.*). Plica.

Weichwerden (*G.*). Softening.

Weid. Milk fever.

Weide (*G.*). Willow.

Weidedarm (*G.*). Rectum.

Weidenrinde (*G.*): see *Salix*.

Weihrauch (*G.*). Olibanum.

Weil's disease'. An acute infectious disease characterized by fever, headache, and jaundice, the fever having a typical course lasting eight to ten days. The liver and spleen are usually swollen, and nephritis is common; recovery is rapid.

Wein (*G.*). Wine; — **geist**, alcohol; — **säure**, tartaric acid.

Weinige Rhabarbertinktur (*G.*). Wine of rhubarb.

Weinrankenartig (*G.*). Pampiniform.

Weinsaures Eisenoxyd-Ammonium (*G.*). Ammonio-ferric tartrate.

Weinsaures Eisenoxyd-Kali (*G.*). Potassio-ferric tartrate.

Weinschwefelsaures Natron (*G.*). Sodium sulphovinate.

Weinstein (*G.*). Potassium bitartrate; — **säure**, tartaric acid; — **salz**, salt of tartar; — **saures Natronkali**, potassium sodium tartrate.

Weintraubenkur (*G.*). Grape cure.

Weir Mitchell's meth'od. Treatment by a systematic combination of rest, feeding, and passive exercise.

Weisheitszahn (*G.*). Wisdom tooth.

Weiss, er, e, es (*G.*). White. **W. Andorn**, marrubium. **W. Arsenik**, arsenious acid. **W. Augenhaut**, sclerotic coat. **W. Aussatz**, white leprosy. **W. Bodencommissur**, commissura baseos alba. **W. Bolus**, white bole. **W. Canel**, canella-alba bark. **W. Fluss**, leucorrhœa. **W. Genip**, creeping wormwood. **W. Kern der Haube**, an oval figure seen in cross-sections of the tegmentum, being a section of one of the superior peduncles which has undergone decussation. **W. Magnesia**, magnesium carbonate. **W. Nieswurzel**, white hellebore. **W. Pech**, poix blanche. **W. Quecksilberpräcipitat**, ammoniated mercury. **W. Quecksilbersalbe**, ointment of ammoniated mercury. **W. Senf**, white mustard. **W.**

Syrup, simple syrup. W. Vitriol, zinc sulphate. W. Wachs, white wax. W. Zimmt, canella-alba bark. In composition Weiss, as in. — blütig, leukæmic, white-blooded; — fleber, chlorosis; — gold, platinum; — pfeffer, white pepper; — sucht, chlorosis, leucosis; — tanne, *Abies pectinata*, DC.; — wein, white wine; — wurzel, Solomon's seal; — zellenblut, leucocythæmia.

Weitbäuchig (*G.*). Big-bellied.

Weitbeinig (*G.*). Bow-legged.

Weit'brecht, car'tilage of. Interarticular cartilage of acromio-clavicular joint.

Weit'brecht, lig'ament of. Oblique ligament.

Weiterkriechend (*G.*). Serpiginous.

Weitsichtig (*G.*). Far-sighted, hypermetropic. Weitsichtigkeit, presbyopia, hypermetropia.

Weizen (*G.*). Wheat; — korn, cartilago triticea; — stärke, starch.

Welcker, angle of: see *Sphenoidal angle* and *Angle of prognathism*.

Weld. *Reseda luteola*, L.

Wel'ter's bitter. Picric acid.

Wen. A sebaceous cyst.

Wendung (*G.*). Version. In composition Wendungs, as, — methode, method of turning; — winkel, angle of lateral displacement.

Werg (*G.*). Oakum, tow.

Werkzeug (*G.*). Apparatus, instrument, tool, organ.

Werl'hof's disease'. Purpura hæmorrhagica.

Wermuth (*G.*). Absinthium; — extrakt, extract of absinthium; — tinktur, tincture of absinthium.

Werne (*G.*). Stye.

Wer'nekinck's com'missure. Commissura lemnisci.

Wespenbein (*G.*). Sphenoid bone; — fortsatz, sphenoidal process; — höhle, sphenoidal sinus; — hörner, sphenoidal turbinate bones; — körper, body of the sphenoid; — schnabel, beak of sphenoid bone; — stachel, spine of sphenoid bone; — zelle, sphenoidal cell.

Wespenförmiges Bein (*G.*). Sphenoid bone.

Wespenstich (*G.*). Wasp-sting.

Wessington Springs. Chalybeate and sulphuretted waters. Wessington Springs, Jerauld Co., Dakota.

Wesson's Iron Spring. Chalybeate water, 3 miles from White Springs, Hamilton Co., Florida.

West African pep'per. Ashantee pepper.

West Baden Springs. Alkaline, saline, sulphuretted waters. West Baden, Orange Co., Indiana.

West India ki'no. Jamaica kino.

West India molas'ses. The uncrystallizable residue from the preparation of raw sugar, as distinguished from sugar-house molasses or treacle.

West'brook's opera'tion. Cardiocentesis.

Westerhäubchen (*G.*). The caul.

Wes'tern mug'wort. The herb of *Artemisia ludoviciana*, Nutt.; used by western Indians to assist childbirth and to stop hæmorrhage [Maisch].

West'phal's nu'cleus. *G.* Westphal'scher Trochleariskern. A nuclear mass connected with origins of oculo-motor nerve, situated under the aqueduct of Sylvius, nearer the median line than the main nucleus; believed to give rise to fibres for sphincter pupillæ.

West'phal's symp'tom. Absence of knee-jerk.

Wet'-nurse. A woman who suckles the child of another.

Wet'-pack. The operation of wrapping a patient in a cold wet sheet or bandage covered with dry wrappings.

Wetzkrankheit (*G.*). Sturdy in sheep.

Whar'ton's duct. *L.* ductus Whartonianus; *F.* canal de Wharton. Excretory duct of submaxillary gland, opening into the mouth beneath the tongue near the frænum.

Wharton's jelly. *G.* Wharton'sche Sülze, Gallertgewebe. Embryonic connective tissue with mucoid intercellular substance, found in the umbilical cord.

Wheal. An elevation of the skin.

Wheat, hweet [*A. S.* hwæte]. *F.* froment; *G.* Weizen; *I.* frumento. The plants and the grain of several species of *Triticum*, especially of the cultivated varieties of *Triticum vulgare*, Vill., *T. Turgidum*, L., and *T. durum*, Desf.

Wheat starch: see *Starch*.

Wheat'en flour. *L.* farina tritici; *F.* farine de froment; *G.* Weizenmehl; *I.* farina di frumento. The grain of wheat, *Triticum*

vulgare, Vill., ground and sifted [B. P.]; used in medicine as a local application to burns and in the preparation of cataplasms.

Wheel'house's opera'tion. A form of external urethrotomy. The urethra is opened on a staff half an inch in front of the stricture. A director is introduced through the wound thus made into the stricture; the latter is divided with a probe bistoury, and afterward dilated with a probe gorget.

Wheez'ing. Asthmatic respiration.

Whelks. Acne.

Whey. *L.* serum lactis; *F.* petit-lait; *G.* Molken; *I.* siero del latte. The liquid which separates from milk after the coagulation of the caseous matter: see also *Alum* and *Dr. Weiss's whey*.

Whin. *Genista tinctoria*, L.

Whip'tongue. *Galium mollugo*, L.

Whis'key [*Irish*, usquebaugh]. *L.* spiritus frumenti. An alcoholic liquor obtained by distillation from fermented grain. American whiskey is usually prepared from corn, wheat, or rye, and should contain from 44 to 50 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol, corresponding approximately to the spec. grav. 0.940 to 0.917 [U. S. P.].

Whis'pering. *F.* chuchotement; *G.* Flüstersprache; *I.* bisbigliamento. Speaking without sonant breath—*i. e.* without vibration of the vocal cords.

White ag'aric. *L.* agaricus albus; *F.* agaric blanc; *G.* Lärchenschwamm; *I.* agarico bianco. Purging agaric; the hard, spongy fungus *Polyporus officinalis*, Fries; cathartic; in small doses used to check the night-sweats of phthisis.

White al'der. *Clethra alnifolia*, L.

White ar'senic. Arsenious acid.

White ash. *Fraxinus americana*, L.

White a'vens. *Geum virginianum*, L.

White bal'sam. 1. A balsamic substance obtained in San Salvador from the fruit of *Myroxylon Pereiræ* by pressure without heat. 2. *Gnaphalium polycephalum*, L.

White bay. *Magnolia glauca*, L.

White bis'muth. Bismuth subnitrate.

White bole. *L.* bolus alba; *G.* weisser Bolus. A native silicate of aluminium or argil, containing but a trace of iron; absorbent and slightly astringent.

White ce'dar. 1. *Thuja occidentalis*, L. 2. *Cupressus thujoides*.

White clo'ver. *Trifolium repens*, L.

White co'hosh. *Actæa alba*, Big.

White col'umns: see *Columns of spinal cord*.

White com'missure: see *Spinal commissure*.

White Creek Springs. Sulphuretted waters, 12 miles from Nashville, Davidson Co., Tennessee.

White decoc'tion. *L.* decoctum album; *F.* apozème blanc. Calcium phosphate 10, bread-crumb 20, gum acacia 10, sugar 60; mix thoroughly by trituration, and add water q. s. to make 1000 parts of decoction; boil, strain, and aromatize with orange-flower water 10 parts [Cod.].

White dit'tany. *Dictamnus albus*, L.

White of egg. *F.* blanc de l'œuf; *G.* Eiweiss. The albuminoid envelope surrounding the yolk of sauropsidan eggs: see *Egg albumin*.

White elm. *Ulmus americana*, L.

White flag. Florentine orris.

White galls. Nutgalls gathered after the escape of the fly; lighter in color and weight, and less valuable, than the black galls.

White gin'ger: see *Ginger*.

White gum. *Strophulus albidus*.

White hel'lebore. *L.* veratrum album; *F.* hellébore blanc; *G.* weisse Nieswurzel; *I.* elleboro blanco. The rhizome [with the rootlets, P. G.] of *Veratrum album*, L.; a violent emetic, cathartic, and sternutatory; used externally as a parasiticide.

White ipecacuan'ha. Amylaceous or undulated ipecacuanha; the root of *Richardsonia scabra*, St. Hil., from Brazil.

White lead. Lead carbonate.

White leg. Phlegmasia alba dolens.

White let'tuce. *Prenanthes albus*, L.

White lily. *F.* lis blanc. Lilium album s. candidum; the boiled or roasted bulbs are used in emollient cataplasms; the flowers, infused in oil, as a soothing external application.

White line of pel'vic fas'cia. *L.* arcus tendineus fasciæ pelvis. A curved aponeurotic line stretching over pelvic surface of obturator internus from spine of ischium to pubis, indicating commencement of recto-vesical fascia and origin of levator ani.

White lu'pine. *Lupinus albus*, L.

White mel'ilot. *Melilotus albus*, Desr.

White Moun'tain Min'eral Spring. Alkaline water, Conway, Carroll Co., New Hampshire.

White mus'tard. *L.* sinapis alba; *F.* moutarde blanche; *G.* weisser Senf; *I.* senape bianca. The seed of *Sinapis alba*, L. (*Brassica alba*, Hook. f. et Thomp.); stimulant, emetic, rubefacient.

White oak. *L.* quercus alba. The bark of *Quercus alba*, L. [U. S. P.]; astringent. The white-oak bark of the European pharmacopœias is derived from *Q. robur*, L.

White pep'per. *L.* piper album; *F.* poivre blanc; *G.* Weisspfeffer; *I.* pepe bianco. The ripe fruit of *Piper nigrum*, L., deprived of its epicarp and sarcocarp by maceration in water and friction; less pungent than black pepper, and rarely used.

White Peru' bal'sam, a soft resin obtained by subjecting to pressure the fruit of *Myroxylon Pereiræ*, Klotsch.

White pine. *Pinus Strobus*, L.

White pop'lar. *Liriodendron tulipifera*, L.

White precip'itate. Ammoniated mercury.

White root. *Ligusticum actæifolium*, Mich.

White ros'in. Common yellow rosin rendered white and opaque by fusion and agitation with water.

White saun'ders. *Santalum album.*

White snake-root. *Eupatorium ageratoides*, L., or *E. aromaticum*, L.

White sub'stance of Schwann: see *Schwann's white substance.*

White Sul'phur Springs. Celebrated mineral springs in Greenbrier Co., West Virginia, the waters of which contain carbonates, chlorides, and sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda, iron, carbonic acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen; also chalybeate and sulphuretted waters, 6 miles east of Jacksonville, Calhoun Co., Alabama; also, springs in Napa Co., California; also sulphuretted water, White Springs, Hamilton Co., Florida; also sulphuretted, saline, and chalybeate waters, Meriwether Co., Georgia; also sulphuretted and chalybeate waters, White Sulphur Springs, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana; also alkaline and saline, sulphuretted, thermal waters, 123° F., Meagher Co., Montana; also name of springs in Catawba Co., North Carolina, in Green Co., New York, in Delaware Co., Ohio, and in Fauquier Co., Virginia.

White swel'ling. Strumous synovitis of a joint.

White tar'tar. Crude potassium bitartrate, deposited during the fermentation of white wine.

White tur'pentine. Turpentine [U. S. P.].

White vera'trum. *Veratrum album*, L.

White vit'riol. Zinc sulphate.

White wal'nut. *Juglans cinerea*, L.

White wax. *L.* cera alba; *F.* cire blanche; *G.* weisses Wachs; *I.* cera bianca. Yellow wax bleached by exposure to moisture, air, and light, or by other processes.

White wine. *L.* vinum album; *F.* vin blanc; *G.* Weisswein; *I.* vino bianco. The fermented juice of grapes freed from seeds, skins, and stems; should contain not less than 10, nor more than 12 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol [U. S. P.].

White wood. 1. Canella alba. 2. *Liriodendron tulipifera*, L.

White'cap. *Spiræa tomentosa*, L.

Whites. Leucorrhœa.

Whit'ing. *Gadus Merlangus*, L.

Whit'low. Panaris; periphalangeal cellulitis.

Whit'low-grass. The genus *Draba*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferæ.*

Whoop'ing cough. *L.* pertussis; *F.* coqueluche; *G.* Keuchhusten; *I.* tosse convulsiva. An acute infectious disease, generally of children, characterized by fits of coughing occurring at intervals. The cough consists of several spasmodic expirations, followed by a deep inspiration, during which there is a sonorous noise or whoop.

Whore'house tea. *Ephedra antisyphilitica.*

Whorl of heart. Vortex of heart.

Whor'tleberry. 1. Huckleberry. 2. Common name for plants belonging to the genera *Gaylussacia* and *Vaccinium*, especially for *Gaylussacia resinosa*, Torr et Gray.

Whytt's disease'. Acute hydrocephalus.

Whytt's tinc'ture. *L.* tinctura chinæ composita [P. G.]; *G.* zusammengesetzte Chinatinktur. Cinchona 6, orange-peel 2, gentian 2, cinnamon 1, diluted alcohol 50; macerate [P. G.].

Wichtelzopf (*G.*). Plica Polonica.

Wickersheimer's fluid. For preserving specimens: alum 100, sodium chloride 25, potassium nitrate 12, potassic carbonate 60, arsenious acid 20 grams; dissolve in 3 litres boiling water; add 1.2 litres of glycerin and 0.3 litre of methylated alcohol.

Wico'py. *Dirca palustris*, L.

Widderhorn (*G.*). Hippocampus major.

Widernatürlich (*G.*). Preternatural.

Wiederabfallen (*G.*). Relapse.

Wiederbelebung (*G.*). Revivification.

Wiedereinbringung, or **Wiedereinfügung**, or **Wiedereinlenkung**, or **Wiedereinrichtung**, or **Wiedereinsetzung** (*G.*). Reduction, reposition.

Wiedererzeugen (*G.*). To reproduce. **Wiedererzeugung**, reproduction. **Wiedererzeugungskraft** or **Wiedererzeugungsvermögen**, reproductive power.

Wiederherstellung (*G.*). Recovery, cure.

Wiederimpfen (*G.*). To revaccinate. **Wiederimpfung**, revaccination.

Wiederkäuung or **Wiederkauen** (*G.*). Rumination.

Wiederkehrend (*G.*). Recurrent.

Wiederkehrendes Fieber (*G.*). Relapsing fever.

Wiederkehrzweig (*G.*). Recurrent branch.

Wiedervereinigung (*G.*). Reunion.

Wiederverschlimmerung (*G.*). Recrudescence.

Wiegenpessar (*G.*). Cradle pessary.

Wieke (*G.*). Pledget, plug, tent.

Wiener Aetzpulver (*G.*). Potassa with lime.

Wiener Trank (*G.*). Infusum sennæ compositum [P. G.].

Wiesbaden. A celebrated health-resort, the capital of Hessen-Nassau in Germany; waters thermal, alkaline, saline, 155° to 160° F.; milk and grape-cure station; waters exported.

Wiesenknöterig (*G.*). Snakeweed.

Wiesensafran (*G.*). *Colchicum autumnale.*

Wigan'dia califor'nica, Hook. et Arn. *Eriodictyon californicum*, Benth.

Wig'gers' er'gotin. An alcoholic extract prepared from ergot deprived of fixed oil by means of ether.

Wild all'spice. *Benzoin odoriferum*, Nees.

Wild ba'sil. 1. *Clinopodium vulgare*, L. 2. *Pycnanthemum incanum*, Michx.

Wild ber'gamot. *Monarda fistulosa*, L.

Wild cab'bage. *Brassica oleracea.*

Wild car'rot. *Daucus Carota*, L.; naturalized in the U. S.; seeds said to be more active than those of the cultivated plant.

Wild cham'omile. *Maruta Cotula*, DC.

Wild cher'ry. *L.* prunus virginiana. The bark of *Prunus serotina*, Ehrh. [U. S. P.]; tonic and sedative.

Wild cin'namon. 1. Canella alba. 2. Myreia aeris. 3. The bark of *Cinnamomum iners*, Reinw.

Wild clove. *Myrcia acris*, DC.

Wild cof'fee. *Triosteum perfoliatum*, L.

Wild col'umbine. *Aquilegia canadensis*, L.

Wild cu'cumber. *Ecballium Elaterium*, A. Rich.

Wild fire. Erysipelas.

Wild gar'lic. *Allium canadense*, Kalm.

Wild gin'ger. Canada snakeroot; the rhizome of *Asarum canadense*, L.; diaphoretic and carminative.

Wild hip'po. *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*, L.

Wild hore'hound. *Eupatorium teucrifolium* or *E. rotundifolium*, a domestic remedy said to be tonic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and aperient.

Wild in'digo. *Baptisia tinctoria*, R. Br.; the root is laxative, in large doses emetocathartic.

Wild ip'ecac. 1. *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*, L. 2. *Triosteum perfoliatum*, L.

Wild jal'ap. The tuberous root of *Ipomæa pandurata*, Myer., man-root, man-of-the-earth, wild potato; contains a purgative resin.

Wild Job's tears. *Onosmodium virginianum*, L.

Wild leek. *Allium triococcum*, Ait.

Wild lem'on. The fruit of *Podophyllum peltatum*, L.

Wild lich'en. *Lichen agrius.*

Wild liq'uorice. *Galium circæzans*, Michx.

Wild mar'joram. Origanum.

Wild mint. *Mentha canadensis*, L.

Wild monks'hood. *Aconitum uncinatum*, L.

Wild nut'meg. Male nutmeg.

Wild on'ion. *Allium cernuum*, Roth.

Wild pars'nip. *Sium latifolium*, L.

Wild pep'pergrass. *Lepidium virginicum*, L., antiscorbutic, expectorant, and diuretic.

Wild pota'to. *Ipomœa pandurata*, wild jalap.

Wild rad'ish. *Raphanus raphanistrum*, L.

Wild rice. *Zizania aquatica*, L.

Wild rose'mary. 1. *Andromeda polyfolia*, L. 2. *Ledum palustre*, L.

Wild sarsaparil'la. *Aralia nudicaulis*, L.

Wild sen'na. *Cassia marilandica*.

Wild thyme. *F.* serpolet; *G.* Quendel; *I.* serpillo. The herb of *Thymus Serpyllum*, L.; an aromatic stimulant.

Wildbad. Health-resort in the Black Forest, Germany; milk cure; waters from 80° to 95° F.

Wild-cherry bark. *L.* prunus virginiana; *F.* écorce de cerisier de Virginie; *G.* Wildkirschenrinde. The bark of *Prunus serotina*, Ehr.; should be collected in autumn; by distillation with water yields a volatile oil containing hydrocyanic acid; tonic and sedative.

Wilder Rosmarin (*G.*). *Ledum palustre*, L.

Wildes Fleisch (*G.*). Proud flesh.

Wilde's incis'ion. Cutting the tissues over the mastoid process down to the bone.

Wildfeuer (*G.*). Erysipelas.

Wildkirschenrinde (*G.*). Wild cherry.

Wildseuche (*G.*). A disease resembling anthrax which affects deer and cattle. It is due to a specific microörganism which is not the bacillus of anthrax.

Wilhoit's Soda Springs. Located in Clackamas Co., Oregon; water alkaline, saline, strongly charged with carbonic acid gas.

Wilkinson's oint'ment. *G.* Wilkinson'sche Salbe. Sublimed sulphur, oil of cade, each 3 drms., prepared chalk 2½ drms., green soap, lard, each 1 oz., mix. Recommended as an application for the relief of prurigo.

Wille or **Willen** (*G.*). Volition, will.

Willenlosigkeit (*G.*). Abulia.

Willensausserung (*G.*). Volition.

Willensstörung (*G.*). Impairment of volition.

Willensvermögen (*G.*). Faculty of volition.

Willis, cir'cle of. Circle of Willis.

Willis, cords of. *L.* chordæ transversæ. Transverse markings on the corpus callosum, indicating course of bundles of commissural fibres.

Willis'scher Gefässkranz (*G.*). Circle of Willis.

Willkürbahnen (*G.*). Cortico-muscular nerve-fibres.

Willkürlich, er, e, es (*G.*). Voluntary. **W. Muskel**, striated muscle.

Wil'low. *F.* saule; *G.* Weide; *I.* salcio: see *Salix*; see also *Black willow*.

Wil'low herb. *Epilobium angustifolium*, L.

Wilson's mus'cle. *L.* pubo-urethralis; *I.* pubio-uretrale. 1. Described by Wilson in 1813 as arising by a round tendon from the visceral surface of the pubis just above the arch, and passing down to unite with its fellow around the membranous portion of the urethra; existence denied by recent observers [Henle, Holl]. 2. The levator prostatæ, erroneously so called by C. and W. Krause, Arnold, C. Hoffmann, and Gunther.

Wimmer (*G.*). Pustule, pimple.

Wimmern (*G.*). Vagitus.

Wimper (*G.*). Eyelash, cilium; — **bewegung**, ciliary motion; — **epithel**, ciliated epithelium; — **muskel**, ciliary muscle; — **zelle**, ciliated cell.

Wimperig (*G.*). Ciliated.

Wimpern (*G.*). To wink, to nictitate.

Winckel's disease'. A very fatal form of disease in the newborn infant, characterized by excessive production of pigment, with discoloration of the skin and infarctus of the kidney.

Wind (*G.*). 1. Wind, air. 2. Flatulence; — **bauch**, flatulence; — **blase**, air-vesicle; — **blatter**, wind-pox, varicella; — **blume**, anemone; — **brillen**, goggles; — **bruch**, wind-rupture, physocele, emphysema; — **darm**, colon; — **dorn**, white swelling, spina ventosa; — **geschwulst**, emphysema; — **geschwulstartig**, emphysematous; — **kropf**, bronchocele; — **pocken**, varicella; — **pulver**, carminative powder; — **sucht**, pneumatosis; — **süchtig**, tympanitic; — **treibend**, carminative; — **wasserbruch**, hydrophysocele.

Wind'-flower. *Anemone nemorosa*, L.

Wind'pipe. Trachea.

Wind-pox. Chicken-pox.

Wind'sor Sul'phur Springs. Sulphuretted, etc. waters, Carroll Co., Pennsylvania.

Wind'stroke. Acute spinal paralysis in the horse.

Windung (*G.*). Winding, convolution.

Wine. *L.* vinum; *F.* vin; *G.* Wein; *I.* vino. 1. The alcoholic liquid resulting from the fermentation of the juice of grapes and other fruits. 2. A tincture in the preparation of which the menstruum used is wine: see also *Antimonial*, *Antiscorbutic*, *Aromatic*, *Bitter*, *Compound*, *Stronger*, and *White wine*. **W. of al'oes.** *L.* vinum aloes. Aloes 6, cardamom 1, ginger 1, stronger white wine q. s. to make 100 parts; macerate and filter [U. S. P.]; aloes 9, cardamom 1, ginger 1, sherry wine 240 parts; macerate and filter [B. P.]. **W. of an'timony.** *L.* vinum antimonii; *F.* vin antimonial; *G.* Brechwein; *I.* vino stibiato. A solution of antimony and potassium tartrate in white wine [sherry B. P., P. G.]; in the proportion of 1 to 250 [U. S. P., P. G.]; 1 to 216 [B. P.]. **W. of bu'chu.** *F.* vin de buchu. Buchu 3, vin de Grenache 100; macerate [Cod.]. **W. of cam'phor.** *L.* vinum camphoratum; *G.* Kampferwein. Camphor 1, alcohol 1, mucilage of acacia 3, white wine 45; mix [P. G.]. **W. of cincho'na.** *L.* vinum chinæ [P. G.]; *F.* vin de quinquina; *G.* Chinawein. Tincture of cinchona 100, glycerin 100, sherry wine 300; mix and filter [P. G.]; cinchona 5, alcohol 10, red wine 100; macerate [Cod.]. **W. of cincho'na, fer'rated.** *L.* vinum de cinchona martiatum [Cod.]; *F.* vin de quinquina ferrugineux. Ferrous sulphate 2.50, citric acid 2, tepid water 10, wine of cinchona 990; dissolve [Cod.]. **W. of cit'rate of i'ron.** *L.* vinum ferri citratis; *F.* vin chalybé. Ammonio-ferric citrate 4, tincture of sweet-orange-peel 12, syrup 12, stronger white wine 72 parts; mix and filter [U. S. P.]; a solution of ammonio-ferric citrate 160 grains in orange wine 1 pint [B. P.]; a solution of 1 part of ammonio-ferric citrate in 200 parts of Grenache wine [Cod.]. **W. of co'ca.** *F.* vin de coca. Prepared by macerating coca 6 parts in Grenache wine 100 parts [Cod.]. **W. of col'chicum-root.** *L.* vinum colchici radicis [vinum colchici, B. P.]; *F.* vin de bulbes de colchique. Represents 10 per cent. of the dried corm [U. S. P.]; 20 per cent. [B. P.]; 10 per cent. of the fresh corm [Cod.]. **W. of col'chicum-seed.** *L.* vinum colchici seminis; *F.* vin de semences de colchique; *G.* Zeitlosensamenwein. A vinous tincture representing 15 per cent. of colchicum-seed [U. S. P.]; 10 per cent. [P. G.]; 6 per cent. [Cod.]. **W. of digita'lis.** *L.* vinum digitalem compositum [Cod.]; *F.* vin de digitale composé de l'Hotel-Dieu, vin de Trousseau. Digitalis 5, squill 15, juniper-berries 75, white wine 900, alcohol 100; macerate, strain, and add potassium acetate (dry) 50 [Cod.]. **W. of er'got.** *L.* vinum ergotæ. Ergot 15, stronger white wine 100 parts; percolate [U. S. P.]. **W. of gen'tian.** *L.* vinum gentianæ; *F.* vin de gentiane. Gentian 3, red wine 100, diluted alcohol 6; macerate [Cod.]. **W. of ip'ecac.** *L.* vinum ipecacuanhæ; *G.* Brechwurzelwein. Fluid extract of ipecac 3, stronger white wine 97 [U. S. P.]; ipecac 1, acetic acid 1, water q. s.; prepare a dry extract, which macerate in sherry wine 20 [B. P.]; ipecac 1, sherry wine 20; macerate [P. G.]. **W. of i'ron.** *L.* vinum ferri; *F.* vin chalybé; *G.* Eisenwein; *I.* vino marziale. Prepared by macerating iron wire in sherry wine; consists of a vinous solution of tartrate of iron and potassium. **W. of o'pium.** *L.* vinum opii. An aromatic wine representing the virtues of about one-tenth its weight of opium. **W. of pep'sin.** *L.* vinum pepsini; *F.* vin de pepsine; *G.* Pepsinwein. 1. Pepsin 50, glycerin 50, water 50, white wine 1845, hydrochloric acid 5 parts; macerate and filter [P. G.]. 2. Pepsine médicinale 50, vin de Lunel ou de Grenache 1000; macerate and filter [Cod.]. **W. of quinine'.** *L.* vinum quininæ. Sulphate of quinine 1, citric acid 1½, orange wine 870 [B. P.]. **W. of rhu'barb.** *L.* vinum rhei; *F.* vin de rhubarbe; *G.* weinige Rhabarbertinktur. 1. Rhubarb 10, calamus 1, white wine q. s. to make 100; percolate [U. S. P.]. 2. Rhubarb 12, canella alba 1, sherry wine 158; macerate [B. P.]. 3. Rhubarb 8, cardamom 1, orange-peel 2, sherry wine 100; macerate [P. G.]. 4. Rhubarb 6, vin de Grenache 100; macerate [Cod.]. **W. of squill.** *L.* vinum scillæ; *F.* vin de scille. Squill 3, Grenache wine 60; macerate, express, and filter [Cod.]. **W. vin'egar.** *L.* acetum vini. Vinegar obtained by the acetic fermentation of wine.

Wine-nose. Acne rosacea.

Winged elm. *Ulmus alata*, Michx.

Wings of Ingras'sius. Wings of sphenoid.

Wings of sphe'noid. *L.* alæ sphenoidales; *F.* ailes du sphenoide; *G.* Keilbeinflugel; *I.* ali della sfenoide. Processes projecting laterally from the body of the bone. The great wings fill the angle between the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone behind and the parietal, frontal, and malar bones in front. They are ossified separately, and represent bones in lower vertebrates known as alisphenoids. The lesser wings overhang the back part of the orbit and articulate with the frontal bone. They are ossified separately, and represent bones known in lower vertebrates as orbito sphenoids.

Wing'seed. *Ptela trifoliata.*

Winkel (*G.*). Angle; — **arterie**, angular artery; — **förmige Bewegung**, angular motion; — **gelenk**, hinge-joint; — **geschwulst**, anchilops; — **naht**, lambdoidal suture; — **pulsader**, angular artery; — **zahn**, canine tooth.

Winkel *a* (*G.*). Angle *a*.

Winslow, fora'men of, or Winslow, hia'tus of. Foramen of Winslow.

Winslow, lig'ament of. Ligamentum posticum Winslowii.

Win'ter bloom. *Hamamelis virginica.*

Win'ter cherry. Alkekengi.

Win'ter clover. *Mitchella repens*, L.

Win'ter grapes. Frost grapes.

Win'ter itch. *L.* pruritus hiemalis. Form of cutaneous disorder seen during the winter months, characterized by itching and burning sensations, with a dry, harsh skin, mainly on the lower extremities.

Win'ter plum. Persimmon, *Diospyros virginiana*, L.

Win'ter sav'ory. *Satureia montana*, L.

Win'tera aromat'ica, Murr. *Drimys Winteri*, Forst.

Win'terberry. *Prinos verticillatus*, L.

Win'tergreen. 1. *Gaultheria procumbens.* 2. *Chimaphila umbellata*; see also *Spotted wintergreen.*

Wintergrün (*G.*). Chimaphila; — **öl**, oil of gaultheria.

Winter's bark. *F.* ecorce de Winter; *G.* Winters Zimmt. The bark of *Drimys Winteri*, Forst.; aromatic tonic.

Winterschlaf (*G.*). Winter sleep, hibernation.

Wipfelblatt (*G.*). Folium cacuminis.

Wirbel (*G.*). Vortex, vertebra; — **arterie**, vertebral artery; — **ausschnitt**, notch of a vertebra; — **band**, vertebral ligament; — **bein (des Rückgrates)**, vertebra; — **blutader**, vertebral vein; — **canalgeflecht**, meningo-rachidian veins; — **dorn**, spinous process; — **entzündung**, spondylitis; — **furchen**, vertebral grooves; — **gefässe**, venæ vorticosæ; — **gelenke**, spinal joint; — **gicht**, spondylitis deformans; — **haft**, dizzy, vertiginous; — **kanal**, spinal canal; — **kern**, vertebral nucleus; — **körper**, body of a vertebra; — **körperblutadern**, basivertebral veins; — **krankheit**, spondylopathy; — **kreuzbeingelenk**, sacro-vertebral articulation; — **leiden**, disease of the vertebra; — **loch**, vertebral foramen; — **pulsader**, spinal vein; — **säule**, vertebral column; — **säulenverkrümmung**, curvature of the spine; — **saite**, notochord; — **schiebung**, spondylolisthesis; — **schlagader**, vertebral artery; — **schmerz**, pain in the spine; — **segment**, somatome; — **spalt**, rhachischisis; — **sucht**, staggers; — **synchondrosen**, intervertebral discs; — **venen**, venæ vorticosæ, vertebral veins; — **vereiterung**, caries of vertebra.

Wirbelig (*G.*). Vertiginous, dizzy.

Wirsung, duct of. Pancreatic duct.

Wirtel (*G.*). Vortex of heart; — **bein**, astragalus; — **vene**, vorticose vein.

Wis'dom teeth. *L.* dentes sapientiæ; *F.* dents de sagesse; *G.* Weisheitszähne. The third or last molar teeth in each jaw, so called because they do not appear until after puberty.

Wismuth (*G.*). Bismuth; — **ammoncitrat**, bismuth and ammonium citrate; — **citrat**, bismuth citrate; — **nitrat**, bismuth nitrate; — **oxychlorid**, bismuth oxychloride; — **oxyjodid**, bismuth oxyiodide; — **subcarbonat**, bismuth subcarbonate; — **subjodid**, bismuth iodide; — **subnitrat**, bismuth subnitrate; — **tannat**, bismuth tannate; — **valerianat**, bismuth valerianate.

Wistar, pyr'amids of. Sphenoidal cornua.

Witch'hazel. Hamamelis.

With'erite. Native barium carbonate.

With'ers. Elevated ridge formed by spinous processes of dorsal vertebræ, above upper part of shoulders in the horse.

Wittwenkind (*G.*). Posthumous child.

Wladimiroff's opera'tion. Mikuliez's operation.

Woad. 1. *Isatis tinctoria*, L. 2. The dyestuff prepared from the leaves of the same.

Woad-waxen. *Genista tinctoria*, L.

Wochenbett (*G.*). Childbed.

Wochenfieber (*G.*). Puerperal fever.

Wochenfluss (*G.*). Lochia.

Wochenkind (*G.*). Newly-born child.

Wochenkost (*G.*). Diet during childbed.

Wochenreinigung (*G.*). Lochia.

Wochenstube or **Wochenzimmer** (*G.*). Lying-in chamber.

Wöchnerin (*G.*). Lying-in woman.

Wölbung (*G.*). Vault, arch, curve.

Wölfler's opera'tion. Formation of a fistulous opening between the stomach and the upper part of the small intestine in cancer of the pylorus.

Wohlbeleibtheit (*G.*). Corpulence; well-nourished condition of body.

Wohlverlei (*G.*). Arnica; — **blüthen,** arnica-flowers; — **wurzel,** arnica-root.

Wolf (*G.*). Wolf; whitlow, lupus.

Wolf-claw. *Lycopodium clavatum*, L.

Wolf'fian bodies. *L.* corpora Wolffiana; *G.* Urnieren; Wolff'sche Körper. Paired fœtal structures found in the lumbar region, consisting of convoluted tubules which originally communicated with the peritoneal cavity on one side and with a common duct [Wolffian duct] on the other, and have connected with them vascular glomeruli similar to those of the adult kidney. They remain functionally active throughout life in some lower vertebrates, but atrophy before birth in mammalia, vestiges of them remaining, however, as the efferent ducts of the testis, the paradidymis, and gubernaculum testis in the male, and the parovarium, paroöphoron, and round ligament of the uterus in the female.

Wolf'fian duct, *G.* Wolff'scher Gang. Duct of Wolffian body, *q. v.*

Wolf'-grape. *Solanum Dulcamara*, L.

Wolfkraut (*G.*). Aconite.

Wolfmagen (*G.*). Voracious appetite.

Wolf's'bane. Aconite.

Wolfsbohne (*G.*). Lupine.

Wolfsgeschwulst (*G.*). Lupus.

Wolfskirsche (*G.*). Belladonna. In composition **Wolfskirschen,** as, — **blätter,** belladonna-leaves; — **wurzel,** belladonna-root.

Wolfsmilch (*G.*). Spurge.

Wolfsrachen (*G.*). Fissured palate.

Wolfsturmhut or **Wolfwurst** (*G.*). Aconite.

Wollfett (*G.*). Lanolin.

Wollhaar (*G.*). Woolly hair, lanugo.

Wollkraut (*G.*). Mullein.

Wollproben (*G.*). Skeins of variously tinted woollen yarns, used to test color sense.

Wollüstig (*G.*). Salacious.

Wollust (*G.*). Lust, orgasm; — **gefühl,** erotic sense; — **körperchen,** genital corpuscles; — **organ,** sexual organ; — **seuche,** venereal disease.

Wo'man [*A. S.* wifmann]. *L.* femina, mulier; *F.* femme; *G.* Weib; *I.* femmina. An adult human female.

Womb. Uterus.

Womb-pas'sage. Vagina.

Womb'-stone. A calcified uterine myoma.

Wood. *L.* lignum; *F.* bois; *G.* Holz; *I.* legno. The solid portion of the roots, stems, and branches of shrubs and trees, as distinguished from the bark and pith: see also *Bitter*, *Bookum*, *Brazil*, *Guaiacum*, *Pernambuco*, *Santal*, and *Sanders wood*. **W. al'cohol,** methylic alcohol. **W. an'emone,** *Anemone nemorosa*, L. **W. ap'ple,** the fruit of *Feronia elephantum*, Corr., native of India. The tree furnishes a gum like gum acacia; the unripe fruit is used as an astringent, similar in action to bael-fruit. **W. bet'ony.** *F.* bétoine. *Betonica officinalis*; the leaf is official [Cod.]; irritant and sternutatory. **W.-bine,** *Lonicera Caprifolium*, L., and other species of *L.* **W. char'coal:** see *Charcoal*. **W. louse.** *L.* millepes; *F.* cloporte. *Oniscus asellus*, L.; formerly considered aperient and diuretic; still official in the Far. Esp. **W. naph'tha,** methylic alcohol. **W. oil,** gurjun balsam. **W. sor'rel.** *L.* oxalis; *F.* alleluia; *G.* Sauerklee; *I.* ossalide. The herb *Oxalis acetosella*, L.; contains acid potassium oxalate, to which its medical properties are due; antiscorbutic, diuretic, and refrigerant. **W. spir'it,** methylic alcohol. **W. straw'berry,** *Fragaria vesca*, L.; the rhizome, leaf, and fruit are official in some of the European pharmacopœias. **W.-tar cre'asote,** creasote [U. S. P.]. **W. tea.** *L.* species lignorum; *F.* espèces sudorifiques; *G.* Holzthee. Guaiacum-wood, sassafras, ononis-root, and liquorice-

root, cut and mixed [P. G.]; for preparing a decoction. W. vin'egar. *L.* acetum pyroligniosum; *F.* vinaigre de bois; *G.* Holzessig. Pyroligneous vinegar; the watery liquid product of the destructive distillation of wood; an impure acetic acid; may be purified by fractional distillation.

Woods, The. Those formerly in repute as antisyphilities—viz.: guaiac, mezereon, sarsaparilla, and sassafras.

Wood's meth'od. For radical cure of inguinal hernia: suturing pillars of ring and bringing together tendinous structures of canal over the invaginated sac.

Wood'y jal'ap. Male jalap.

Woody night'shade. *Solanum Dulcamara.*

Wool'-fat. Lanolin.

Wool'-sorters' disease. Anthracæmia.

Wooraly, or Woorara, or Woorari. Curare.

Word-blind'ness. *L.* cæcitas verbalis, alexia; *F.* cécité verbale; *G.* Wortblindheit. A condition in which a person cannot understand printed or written words when seen, although he may be able to speak and to write, and, if the letters are raised, to read by the sense of touch; loss of visual memory of signs of language.

Word-deaf'ness. *G.* Worttaubheit. Inability to understand spoken words, although they are heard as sounds, while printed or written words are understood.

Work'ing dis'tance. The distance from the front lens of a microscope to an object in focus.

Worm. 1. Annelid, a division of the articulata in zoology. 2. Popular term applied to parasites living in different portions of the human body, more particularly those inhabiting the intestinal canal, such as the tape worm, round worm, seat-worm, etc. W. fe'ver, fever caused by presence of worms in the intestinal canal.

Worm-bark. Bark of *Andira inermis*, Kunth.

Worm-grass. *Spigelia marilandica.* L.

Wor'mian bones. *L.* ossicula Wormiana; *F.* os Worniens; *G.* Schaltknochen, Worm'sche Knochen; *I.* ossa Wormiane. Small irregular bones formed between the other bones in the sutures of the skull, particularly in the lambdoid suture.

Worm-seed. Chenopodium anthelminticum; see *Chenopodium, Santonica.* See also *Aleppo, American, Alexandria, Barberry, Levant,* and *European wormseed.*

Worm'wood. Absinthium: see *Creeping* and *Roman wormwood.*

Wort [A. S. wyrt]. An infusion of ground malt.

Wortblindheit (*G.*). Word-blindness.

Wortgedächtnissverlust (*G.*). Loss of memory of words.

Worttaubheit (*G.*). Word-deafness.

Wound. *F.* plaie; *G.* Wunde; *I.* piaga. A solution of continuity of a part due to direct violence.

Wound'weed. *Solidago odora*, Ait.

Wound'wort. The botanical genus *Stachys.*

Woura'li. Curare.

Wour'nils. Warbles.

Wredin's test. Disappearance of the gelatinous substance found in the middle ear of infants before birth, as a sign of the establishment of respiration after birth.

Wrick. Sprain.

Wright'ia antidysenter'ica, R. Br. An East Indian shrub. Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ*, the source of conessi-bark.

Wright'ine. Conessine.

Wrisberg, abdom'inal brain of. Solar plexus.

Wris'berg, car'tilages of. Cuneiform cartilages.

Wrisberg, gan'glion of. *L.* ganglion cardiacum Wrisbergii. A small ganglion (sometimes microscopic) found in the superficial cardiac plexus, at the junction of the first left cardiac nerve of the sympathetic and the lower cervical cardiac branch of the left pneumogastric.

Wrisberg, nerve of. 1. Intermediary nerve. 2. Lesser internal cutaneous nerve of the arm.

Wrisberg'sche Knorpel (*G.*). Cuneiform cartilages.

Wrist. *L.* carpus; *F.* poignet; *G.* Handwurzel; *I.* carpo. 1. The region between the arm and the hand. 2. The skeleton of that region, composed of eight bones—viz. a proximal row, the scaphoid, semilunar, cuneiform, and pisiform; and a distal row, the trapezium, trapezoid, os magnum, and uniform.

Wrist-drop. Paralysis of extensor muscles of wrist, usually due to lead-poisoning.

Wrist-joint. *L.* articulatio radio-car-

palis. A condyloid articulation between the lower end of the radius + the triangular fibro-cartilage above, and the scaphoid + semilunar + cuneiform bones of the wrist below.

Wri'ters' cramp. *L.* mogigraphia; *F.* crampe des écrivains; *G.* Schreibekrampf; *I.* crampo degli scrivani. A neurosis produced by excessive writing, and characterized by spasmodic action, tremor, and incoördination of certain muscles of the hand and arm, making writing difficult or impossible.

Wry'-neck. *L., F.* torticollis; *G.* Nickkrampf; *I.* torcicollo. A rheumatic affection of the muscles of the neck especially affecting the sterno-cleido-mastoid, causing the head to be held in an inclined position.

Wucheratrophie (*G.*). Form of atrophy of fat-cells seen in extreme emaciation, in which the nucleus of the cell proliferates [Flemming].

Wuchern (*G.*). To proliferate, proliferation. **Wucherung**, proliferation.

Wucherungsheerd (*G.*). Proliferation-centre.

Würfelbein (*G.*). Cuboid bone; — **gelenk**, calcaneo-cuboid articulation.

Würfelförmiges Bein (*G.*). Cuboid bone.

Würgen (*G.*). Choking, strangling.

Würgreflex (*G.*). Spasmodic effort to vomit, produced by titillation of soft palate or posterior wall of pharynx.

Würmchen (*G.*). Cytozoa.

Würmertreibend (*G.*). Vermifuge.

Wulst (*G.*). 1. A swelling, roll, crest, ridge, tuberosity, convolution. 2. Splenium; — **falte**, plica salpingo-pharyngea.

Wulstung (*G.*). Swelling.

Wundarzenei (*G.*). Surgery; vulnerary; — **kunst**, surgical art; — **wissenschaft**, science of surgery.

Wundarzt (*G.*). Surgeon.

Wunde (*G.*). Wound, injury, trauma. In composition **Wund**, as, — **behandlung**, treatment of wounds; — **eisen**, probe, sound; — **erysipel**, traumatic erysipelas; — **fieber**, wound fever; — **heilung**, healing of a wound; — **klemme**, serre-fine; — **krankheiten**, traumatic diseases, or those coincident with wounds; — **lefze**, margin of wound; — **mittel**, vulnerary; — **narbig**, cicatrized; — **rand**, edge of wound; — **schreck**, shock; — **staar**, traumatic cataract; — **starrkrampf**, traumatic tetanus; — **trank**, vulnerary potion; — **zustand**, the condition of injury or wound

Wundergeburt (*G.*). Monstrous or misshaped birth.

Wundernetz (*G.*). Rete mirabile.

Wurm (*G.*). 1. Worm. 2. Vermiform process: see *Lobes of the cerebellum*. 3. Farcy; — **abtreibend**, anthelmintic; — **ähnlich**, peristaltic; — **anhang**, vermiform appendix; — **artig**, peristaltic; — **arzenei**, vermifuge; — **bildung**, helminthiasis; — **essenz**, vermifuge; — **fieber**, worm fever; — **förmig**, peristaltic; — **fortsatz**, vermiform appendix; — **fortsatzbruch**, hernia of the vermiform appendix; — **fortsatzschlagader**, appendicular artery; — **geschwulst**, helminthoncus; worm tumor; — **krankheit**, helminthiasis; — **kraut**, tansy; — **kuchen**, vermifuge cake; — **küchlein**, worm lozenge; — **mittel**, vermifuge, anthelmintic; — **pyramide**, pyramid of cerebellum; — **strang**, vermiform funiculus; — **treibend**, vermifuge.

Wurmfarnextrakt or **Wurmfarnöl** (*G.*). Oleoresin of aspidium.

Wurmfarnwurzel (*G.*). Aspidium.

Wurmsamen (*G.*). Santonica; — **öl**, oil of wormseed.

Wurstartig (*G.*). Resembling a sausage.

Wurstgift (*G.*). Sausage poison.

Wursthaut or **Wursthäutchen** (*G.*). Allantois.

Wurstmaul (*G.*). A marked swelling contour of the lips, notable in some African races.

Wurzel (*G.*). Root; — **arterien**, radicular arteries; — **faser**, root-fibre; — **ganglion**, ganglion of the trunk; — **haken**, a hooked instrument for extracting roots of teeth; — **kapsel** or — **periost**, periodontium; — **scheide des Haares**, root-sheath of hair; — **stock**, rhizome; — **zone**, root-zone.

Wurzel des Mesenteriums (*G.*). Root of the mesentery.

Wuth (*G.*). Rabies; — **krankheit**, hydrophobia.

Wutzer's opera'tion. For radical cure of inguinal hernia. The scrotum is invaginated up to the internal ring by means of a hollow wooden cylinder concealing a needle which is passed through invaginated

serotum, sac, and abdominal wall, and retained in position for a week by means of a boxwood case.

Wyandotte White Sulphur Spring. Sulphuretted water, Wayne Co., Michigan.

Wyser's Spring. Sulphuretted water, 12 miles north of Huntsville, Walker Co., Texas.

Wytheville Springs. Chalybeate waters, Wytheville, Wythe Co., Virginia.

X.

Xanthelas'ma (*L.*) [*ξανθός, ἔλασμα*]. Xanthoma. **X. mul'tiplex,** molluscum lipomatodes.

Xanthelasmoi'dea (*L.*). Urticaria pigmentosa, xanthoma.

Xan'thic ox'ide. Xanthin.

Xan'thin [*ξανθός*]. $C_5H_4N_4O_2$. *F.* xanthine, *G.* Krappgelb; *I.* xantina. An amorphous extractive occupying an intermediate place between sarkin and uric acid in the decomposition of muscle; sometimes present in urinary calculi.

Xanthinu'ria (*L.* [*οὖρον*] *I.* xanturia. Passage of xanthin in the urine.

Xan'thium (*L.*). Clotbur, cocklebur; a genus of *Compositæ*. **X. spino'sum,** L., spiny clotbur, naturalized from Europe; a reputed specific for hydrophobia. **X. struma'rium,** L., common cocklebur, indigenous; a popular remedy for insect and snake bites.

Xanthiu'ria (*L.*) [*οὖρον*]. Passage of xanthin in the urine.

Xanthocreat'inin. $C_{11}H_{10}NO$. *F.* xanthocréatinine. Leucomaine extracted from muscle. Fine sulphur-yellow plates, bitter, of faint cadaverin odor, amphoteric reaction. Highly poisonous, producing weakness, stupor, diarrhœa, and vomiting.

Xantho-creat'inine. $C_{11}H_{13}N_3O$. A leucomaine of muscle, crystallizing in thin yellow plates.

Xanthoder'ma (*L.*) [*δέρμα*]. *I.* xantoderma. Yellowness of the skin.

Xanthokyan'opy [*ξανθός, κύανος, ὤπη*]. Color-blindness, such that only yellow and blue are distinguished correctly.

Xantho'ma [*ξανθός*]. *F.* molluscum cholestérique [Bazin]. A connective-tissue new growth, characterized by formation of yellowish, circumscribed, irregularly shaped, variously sized, non-indurated flat or raised patches or tubercles. **X. mul'tiplex,** form with numerous lesions. **X. palpebra'rum,** appears on the eyelid, the usual site. **X. pla'num,** form with macular lesions. **X. tuberculo'sum** or **tubero'sum,** the lesions of this form are tubercles.

Xanthopath'ia (*L.*) [*πάθος*]. Xanthoderma due to pigmentary change.

Xan'thophane [*φανός*]. An orange-yellow pigment obtained from the retina.

Xanthopic'rit. A bitter principle isolated from *Xanthoxylum clava Herculis*, probably identical with berberine.

Xanthopro'teic acid. $C_{24}H_{34}O_{22}N_4$. *F.* acide xanthoprotéique; *G.* Xanthoproteinsäure. A non-crystallizable acid produced by decomposition of proteids with nitric acid.

Xanthopro'teic reac'tion. *G.* Xanthoproteinreaktion. When proteids are boiled with nitric acid they coagulate, and give a

yellow color; on the addition of ammonia a deep-orange color results.

Xanthop'sia (*L.*) [ὄψις]. *F.* xanthopsie; *I.* xantopsia. Yellow vision.

Xan'thopsin. Yellow pigment of the retina.

Xanthopsydra'cia (*L.*) [ψύδραξ]. Small yellow pimples or pustules.

Xanthopuc'cine. Name proposed by Lerchen (1878) for an alkaloid found in hydrastis.

Xanthorham'nin. *F.* xanthorhamnine. A yellow coloring principle found in the berries of different species of *Rhamnus.*

Xanthorrhi'za (*L.*). A genus of *Ranunculaceæ.* **X. apiifo'lia,** L'Hér., yellow root; a low shrub, native of the U. S. The root is very bitter, contains a small amount of berberine, and is used as a tonic.

Xanthorrhœ'a res'in. *L.* resina lutea; *F.* résine jaune de la Nouvelle-Hollande; *G.* Botanybayharz. A yellow resinous substance brought from New Holland, the product of several species of *Xanthorrhœa.* When burned it gives out the odor of benzoin, and it is said to be a commercial source of benzoic acid. A red variety of the resin, blackboy gum, from the same source and having similar properties, is also obtained; medical properties resemble those of storax and balsam of Peru.

Xantho'sis (*L.*) [ξανθός]. *F.* xanthose; *I.* xantosi. Formation of a yellow skin or pigment.

Xanthostru'marin. A yellow, amorphous glucoside found in the fruit of *Xanthium strumarium,* L.

Xanthox'ylene. $C_{20}H_{16}$. The liquid portion of volatile oil of *Xanthoxylum piperitum* after separation of xanthoxylin.

Xanthox'ylin. $C_{20}H_{34}O_8$. A stearopten obtained from volatile oil of *Xanthoxylum piperitum* at a low temperature; also the name given by Staples to a crystalline bitter principle found in the bark of *X. piperitum* and *X. caroliniánum,* probably identical with berberine.

Xanthox'ylum [ξύλον]. *F.* clavalier; *G.* Zahnwehbaum; *I.* xantossilea. 1. Prickly ash; a genus of plants belonging to the Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ.* 2. The bark of *Xanthoxylum fraxineum,* Willd., and of *X. caroliniánum,* Lam. [U. S. P.]; arterial and nervous stimulant and diaphoretic. **X. america'num,** Mill., *Xanthoxylum fraxineum,* Willd. **X. caribæ'um,** Lam., *X. clava Herculis.* **X. carolinia'num,** Lam., a species of *X.* found in the southern U. S., one of the sources of xanthoxylum. **X. cla'va Her'cules,** L., a West Indian species of *X.* **X. fraxin'eum,** Willd., toothache tree, suterberry; a shrub of the northern U. S., one of the sources of xanthoxylum. **X. piperi'tum,** DC., a Japanese species of *X.* The pungent, aromatic fruit, Japan pepper, is used as a condiment.

Xanthu'ria (*L.*). Xanthiuria.

Xantina (*I.*). Xanthin.

Xantoderma (*I.*). Xanthoderma.

Xantoma (*I.*). Xanthoma.

Xantopatia (*I.*). Albinism.

Xantopsia (*I.*). Xanthopsia.

Xantosi (*I.*). Xanthosis.

Xanturia (*I.*). Xanthinuria.

Xenen'thesis (*L.*) [ξένος, τίθημι]. The introduction of foreign bodies into the organism.

Xenodochi'um (*L.*) [ξενοδοχέω]. Hospital.

Xenogen'esis (*L.*). Heterogenesis.

Xenome'nia (*L.*) [ξένος, μήν]. *F.* xénoménie. Vicarious menstruation.

Xenophthal'mia (*L.*) [ὀφθαλμός]. Conjunctivitis due to a foreign body in the eye.

Xeran'tic [ξηράντικος]. *L.* xerantieus; *I.* xerantico. Causing dryness, exsiccatory.

Xera'sia (*L.*) [ξηρός]. *F.* xérasie. Dryness; morbid dryness of the hair.

Xeroder'ma (*L.*) [δέρμα]. *F.* xérodermie. Dryness of the skin; atrophia cutis propria. **X. ichthyoi'des** or **X. pigmento'sum,** ichthyosis.

Xerofagia (*I.*). Xerophagia.

Xero'ma (*L.*) [ξηρός]. *F.* xérome. The condition of being dry; xerophthalmia.

Xeromycte'ria (*L.*) [μυκτήρ]. Dryness of the nose.

Xeropha'gia (*L.*) [φαγεῖν]. *F.* xérophagie; *I.* xerofagia. Use of dry food; abstinence from liquids.

Xerophthal'mia (*L.*) [ὀφθαλμός]. *F.* xérophthalmie; *I.* xerottalmia. Condition of dryness and corrugation of the conjunctiva.

Xerosebacillus (*G.*). Bacillus of xerosis of the conjunctiva.

Xero'sis (*L.*) [ξηρός]. A drying, dryness.

Xerosto'mia (*L.*) [στόμα]. Dryness of the mouth.

Xerot'ic. *G.* xerotisch. Dry.

Xerotrip'sis (*L.*) [*τρίβω*]. *F.* xérotribie. Dry rubbing.

Xerottalmia (*L.*). Xerophthalmia.

Xifodidimo (*L.*). Xiphopagus.

Xiphister'num (*L.*) [*ξίφος*, sternum]. Ensiform process.

Xipho'des (*L.*). Xiphoid.

Xiphodid'ymus (*L.*) [*ξίφος*, *δίδυμος*]. *F.* xiphodyme. Xiphopagus.

Xi'phoid. *L.* xiphoides; *F.* xiphoïde; *G.* schwertförmig; *I.* xifoide, zifoide. Sword-like. **X. car'tilage** or **X. proc'ess**, ensiform cartilage.

Xiphop'agus (*L.*) [*ξίφος*, *πάγουσι*]. *F.* xiphopage; *I.* xifopago, xiphopago. A double monster, with union by lower extremities of the sternums down to a common umbilicus.

Xiphoster'num. *L.* xiphosternalis; *F.* xiphosternal. Ensiform cartilage.

Xylène (*F.*). Xylol.

Xylidinponceau. Xylolazo. Aniline dye of yellow color. A nuclear stain for alcohol preparations of connective tissue; useless for chromic acid preparations.

Xylobal'samum (*L.*). *F.* xylobalsame. The twigs of *Balsamodendron gileadense*, Kunth.

Xyloi'din. $C_6H_9(NO_3)O_5$. A white, tasteless powder, insoluble in alcohol, softening in boiling water; a product of the action of fuming nitric acid upon starch.

Xy'lol. C_8H_{10}. Dimethylbenzol; a thin, colorless, oily liquid, with the odor of benzol and a burning taste, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol; obtained from crude wood-spirit or from the light oil of wood-tar or coal-tar; recommended for application to the throat and skin during the eruption of smallpox.

Xylo'ma (*L.*) [*ξύλον*]. Woody tumor, found on plants.

Xy'lon. Cotton.

Xylostyp'tic e'ther. Styptic collodion.

Xy'lum ioda'tum [Cod.]. Iodated cotton.

Xyphop'ages. Xiphopagus.

Xy'sis (*L.*) [*ξύω*]. Scraping, rasping.

Y.

Y car'tilage. The triradiate piece of true cartilage which, before puberty, unites the three portions of the hip-bone at the bottom of the acetabulum.

Y lig'ament. Ilio-femoral ligament; see also *Ligament*, *a* Y.

Y shaped cen'tre. Y cartilage.

Yacum Spring. Chalybeate water, Goffstown Centre, Hillsborough Co., New Hampshire.

Yam: see *Dioscorea*.

Yar'row. *L.* achillea; *F.* millefeuille; *G.* Schafgarbe; *I.* milletoglie. The flowering herb of *Achillea Millefolium*, L., stimulant and tonic.

Yar'row's enu'cleator: see *Enucleator*.

Yaw-root. *Stillingia sylvatica*.

Yaw'ning [*Sax.* Ginan]. *L.* oscitatio; *F.* bâillement; *G.* Gähnen; *I.* sbadigliamento. Gaping; taking a long inspiration with the mouth stretched wide open, and holding the breath for a few seconds; usually an involuntary act.

Yaws. *L.* morula; *F.* framboise; *G.* Erdbeerpocke; *I.* framboesia. An endemic contagious disease of tropical countries, characterized by cutaneous papules, tubercles, and tumors, which have been likened in appearance to raspberries or strawberries; ulcerations follow.

Yeast. *L.* fermentum; *F.* levûre; *G.* Hefe; *I.* fermento. A peculiar substance formed during the alcoholic fermentation of saccharine liquids. It consists essentially of minute vegetable organisms belonging to the botanical genus *Saccharomyces*, and its presence in a solution causes the conversion of glucose into alcohol and carbonic anhydride: see also *Beer*, *Bottom*, *Brewers'*, *Dry* and *Top yeast*. **Y. poul'tice.** *L.* cataplasma fermenti. A paste of flour and water to which yeast is added, and the whole kept warm until fermentation is established.

Yelk. Yolk.

Yel'lot. Jaundice.

Yel'low ash. *Cladrastis tinctoria*, Raf.; indigenous; bark cathartic.

Yel'low at'rophy of the liver. A form of acute, diffused disease with rapid atrophy of the gland elements; known also as malignant jaundice.

Yel'low bed'straw. *Galium verum*, L.

Yellow cincho'na. *L.* cinchona flava; *F.* quinquina calisaya; *G.* Calisayarinde; *I.* china calisaya. Calisaya-bark; the bark of the trunk of *Cinchona Calisaya*, Wedd., containing at least 2 per cent. of quinine [U. S. P.]; should furnish at least 2½ per cent. of sulphate of quinine [Cod.]. Yellow bark is chemically characterized by containing a large proportion of quinine with very little cinchonine.

Yel'low dock. *Rumex crispus*, L.

Yel'low elas'tic tis'sue. *L.* tela elastica; *F.* tissue élastique; *G.* elastische Substanz or elastisches Gewebe. Variety of connective tissue characterized by fibrillæ of varying thickness up to 11*μ*, anastomosing with each other, possessing considerable elasticity, remarkable resistance to acids and alkalies, and curling up at ends when broken. Found in inner coat of arteries, in air-passages, and in many aponeuroses and ligaments.

Yel'low eye. *Hydrastis canadensis*, L.

Yel'low fe'ver. *L.* febris flava; *F.* fièvre jaune; *G.* gelbes Fieber; *I.* febbre gialla. An acute infectious epidemic disease characterized by high fever of one paroxysm, jaundice, albuminuria, and tendency to gastric hæmorrhage, producing black vomit.

Yel'low gen'tian. *Gentiana lutea*, L.

Yel'low i'odide of mer'cury. Mercurous iodide.

Yel'low Jack. Yellow fever.

Yel'low jas'mine. Gelsemium

Yel'low mel'ilot. *Melilotus altissimus*, Thuil.

Yel'low mercu'rial lo'tion. *L.* lotio hydrargyri flava; *F.* eau phagédénique. Yellow wash; prepared by adding mercuric chloride to solution of lime, in the proportion of 1 to 243 [B. P.], 1 to 300 [Cod.]; consists of a solution of calcium chloride holding in suspension finely divided mercuric oxide.

Yel'low mercu'ric ox'ide [B. P.]. Mercuric oxide, yellow.

Yellow mus'tard-seed. White mustard.

Yel'low ox'ide of mer'cury. Mercuric oxide, yellow.

Yel'low paint. *Hydrastis canadensis.*

Yel'low paril'la. Menispermum.

Yel'low pine. *Pinus palustris*, Mill.

Yel'low pond-li'ly. *Nuphar advena*, Ait.

Yel'low pop'lar. *Liriodendron tulipifera*, L.

Yel'low prus'siate of pot'ash. Potassium ferrocyanide.

Yel'low puccoon'. *Hydrastis canadensis.*

Yel'low res'in. Resin, U. S. P.; colophony.

Yel'low root. *Hydrastis canadensis.*

Yel'low saun'ders. *Santalum album.*

Yel'low Springs. Calcic waters, on the bank of the Little Miami River, Greene Co., Ohio.

Yel'low star. *Helenium autumnale.*

Yel'low subsul'phate of mer'cury. Basic mercuric sulphate; turpeth mineral.

Yel'low Sul'phur Springs. Calcic, saline, sulphur waters, near Christiansburg, Montgomery Co., Virginia.

Yel'low wash. Yellow mercurial lotion.

Yel'low wa'ter-lily. *Nuphar advena*, Ait.

Yel'low wax. *L.* cera flava; *F.* cire jaune; *G.* gelbes Wachs; *I.* cera gialla. The honeycomb of the hive or honey bee, *Apis mellifica*, L., prepared by draining and expressing the honey, and melting the residue in boiling water; the wax is separated, strained, and cooled in moulds.

Yel'low wood. *Cladrastis tinctoria*, Raf.

Yel'low wood'-sorrel. *Oxalis stricta*, L.

Yel'lows. Jaundice in cattle.

Ye'men ulcer. Aden ulcer: see *Ulcers, endemic*.

Yer'ba bue'na. *Micromeria Douglasii*, Benth.

Yer'ba man'sa. *Anemopsis californica*, Hook.; the leaves are stimulant, astringent, and tonic; recommended as a remedy for malarial fevers.

Yer'ba maté. Paraguay tea, *Ilex paraguayensis*, St. Hil.

Yerba del pastor (*Mex.*). The whole plant *Acalypha pruinifolia*, HBK.; used in decoction as a vulnerary [F. Mex.].

Yer'ba rheu'ma. *Frankenia grandifolia*.

Yer'ba san'ta. *Eriodictyon californicum*, Benth.

Yeux d'écrevisse (*F.*). Crabs' eyes.

Yew. The genus *Taxus*.

Ylang-ylang oil. Cananga oil; a volatile oil distilled from the flowers of *Cananga odorata*, Hook. et Thoms.; used as a perfume.

Yodure'tum ethyli'cum [F. Mex.]. Ethyl iodide.

Yolk. 1. The ovum proper, without its envelopes. 2. The nutritive material stored in the ovum. **Y. of egg.** *L.* vitellus; *F.* jaune d'œuf; *G.* Eidotter; *I.* rosso d'novo. The yolk of the egg of *Gallus Bankiva*, var. *domesticus*, Temm. [U. S. P.]; the viscid, opaque, bland, inodorous fluid which forms the yellow part of the egg; used in pharmacy for the preparation of emulsions. **Y.-gran'ules**, the smaller masses of nutritive material in the ovum. **Y.-piates**, flattened thin yolk-grains. **Y.-rest**, the cells which form the internal mass of segmentation spheres of the embryo. **Y.-sac**, a hollow bag formed by the portion of the splanchnopleure which extends beyond the body of the embryo; in mesoblastic ova it holds most of the yolk during the growth of the embryo. **Y.-stalk**, contracted portion of the yolk-sac by which it remains attached to the embryo.

York Springs. Sulphur springs in Adams Co., Pennsylvania.

Young's rule: see *Dosage*.

Youpon. *Ilex cassine*, L.; a decoction of the roasted leaves was formerly used by the Indians, under the name of "black drink," as a medicine, and as a drink of etiquette; is also used in some localities in the southern U. S. instead of Chinese tea; contains caffein.

Youth [A. S. ingudh]. *L.* adolescentia; *F.* adolescence; *G.* Jünglingsalter; *I.* adolescenza. 1. The age from puberty to legal majority. 2. A young man not yet of legal age.

Youth'wort. *Drosera rotundifolia*, L.

Ypseloglos'sus (*L.*) [ὑψηλός, γλῶσσα]. Hyoglossus.

Ypsilan'ti Min'eral Well. Saline, sulphuretted water, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co., Michigan.

Y. s., abbv. for **Yellow spot.**

Ysop (*G.*). Hyssop.

Yuc'ca (*L.*). Bear-grass, Spanish bayonet, a genus of *Liliaceæ*. **Y. filamento'sa**, L., Adam's needle, indigenous to the southern States; tincture of the root used in gonorrhœa.

Z.

Zaccagna (*I.*). Skin of the forehead.

Zackenlager (*G.*). Name given to the lamina medullaris involuta, together with the gray matter above and below it toward the distal end of the hippocampus major.

Zähflüssig (*G.*). Viscous.

Zähigkeit (*G.*). Viscidity, ropiness.

Zähnchen (*G.*). Small tooth.

Zähne (*G.*), pl. of **Zahn**. Teeth; — **fletschen**, grinding of the teeth; — **knirschen**, gnashing of the teeth.

Zähneln (*G.*). To teethe, to cut teeth.

Zähnelung (*G.*). Odontogeny.

Zäpfchen (*G.*). 1. Uvula cerebelli. 2. Uvula vesicæ; — **bildung**, staphyloplasty; — **bräune**, inflammation of the uvula; — **drüse**, uvular gland; — **geschwulst**, tumor of the uvula; — **schiessen**, relaxation of the uvula; — **zange**, uvula forceps.

Zäpfleinmuskel (*G.*). Azygos uvulæ muscle.

Zäserchen (*G.*). Filament.

Zaffamento or **Zaffatura** (*I.*). Plugging, tamponing.

Zafferano (*I.*). Saffron.

Zaffetica (*I.*). Asafetida.

Zaffo (*I.*). Tampon, cork.

Zaffre, zaf'fur. An impure cobalt arsenate, obtained by roasting speiss-cobalt or other arsenical ores.

Zahn (*G.*). Tooth; — **ähnlich** or — **artig**, tooth-like; — **alveolen**, alveoli of the jaws; — **arterie**, dental artery; — **arzeneikunst**, dentistry; — **arzt**, dentist; — **ausbruch**, dentition; — **ausnehmen** or — **ausziehen**, tooth-drawing; — **ausreisser**, tooth-puller; — **ausschlag**, toothrash, strophulus; — **bildung**, odontogeny; — **bogen**, dental arch; — **brecheisen**, instrument for drawing teeth; — **chirurgie**, dental surgery; — **durchbruch**, cutting of a tooth; — **einguss**, filling of a tooth; — **einsetzung**, insertion of a tooth; — **eisen**, tooth-forceps; — **fach**, alveolus; — **fächerbogen**, dental arch; — **fächerfortsatz**, alveolar process; — **fächerig**, alveolar; — **fäulniss**, dental caries; — **fasern**, dentinal fibrils; — **feile**, tooth-file; — **fistel**, fistula of the gum; — **förmig**, tooth-shaped, dentiform; — **fortsatz**. 1. alveolar process. 2. Odontoid process; — **furche**, dental furrow; — **geflecht**, dental plexus; — **gelenk**, atlanto-axial articulation; — **geschwür**, gum-boil; — **gicht**, toothache; — **greffe**, tooth-grafting; — — **grube**, hollow of the tooth; — **hals**, neck of the tooth; — **heilkunde**, dentistry; — **husten**, cough during teething; — **kanälchen**, dentinal tubes; — **keim**, tooth-germ; — **kitt**, cement of teeth; — **klappern**, chattering of the teeth; — **knochen**, dentine; — **knorpel**, dentinal cartilage; —**körper**, body of a tooth; — **krämpfe**, convulsions of dentition; — **kratzer**, tooth-scraper; — **krankheit**, dental disease; — **krone**, crown of tooth; — **künstler**, dentist; — **kunde**, odontology; — **lade**, jawbone; — **latwerge**, dentifrice; — **lehre**, odontology; — **leiden**, toothache; — **los**, toothless; — **lücke**, gap in the row of teeth; — **meissel**, tooth-scraper; — **mittel**, dentifrice; tooth medicine; — **naht**, dental suture; — **nerv**, dental nerve; — **operation**, dental operation; — **papille**, dental papilla; — **paste**, tooth paste; — **pflanzung**, tooth-grafting; — **pulpa**, tooth-pulp; — **pulver**, tooth-powder; — **putzer**, tooth-scraper; — **rand**, alveolar border; — **reihe**, row of teeth; — **röhrchen**, dentinal tubules; — **rose**, facial erysipelas, with diseased teeth; — **ruhr**, diarrhœa of dentition; — **säckchen**, dental follicle; — **scheide**, dentinal sheath; — **scherbchen**, form of the developing enamel of a tooth at a stage when it fits over the papilla like an inverted cup; — **schlagader**, alveolar artery; — **schlüssel**, tooth-key; key of Garengeot; — **schmelz**, tooth-enamel; — **schmerz**, toothache; — **setzer**, dentist; — **stein**, tartar; — **stümmel**, stump of tooth; — **wackeln**, loosening of the teeth; — **wälle**, sides of the dental groove; — **wechsel**, renewal of the teeth, dentition; — **weh**, toothache; — **weinstein**, tartar;

— wirbel, axis; — wurm, dental caries, — wurzel, tooth-root; — zange, tooth-forceps. — zellenfortsatz, alveolar process.

Zahn des Epistropheus (*G.*). Odontoid process.

Zahnbein (*G.*). Dentine; — grundsubstanz, dentinal matrix; — kugel, dentinal globule; — zelle, odontoblast.

Zahnen (*G.*). Dentition, teething.

Zahnfleisch (*G.* Gum; — blutfluss, bleeding from the gums; — entzündung, inflammation of the gums; — geschwulst, gum boil; — gewächs, epulis; — nerven, nervulæ gingivales; — schwamm, fungus of the gums.

Zahnhöhlen (*G.*). Alveoli, pulp-cavities; — arterie, dental artery; — bogen, dental arch; — fortsatz, alveolar process; — gang, alveolar canal.

Zahnung (*G.*). Dentition.

Zalfetica (*L.*). Asafetida.

Zambracca (*L.*). Prostitute.

Za'mia. A species of palm, *Palmæ*. Z. ar'row-root, a starch obtained from *Zamia integrifolia* and other species of *Z.*

Zampilletto (*I.*). Nursing-bottle.

Zanal'oin. Socaloin.

Zanca (*L.*). Leg.

Zange (*G.*). Forceps, pincers. In composition Zangen, as, — entbindung, delivery with obstetrical forceps; — förmige Arme, forceps of the corpus callosum; — geburt, forceps delivery; — messer, labidometer; — säge, forceps-scie.

Zan'thin. Xanthin.

Zanthorrhi'za (*L.*). Xanthorrhiza.

Zanthox'ylum (*L.*). Xanthoxylum.

Zanzara (*I.*). Mosquito.

Zan'zibar al'oes. Socotrine aloes.

Zapfen (*G.*). 1. Cone. 2. Uvula of cerebellum. 3. Cones of retina. 4. Odontoid process. — blutleiter, transverse sinus; — ellipsoid, opticus ellipticus; — fasern, cone-fibres; — fortsatz, basilar process. — körner, cone-granules; — meissel, tent. plug; — muskel, azygos uvulæ, — naht, diatrypesis; — schicht, cone-layer; — schlagader, basilar artery; — schnitt, staphylotomy. — sehzellen, cone visual cells of retina each cone, cone-fibre, and cone granule being considered together as a single cell [Schwalbe]; — theil, basilar process of occipital bone; — zellen, cells of Deiters.

Zapfen der Netzhaut (*G.*). Cones of retina.

Zapfen des Rückenmarks (*G.*). Conus medullaris.

Zapfenkorn (*G.*). Ergot.

Zappelsucht (*G.*). Chorea.

Zarter Lappen (*G.*). Slender lobe.

Zarter Strang (*G.*). Column of Goll.

Zase, or Zasel, or Zaser (*G.*). Filament.

Zasericht or Zaserig (*G.*). Filamentous.

Zaunrübe (*G.*). Bryonia.

Zazzera (*I.*). Hairy scalp.

Ze'a (*L.*). A genus of *Gramineæ*. Z. Mays, L., maize, Indian corn, a native of the U. S., extensively cultivated for the seeds, which are rich in starch and furnish a nourishing article of diet.

Zédoaire (*F.*). Zedoary. Z. longue [Cod.], the rhizome of *Curcuma Zedoaria*, Rose. Z. ronde [Cod.], the rhizome of *Curcuma aromatica*, Rose.

Zed'oary. *L.*, *I.* zedoaria; *F.* zédoaire longue; *G.* Zitwerwurzel. The rhizome of *Curcuma Zedoaria*, Rose.; stimulant carminative, resembling ginger in medical properties.

Zedrachrinde (*G.*). Azedarach.

Zehe (*G.*). Toe. In composition Zehen, as, — ballen, ball of the toes; — beuger, langer, flexor longus digitorum pedis; — gelenke, articulations of toes; — glieder, phalanges of the toes; — nerv, digital nerve of foot; — rückennerven, dorsal digital nerves of foot; — rückenschlagader, first dorsal interosseous artery of foot; — strecker, langer gemeinschaftlicher, extensor longus digitorum pedis; — tarsalgelenk, metatarso-phalangeal articulations.

Zehren (*G.*). To consume, waste.

Zehrfieber (*G.*). Hectic fever.

Zehrkrankheit (*G.*). A wasting disease.

Zehrung (*G.*). Consumption.

Zehrwurm (*G.*). Comedone.

Zeichen (*G.*). Symptom, indication; — lehre, semeiology.

Zeigefinger (*G.*). Index finger.

Zeis'mus (*L.*). *F.* zéisme; *I.* zeismo. Condition produced by use of diseased maize as food; pellagra.

Zeit (*G.*). Time; menstrual period; — bewusstsein, consciousness of time.

Zeitig (*G.*). Mature. Zeitigen, to mature, ripen. Zeitigend, maturative, digestive. Zeitigung, ripening.

Zeitlose (*G.*). Colchicum. In composition Zeitlosen, as, — essig, vinegar of colchicum; — samen, colchicum-seed; — samentinktur, wine of colchicum-seed; — tinktur, tincture of colchicum.

Zellblutleitergeflecht (*G.*). Cavernous plexus.

Zellchen (*G.*). Cellule.

Zelle (*G.*). Cell. In composition Zellen, as, — arme Schicht, molecular layer of cortex; — ausläufer, cell-process; — balken, cellular trabeculæ; — balkennetz, cellular trabecular reticulum; — bildung, cell-formation; — deckel, cell-cover; — drüse, cellular gland; — faser, cell-fibre; — flüssigkeit, cell-fluid; — förmig, cellular; — fortsatz, cell-process; — freier Rindensaum, molecular layer of cortex; — gang, cellular duct; — gewebe, cellular tissue; — haltig, cellular; — haufen, collection of cells; — haut, cellular membrane; — inhalt, cell contents; — keim, cell-germ, cytoblast; — keimstoff, cytoblastema; — kern, cell-nucleus; — knorpel, cellular cartilage; — knospe, cellular bud; — körper, cell-body; — krebs, medullary cancer; — leib, cell-body; — membrane, cell-membrane; — neubildung, new cell-formation; — plättchen, cell-lamella; — saft, cytoplasma; — schicht, cellular layer; — spross, cellular bud; — stoff, protoplasm; — theilung, cell-division; — theorie, cell theory; — trümmer, cell fragments; — vermehrung, cell-multiplication; — wand, cell-wall; — wanderung, migration of cells; — wandung, cell-wall; — werk, system of cells; — wucherung, cell-proliferation.

Zellendkolben (*G.*). Corpuscles of Grandry.

Zellgewebe (*G.*). Cellular tissue. In composition Zellgewebs, as, — entzündung, erysipelas phlegmonosum; — syphilid, syphiloderma tuberculosum; — verhärtung, scleroderma; — verhärtung der Neugeborenen, sclerema neonatorum; — wassersucht, anasarca.

Zellhaufen (*G.*). Collection of cells.

Zellhaut (*G.*). Cellular coat.

Zellig (*G.*). Cellular.

Zellknospung (*G.*). Gemmation.

Zellkörper (*G.*). The body of the cell; the protoplasm of the cell; — geflecht, plexus cavernosus.

Zellkörper der Ruthe (*G.*). Corpora cavernosa penis.

Zellplatte (*G.*). Cell-disc.

Zellstoff (*G.*). Cytoblastema.

Zelltheilung (*G.*). Cell-division.

Zelotyp'ia (*L.*) [ζῆλος, τύπος]. *F.* zélotypie. Morbid zeal or energy, as in proselytizing; a form of religious monomania.

Zelt (*G.*). Pointed projection made by roof of fourth ventricle into medullary centre of cerebellum; — blutleiter, straight sinus.

Zeltchen (*G.*). Troche.

Zement (*G.*). Cement of the teeth.

Zem-Zem Spring. A cold sulphur chalybeate spring, in Napa Co., California.

Zenker's degenera'tion. Waxy degeneration as seen in muscles after acute attacks of fever.

Zentralkern (*G.*). Central nucleus.

Zenzero or Zenzavero (*I.*). Ginger.

Zerästelung (*G.*). Ramification.

Zerblättern (*G.*). To strip of leaves; to exfoliate.

Zerbrechen (*G.*). To break, fracture.

Zerbrechlichkeit (*G.*). Fragility, brittleness.

Zerbrechung (*G.*). Fracturing, breaking.

Zerbröckelung (*G.*). Crumbling.

Zerfall (*G.*). Ruin, decay, disintegration. Zerfallsproduct, product of decomposition.

Zerfaserung (*G.*). Fibrillation.

Zerfliessung (*G.*). Deliquescence.

Zerfressen (*G.*). To corrode, corrosion. Zerfressend, corrosive. Zerfressung, corrosion.

Zergliederung (*G.*). Dissection. In composition Zergliederungs, as, — bühne, anatomical theatre; — kunst, art of dissection; — messer, dissecting-knife or scalpel; — saal, dissecting-room; — tafel or — tisch, dissecting-table.

Zerklüftung (*G.*). Division, segmentation.

Zerlegung (*G.*). Analysis.

Zermalmung (*G.*). Crushing, trituration.

Zerquetschung (*G.*). Crushing.

Zerreiben (*G.*). Trituration. Zerreibung, levigation.

Zerreissen (*G.*). To rend, tear, lacerate. Zerreissung, laceration, rupture.

Zerrenken (*G.*). To sprain.

Zerrgeburt (*G.*). Monster.

Zerrüttung (*G.*). Disorder, derangement, confusion.

Zerrung (*G.*). Distortion.

Zerrupfen (*G.*). Teasing.

Zerschmetterung (*G.*). Crushing, comminution; — sbruch, comminuted fracture.

Zerschneidung (*G.*). Diseission.

Zersetzung (*G.*). Decomposition. In composition Zersetzungs, as, — fieber, putrid fever; — produckte, products of putrefaction; — vorgang, decomposition.

Zerspringen (*G.*). To crack, burst, rupture.

Zerstäuben (*G.*). To pulverize.

Zerstäuber (*G.*). Spray apparatus.

Zerstörung (*G.*). Destruction.

Zerstörungssucht (*G.*). Destructive mania.

Zerstossung (*G.*). Contusion; trituration.

Zerstreut (*G.*). Scattered, dispersed, sporadic. Zerstreutheit, absence of mind, reverie.

Zerstreuung (*G.*). Dispersion. In composition Zerstreuungs, as, — bild, dispersion image; — kegel, dispersion cone; — kreis, dispersion circle; — linse, lens, concave.

Zerstückelung (*G.*). Dismembering, embryotomy.

Zertheilend (*G.*). Discutient.

Zertheilung (*G.*). Division, ramification, separation.

Zertheilungsmittel (*G.*). Discutient.

Zertrennung (*G.*). Dissolution, separation, disunion.

Zerum'bet-root. The rhizome of *Zingiber Zerumbet*, Rosc.; a mild carminative resembling ginger.

Zest. *I.* flavedo; *F.* zeste. The yellowish outer rind of the orange or lemon, which contains the volatile oil.

Zeugen (*G.*). To procreate; Zeugend, procreative; Zeuger, procreator. Zeugerin, procreatrix.

Zeugung (*G.*). Generation, begetting. In composition Zeugungs, as, — akt, act of procreation; — fähig, fit for procreation, virile; — fähigkeit, virility; — flüssigkeit, semen; — geschäft, copulation; — glied, genitals; — kraft, procreative faculty; — organ, generative organ; — reife, puberty; — stufe, stage of generation; — theile, genital organs; — trieb, sexual impulse; — unfähig, impotent, sterile; — unfähigkeit, impotence; — vermögen, sexual power.

Zeylonzimmt (*G.*). Ceylon cinnamon.

Zezzolo (*I.*). Nipple.

Zib'eth. *Viverra Zibetha*, Schreb.

Zibeth (*G.*). Civet.

Zib'ethum (*L.*). Civet.

Zibetto (*I.*). Civet.

Ziegelartig (*G.*). Imbricated.

Ziegenbein (*G.*). Genu valgum, knock-knee.

Ziegenpeter (*G.*). Mumps.

Ziegenstimme (*G.*). Ægophony.

Ziehen (*G.*). To pull, draw, suck.

Ziehkopf (*G.*). Cupping glass.

Ziehmutter (*G.*). Foster-mother.

Zietris'ikite. A solid paraffin, or mineral wax so called, found native in Moldavia.

Zifoide (*I.*). Xiphoid.

Zifosternale (*I.*). Xiphosternum.

Zigapofisi (*I.*). Articular process of vertebra.

Zigoma (*I.*). Zygoma.

Zigomatico (*I.*). Zygomatic. Z. gran, zygomaticus major. Z. labbiale, zygomaticus muscle. Z. mascellare, masseter muscle. Z. piccolo, zigomaticus minor.

Zigomatico-auricolare or Zigomatico-conchiniano (*I.*). Auricular muscle, anterior.

Zimmermann's cor'puscles. Blood-plaques.

Zimmt (*G.*). Cinnamon; — kassie, Chinese cinnamon; — öl, oil of cinnamon; — spiritus, spirit of cinnamon; — syrup, syrup of cinnamon; — tinktur, tincture of cinnamon; — wasser, cinnamon-water.

Zimologia (*I.*). Doctrine of fermentations.

Zimotico (*I.*). Zymotic.

Zinc. Zn. *L.* zincum; *F.* zinc; *G.* Zink; *I.* zinco. A hard bluish-white metal, of a granular or lamellar structure, ductile at 120° to 150° C., brittle at 205° C., melts at 418°C., volatilizes at a bright-red heat, oxi-

dizes superficially on exposure to the air; existing in nature as silicate or carbonate (calamine) or as sulphide (blende); used in pharmacy for the preparation of the salts of zinc. **Z. ac'etate.** $Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2,3H_2O$. *L.* zinci acetas; *F.* acétate de zinc; *G.* Zinkacetat; *I.* acetato di zinco. A soft, micaceous, or pearly crystalline salt, in the form of six-sided tablets or scales, somewhat efflorescent in dry air, having a faintly acetous odor, a sharp metallic taste, and a slightly acid reaction, soluble in 3 parts of water or 30 parts of alcohol [U. S. P.]; obtained by digesting commercial zinc oxide or carbonate in diluted acetic acid; astringent, principally used locally. **Z. bro'mide.** $ZnBr_2$. *L.* zinci bromidum; *F.* bromûre de zinc; *G.* Zinkbromid; *I.* bromuro di zinco. A white, granular, very deliquescent, odorless powder, having a sharp saline and metallic taste and a neutral reaction, prepared by digesting granulated zinc in hydrobromic acid and evaporating the solution; has been used in treatment of epilepsy. **Z. car'bonate:** see *Precipitated carbonate of zinc*. **Z. chlo'ride.** $ZnCl_2$. *L.* zinci chloridum; *F.* chlorure de zinc; *G.* Chlorzink; *I.* cloruro di zinco. A white, very deliquescent salt, in the form of powder or opaque pieces, odorless, having a very caustic, saline, and metallic taste, and an acid reaction, very soluble in water or alcohol; prepared by dissolving granulated zinc in dilute hydrochloric acid, adding solution of chlorine and zinc carbonate to precipitate iron, filtering, and evaporating; escharotic. **Z. cy'anide.** $Zn(CN)_2$. *L.* zinci cyanidum; *F.* cyanure de zinc. A white, inodorous, tasteless powder, insoluble in water or alcohol; obtained by precipitating a solution of zinc sulphate with potassium cyanide [Cod.]; medicinal properties are those of hydrocyanic acid. **Z. fer'rocyanide.** $Zn_2FeCy_6,3H_2O$. *L.* zinci ferrocyanidum. A white, tasteless powder, insoluble in water or alcohol; prepared by precipitating a soluble zinc salt with ferrocyanide of potassium; medicinal properties similar to those of the cyanide. **Z. i'odide.** ZnI_2. *L.* zinci iodidum; *F.* iodure de zinc; *G.* Zinkjodid; *I.* ioduro di zinco. A white, granular, very deliquescent, odorless salt, having a sharp, saline, and metallic taste, and an acid reaction, very soluble in water or alcohol; obtained by digesting granulated zinc in iodine diffused in water, or by other chemical processes. **Z. lac'tate.** $Zn(C_3H_5O_3)_2,3H_2O$. *L.* zinci lactas; *F.* lactate de zinc; *G.* Zinklaktat; *I.* lattato di zinco. A white, crystalline salt, having a sharp metallic taste, sparingly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, obtained by dissolving zinc carbonate in lactic acid with the aid of heat or by double decomposition of sodium lactate and zinc acetate; used in the treatment of nervous diseases. **Z. o'leate.** *L.* oleatum zinci [B. P.]. Prepared by dissolving 1 part of zinc oxide in 9 parts of oleic acid, with the aid of heat [B. P.]. **Z. ox'ide.** ZnO. *L.* zinci oxidum; *F.* oxyde de zinc; *G.* Zinkoxid; *I.* ossido di zinco. A soft, odorless, tasteless, nearly white powder, insoluble in water or alcohol, soluble in acids without effervescence; obtained by exposing zinc carbonate to a dull-red heat; may also be obtained by subliming metallic zinc in contact with air; tonic, antispasmodic, astringent, and desiccant. **Z. perman'ganate,** a deliquescent, dark-brown, iridescent, crystalline salt; used for antiseptic and astringent lotions and injections. **Z. phos'phide.** Zn_3P_2. *L.* zinci phosphidum; *F.* phosphure de zinc; *G.* Phosphorzink; *I.* fosfuro di zinco. Minutely crystalline, friable fragments, having a metallic lustre on the fractured surfaces, or a grayish-black powder, having a faint odor and taste of phosphorus; insoluble in water or alcohol [U. S. P.]; prepared by passing vapors of phosphorus in a current of dry hydrogen over fused zinc or by other chemical processes; used medicinally, in the place of phosphorus, in doses of $\frac{1}{20}$ of a grain and upward. **Z. salicyl'ate.** $Zn(C_7H_5O_3)_2,3H_2O_2$. *L.* zinci salicylas. A crystalline salt, having a sweet, somewhat styptic and bitter taste, a product of the action of salicylic acid upon zinc oxide; astringent and antiseptic. **Z. sul'phate.** $ZnSO_4,7H_2O$. *L.* zinci sulphas; *F.* sulfate de zinc; *G.* Zinksulfat; *I.* solfato di zinco. White vitriol; a crystalline salt in the form of small, colorless, right rhombic prisms or acicular needles, odorless, having a sharp, saline, nauseous, and metallic taste, and an acid reaction, freely soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; obtained by the action of sulphuric acid upon metallic zinc or by roasting the native zinc sulphide (blende); astringent, emetic. **Z. sulphocar'bolate.** $Zn(C_6H_5SO_4)_2,8H_2O$. *L.* zinci sulphocarbolas. An odorless, efflorescent, crystalline salt, soluble in water or alcohol; prepared by heating a mixture of carbolic acid and sulphuric acid, saturating with zinc oxide, evaporating, and crystallizing; antiseptic, astringent. **Z. vale'rianate.** $Zn(C_5H_9O_2)_2,H_2O$. *L.* zinci valerianas; *F.* valérianate

de zinc; *G.* Zinkvalerianat; *I.* valerianato di zinco. A crystalline salt in the form of soft white pearly scales, having a faint odor of valerianic acid, a sweet, afterward styptic and metallic taste, soluble in 100 parts of water or 10 parts of alcohol; obtained by double decomposition of sodium valerianate and zinc sulphate; a nerve tonic and antispasmodic.

Zin'ci (*L.*), gen. of Zincum, zinc. Z. ac'etas, zinc acetate. Z. brom'idum, zinc bromide. Z. carbo'nas [B. P.] or Z. carbo'nas præcipita'tus, precipitated carbonate of zinc. Z. chlor'idum, zinc chloride. Z. cyan'idum, zinc cyanide. Z. ferrocyan'idum, zinc ferrocyanide. Z. iodi'dum, zinc iodide. Z. lac'tas, zinc lactate. Z. ox'idum, zinc oxide. Z. phos'phidum, zinc phosphide. Z. salicyl'as, zinc salicylate. Z. sul'phas, zinc sulphate. Z. sulphocarbo'las, zinc sulphocarbolate. Z. valeria'nas, zinc valerianate.

Zinco (*I.*). Zinc.

Zin'coid. Applied to the positive plate in a battery.

Zin'cum (*L.*). Zinc. Z. acet'icum [P. G.], zinc acetate. Z. broma'tum, zinc bromide. Z. carbon'icum, zinc carbonate. Z. chlora'tum [P. G.], zinc chloride. Z. ferrocyana'tum [P. Ross.], zinc ferrocyanide. Z. granula'tum, granulated zinc. Z. lac'ticum, zinc lactate. Z. oxyda'tum [P. G.], zinc oxide. Z. salicyl'icum [P. Ross.], zinc salicylate. Z. sulfocarbol'icum [P. Helv.], zinc sulphocarbolate. Z. sulfophenyl'icum, zinc sulphocarbolate. Z. sulfu'ricum [P. G.], zinc sulphate. Z. valerian'icum [P. Helv.], zinc valerianate.

Zinc-white. Crude zinc oxide.

Zin'giber (*L.*). 1. Ginger. 2. A genus of plants. Nat. Ord. *Scitaminea*. Z. Cassumu'nar, Roxb., native of India; the root possesses in a minor degree the carminative properties of ginger. Z. officina'le, Roscoe, ginger plant; indigenous to tropical Asia, cultivated in tropical countries. Z. Zerum'bet, Rosc., grows in Java; the source of Zerumbet root.

Zink (*G.*). Zinc; — acetat, zinc acetate; — bromid, zinc bromide; — chlorid, zinc chloride; — jodid, zinc iodide; — laktat, zinc lactate; — oxyd, zinc oxide; — salbe, ointment of oxide of zinc; — sulfat, zinc sulphate; — valerianat, zinc valerianate.

Zinn (*G.*). Tin.

Zinn, lig'ament of. *L.* ligamentum Zinni; *I.* legamento del Zinn. That part of common tendon of recti muscles of eye not attached to sheath of optic nerve.

Zinn, mem'brane of. Lamella iridis anterior.

Zinn, zone or zon'ule of. Zone of Zinn.

Zinnober (*G.*). Cinnabar.

Zinn'scher Kranz (*G.*). Circulus arteriosus nervi optici.

Zipfel (*G.*). Segment.

Zirbel (*G.*). Pineal gland; — auge, parietal eye; — drüse, pineal gland; — drüsenstiel, peduncle of pineal gland; — fortsatz, processus pinealis; the slight invagination from which the pineal body is formed; — sand, pineal sand; — stiel, stria medullaris of optic thalamus.

Zirbo (*I.*). Epiploon.

Zirkelbinde (*G.*). Circular bandage.

Zirkelschnitt (*G.*). Circular section or amputation.

Zitterfieber (*G.*). Ague.

Zitterhaare (*G.*). Vibrissæ.

Zitterlähmung (*G.*). Paralysis agitans.

Zittermal (*G.*). Ringworm.

Zittern (*G.*). Trembling, tremor.

Zitterstaar (*G.*). Tremulous cataract.

Zitterstimme (*G.*). Ægophony.

Zitterwahnsinn (*G.*). Delirium tremens.

Zittmann's decoc'tion. *L.* decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum [P. G.], decoctum Zittmanni; *F.* décoction de Zittman; *G.* Zittmann'sches Decoct. The "stronger" decoction was prepared from sarsaparilla, senna, glycyrrhiza, fennel, and anise, with calomel, cinnabar, and alum. The P. G. now omits the calomel and cinnabar. "Zittmann's milder decoction" was prepared from the dregs of the above, with the further addition of sarsaparilla, lemon-peel, cinnamon, cardamon, and glycyrrhiza. The P. G. omits in the preparation the dregs of the stronger decoction. Used as a diaphoretic and alterative.

Zittwer (*G.*). Zedoary; — samen, *Santonica*; — wurzel, zedoary-root.

Zitz or Zitze (*G.*). Teat, nipple. In composition Zitzen, as, — breite, obere, mastoid diameter, superior; — breite, untere, bimastoid diameter; — ecke, mastoid angle; — förmig, nipple-shaped. —

förmiger Fortsatz, processus mammillaris; —fortsatz, mastoid process; —naht, mastoid suture; —theil, mastoid portion of temporal bone; —zellen, eyelashes.

Ziziph'ora pulegioi'des, Desf. *Hedeoma pulegioides*, Pers.

Ziz'yphus. A genus of *Rhamneæ*. **Z. Ju'juba**, Lam., an East Indian tree, the fruit of which is similar in character and uses to the common jujube. **Z. lo'tus**, Lam., a North African species, cultivated for the fruit: see *Jujube*. **Z. vulga'ris**, L. A shrub or small tree, native of Asia Minor, cultivated on the shores of the Mediterranean for the fruit: see *Jujube*.

Zizziba (*L.*). Jujube.

Zoam'ylin. *F.* zoamyline. Glycogen.

Zoan'thropy [ζῷον, ἄνθρωπος]. *F.* zoanthropie; *G.* Thierwahn; *I.* zoantropia. Monomania in which the patient believes himself to be a brute.

Zoa'ra. Insomnia.

Zodiac Springs. Saline, chalybeate waters, Vernon Co., Missouri.

Zöll'ner's lines. Parallel lines with short lines intersecting them obliquely, causing them to seem not parallel.

Zöttchen (*G.*). Villus.

Zoïa'tria or **Zoiat'rica** (*L.*) [ζῷον, ἰατρεία]. Veterinary medicine. **Zoia'trus**, a veterinary physician.

Zoïcité (*F.*). Neuricité.

Zo'ïsm. *L.* zoismus; *F.* zöisme; *I.* zoismo. Animality; the phenomena of animal life.

Zolllinse (*G.*). Inch lens, old unit of measurement now supplanted by meter lens.

Zo'na (*L.*) [ζώνη]. A girdle; herpes zoster. **Z. arcua'ta**, inner zone of basilar membrane. **Z. cartilagin'ea** or **Z. choria'cea**, limbus of spiral lamina. **Z. denticula'ta**, used by Corti to include the limbus of the spiral lamina and the inner zone of the basilar membrane, which see. **Z. fasciula'ta**, portion of cortical substance of suprarenal capsule immediately beneath the zona glomerulosa, in which radiating columns of cells appear. **Z. gangliona'ris**, ganglion spirale. **Z. glomerulo'sa**, outer layer of cortical portion of suprarenal capsule. **Z. ig'nea**, herpes zoster. **Z. incer'ta**, a continuation of the formatio reticularis forward under the optic thalamus [Forel]. **Z. læ'vis**, inner zone of basilar membrane. **Z. media'na**, limbus of spiral lamina. **Z. membrana'cea**, basilar membrane. **Z. ner'vea**, inner zone of basilar membrane. **Z. orbicula'ris**, circular fibres of hip-joint capsule, most apparent below and behind. **Z. pectina'ta**, outer zone of basilar membrane. **Z. pelluc'ida.** The clear envelope surrounding the yolk of the mammalian ovum; it lies outside the vitelline membrane, is formed in the ovary, and is traversed by numerous radiating pore-canals. **Z. perfora'ta**, labium tympanicum. **Z. radia'ta**, applied to zona pellucida when the radiating pore-canals appear distinctly in the living state. **Z. reticula'ris**, inner layer of cortical portion of suprarenal capsule. **Z. serpigino'sa**, herpes zoster. **Z. tec'ta**, inner portion of lamina spiralis membranacea covered by the organ of Corti. **Z. tendino'sa**, annulus fibrosus atrio-ventricularis. **Z. Valsal'væ**, membranous spiral lamina.

Zonale Fasern (*G.*). Peripheral layer.

Zo'nary. Term applied to the placenta of carnivora, forming a broad girdle around the chorion.

Zone of Haller. Zone of Zinn.

Zone des papilles (*F.*). Glomerular layer.

Zone radiculaire antérieure (*F.*). Root-zone, anterior.

Zone radiculaire postérieure (*F.*). Funiculus cuneatus.

Zone of Zinn. *L.* zonula ciliaris; *F.* zone de Zinn; *G.* Strahlenbändchen. Anterior thicker portion of hyaloid membrane where it passes to margin of crystalline lens.

Zonen des Linsenkerns (*G.*). Articuli of nucleus lenticularis.

Zones of the bas'ilar mem'brane. The inner z. extends from the labium tympanicum to external edge of base of outer rods of Corti; the outer z., from the rods to the spiral ligament.

Zones fibreux du cœur (*F.*). Annuli fibrosæ atrio-ventriculares.

Zon'ula cartilagin'ea (*L.*). Crista spiralis.

Zon'ula cilia'ris (*L.*). Zone of Zinn.

Zon'ula ner'vea lam'inæ spira'lis membrana'ceæ (*L.*). Crista spiralis.

Zon'ula os'sea lam'inæ spiralis (*L.*). Lamina spiralis ossea.

Zon'ula of Zinn. Zone of Zinn

Zooam'ylin. Animal starch, glycogen.

Zoobi'otism [ζῷον, βίος]. *L.* zoobiotismus. Animal life.

Zooblaste (*F.*). Animal cell.

Zoocam'bium (*L.*). Vital fluid, blastema.

Zooche'mia (*L.*). *F.* zoochimie. Animal chemistry.

Zoodyna'mia (*L.*) [δύναμις]. Animal vital force.

Zoog'eny [γεννάω]. *L.* zoogenia. Generation of animals.

Zooglœ'a [ζῷον, γλοῖα]. Term applied to a stage of development of certain microorganisms in which they are gathered in masses and surrounded by gelatiniform matter. **Z. pulmo'nis e'qui**: see *Botryomykosis*.

Zoogo'nia (*L.*) [γονή]. The production of living young; viviparous generation.

Zoog'onus (*L.*). Viviparous.

Zo'oid. Pertaining to an animal: see *Oikoïd*.

Zoomag'netism. Animal magnetism.

Zoomeph'itism. The production of foul and dangerous exhalations from decomposing animal matter.

Zoomyle (*F.*). The parasite in a double parasitic monster.

Zoomyx'a (*L.*) [μύξα]. Mucus.

Zoono'ses [νόσος]. *G.* Zoonosen; *I.* zoonosi. Diseases due to animals—*e. g.* rabies.

Zoonosol'ogy [νόσος, λόγος]. *L.* zoonosologia. The nosology of animals.

Zoopharmacol'ogy [ζῷον, φάρμακον]. *G.* Thierarzneimittelkunde. The science of veterinary pharmacy.

Zooplastique (*F.*). Term applied in plastic surgery to a portion of tissue taken from an animal.

Zoo'sis (*L.*) [ζῷον]. Making alive, vivification.

Zoosper'mata or **Zo'osperms.** Spermatozoa.

Zoospermien (*G.*). Spermatozoa.

Zoothap'sis (*L.*) [θάπτω]. Burial alive.

Zoother'apy [θεραπεύω]. *L.* zootherapia. Therapeutics of animals.

Zooto'cia (*L.*) [τόκος]. Zoogonia.

Zoot'omy [τέμνω]. *F.* zootomie. Dissection of animals.

Zopf (*G.*). Plica.

Zopilote (*Mex.*). The herb of *Acourtia moschata*, DC.; used as a digestive stimulant [F. Mex.].

Zoppagine or **Zoppicamento** (*I.*). Claudication, lameness.

Zoppo (*I.*). Lame.

Zornwuth (*G.*). Frenzy.

Zoroche. The mountain sickness of the Andes.

Zos'ter (*L.*) [ζωστήρ]. Herpes zoster. **Z. auricula'ris**, herpes zoster affecting the ears.

Zotte (*G.*). Villus. In composition **Zotten**, as, — **anhang**, villous appendage; — **falten**, plicæ villosæ; — **geschwulst**, papillary tumor; — **haut**, tunica villosa; — **herz**, cor villosum; — **krebs**, papilloma.

Zottig (*G.*). Villous. **Zottigkeit**, villosity.

Zucca (*I.*). Pumpkin.

Zuc'carum or **Zu'charum** (*L.*). Sugar.

Zucchero (*I.*). Sugar. **Z. candito**, rock candy. **Z. di latte**, milk-sugar. **Z. di saturno**, lead acetate.

Zuccone (*I.*). Bald.

Zuchtlähme (*G.*). Disease of the horse characterized by paralysis of spinal origin, impotence, and skin eruption.

Zuchtwahl (*G.*). Selection.

Zucken (*G.*). To contract suddenly, to palpitate.

Zucker (*G.*). Sugar; — **bildung**, glycogenesis; — **gussleber**, the condition of the liver produced by diffuse fibrous thickening of the capsule; perihepatitis fibrosa; — **haltiges kohlensaures Eisen**, saccharated carbonate of iron; — **harnen**, glycosuria; — **harnruhr**, diabetes mellitus; — **hutkopf**, oxycephalus; — **kranker**, one having diabetes mellitus; — **krankheit**, diabetes mellitus; — **kügelchen** or — **plätzchen**, sugar-drops; — **rose**, red rose; — **satz**, molasses; — **stich**, puncture of floor of fourth ventricle, which produces glycosuria.

Zuckung (*G.*). Contraction.

Zuckungskurve (*G.*). Graphic curve of contraction of a muscle.

Züchtung (*G.*). Breeding.

Züchtungslehre (*G.*). Doctrine of selection in breeding animals.

Züchtungsversuch (*G.*). Culture experiment.

Züngelchen (*G.*). Lingula.

Zufall (*G.*). Accident, casualty, sudden fit of illness.

Zufrühgebären (*G.*). Premature birth.

Zugbohrer (*G.*). Elevator.

Zugmittel (*G.*). Vesicatory, blister.

Zugpflaster (*G.*). Galbanum plaster.

Zugsalbe (*G.*). Resin cerate.

Zuheilung (*G.*). Cicatrization, union.

Zulpfläschchen (*G.*). Sucking-bottle.

Zu'mic. Pertaining or due to fermentation.

Zunder (*G.*). Surgeon's agarie.

Zunge (*G.*). Tongue. In composition **Zungen-**, as — **abtragung**, extirpation of the tongue; — **anschwellung**, swelling of the tongue; — **anwuchs**, adhesion of the tongue; — **ast**, lingual branch of glosso-pharyngeal nerve; — **bändchen**, frenum linguæ; — **balg**, spherical concretions of adenoid tissue in the mucous membrane of the root of the tongue; — **balgdrüse**, follicular gland of the tongue; — — **beleg**, coat or fur of tongue; — **beschauung** or — **besichtigung**, glossoscopy; — **blatter**, glossanthrax; — **blutader**, lingual vein; — **blutung**, glossorrhagia; — **brand**, glossanthrax; — **bruch**, glossocele; — **drüse**, sublingual gland; — **entzündung**, glossitis; — **fehler**, defect of the tongue; — **fleisch**, parenchyma of the tongue; — **fleischnerv**, hypoglossal nerve; — **gang**, ductus lingualis; — **gaumenbogen**, anterior pillar of the fauces; — **gaumenmuskel**, palato-glossus; — **geschwulst**, glossoncus; — **gewächs**, excrescence on the tongue; — **grund**, base of the tongue; — **häutchen** or — **haut**, epithelium of the tongue; — **halter**, tongue-depressor; — **kanal**, ductus lingualis; — **karbunkel**, glossanthrax; — **knochen**, hyoid bone; — **knorpel**, raphé of tongue; — **knoten**, submaxillary ganglion; — **krampf**, spasm of the tongue; — **krebs**, carcinoma of the tongue; — **lähmung**, paralysis of the tongue; — **läppchen**, occipito-temporal convolution, medial; — **lehre**, glossology; — **lymphdrüsen**, lymphatic glands of tongue; — **muskel**, hyoglossus; — **naht**, lingual raphé; — **nerv**, lingual nerve; — **papillen**, papillæ of tongue; — **pulsader**, lingual artery; — **rücken**, back of the tongue; — **rückenarterie**, dorsal artery of the tongue; — **schaber**, tongue-scraper; — **scheidewand**, septum of the tongue; — **schlagader**, lingual artery; — **schleimhaut**, mucous membrane of tongue; — **schlundkopfnerv**, glossopharyngeal nerve. — **schmerz**, glossalgia; — **schnitt**, glossotomy; — **spalt**, fissure of the tongue. — **spatel**, tongue-spatula; — **spitze**, apex linguæ. — **untersuchung**, glossoscopy; — **vergrösserung**, hypertrophy of the tongue; — **vorfall**, paraglossa; — **wärzchen** or — **warze**, papilla of the tongue; — **wulst**, occipito-temporal convolution, medial. — **wurzel**, root of tongue; — **zäpfchen**, epiglottis.

Zungenbein (*G.*). Hyoid bone; — **arterie**, hyoid artery; — **grube**, inferior carotid triangle; — **horn**, cornu of hyoid bone; — **kehldeckelband**, hyo-epiglottic ligament; — **kiefernerv**, mylo-hyoid nerve; — **schildknorpelmuskel**, thyrohyoid muscle; — **zungenmuskel**, hyoglossus muscle; — **zweig**, hyoid artery.

Zupfpräparat (*G.*). A preparation made by teasing.

Zurechnungsfähigkeit (*G.*). Imputability, responsibility.

Zurückbeugung (*G.*). Retroflexion.

Zurückfallen (*G.*). Retroversion.

Zurückhaltung (*G.*). Retention.

Zurücklaufend, er, e, es (*G.*). Recurrent. **Z. Flügelnerv**, Vidian nerve.

Zurückschlagen (*G.*). Ballottement.

Zurücktreiben (*G.*). Repulsion, repercussion. **Zurücktreibend**, repellant, discutient. **Zurücktreibung**, thrusting back, repelling.

Zurücktreten (*G.*). To go back, to recede, subside.

Zurückwendung (*G.*). Retroversion.

Zurumpe. Snow-blindness.

Zusammendrehung (*G.*). Torsion.

Zusammendrücken (*G.*). To compress.

Zusammendrücker der Nase (*G.*). Compressor naris.

Zusammendrückung (*G.*). Compression.

Zusammenfliessend (*G.*). Confluent.

Zusammenfluss (*G.*). Anastomosis.

Zusammengeballt, er, e, es (*G.*). Conglobated **Z. Drüse**, conglobate gland.

Zusammengehörigkeit (*G.*). Correlation.

Zusammengesetzte Aloëtinktur (*G.*). Compound tincture of aloes.

Zusammengesetzte Chinatinktur (*G.*): see *Whytt's tincture*.

Zusammengesetzte Tinktur (*G.*). Compound tincture.

Zusammengesetzter Engelwurzelspiritus (*G.*). Compound spirit of angelica.

Zusammengesetzter Rhabarberextrakt (*G.*). Compound extract of rhubarb.

Zusammengesetztes Pulver (*G.*). Compound powder.

Zusammenheilung (*G.*). To heal together, conglutination.

Zusammenlaufend (*G.*). Confluent, convergent.

Zusammenleimung (*G.*). Agglutination.

Zusammenmündung (*G.*). Inosculation, anastomosis.

Zusammenschnürer (*G.*). Constrictor. **Zusammenschnürung**, constriction.

Zusammentreffungspunkt (*G.*). Point of inosculation or decussation.

Zusammenwachsen (*G.*). To grow together, to coalesce. **Zusammenwachsung**, coalescence, growing together.

Zusammenwohnen (*G.*). Cohabitation.

Zusammenziehbarkeit (*G.*). Contractility.

Zusammenziehen (*G.*). To contract.

Zusammenziehende Mittel (*G.*). Astringents.

Zusammenzieher (*G.*). Constrictor.

Zusammenziehung (*G.*). Concentration, retraction, systole.

Zutritt (*G.*). Access.

Zwanck's pessary. An instrument with two wings.

Zwang (*G.*). Compulsion, stress, tenesmus, constriction. In composition **Zwangs-**, as, **— bewegungen**, irresistible movements resulting from irritation of nerve-centres; compelled movements; **— empfindung**, irresistible impulse, impulsive feelings; **— fütterung**, compulsory feeding; **— impfung**, compulsory vaccination; **— jacke**, strait-jacket; **— vorstellungen**, compulsory ideas, unpleasant memories or thoughts which the patient cannot put aside; **— wamms**, strait jacket.

Zwanghuf (*G.*). Hoof bound.

Zweibäuchig, er, e, es (*G.*). Digastric, double bellied. **Z. Unterkiefermuskel**, digastric muscle.

Zweiblättrig (*G.*). Diploblastic.

Zweifach-Chlorkohlenstoff (*G.*). Carbon tetrachloride.

Zweifach-Jod-Quecksilber (*G.*). Mercuric iodide.

Zweifach-schwefelsauer (*G.*). Bisulphate.

Zweiggeflechte (*G.*). Secondary plexuses; applied to the branches of the solar plexus.

Zweiköpfig, er, e, es (*G.*). Double-headed, bicephalous; biceps. **Z. Armmuskel**, biceps brachii; **Z. Schenkelbeuger** or **Z. Schenkelmuskel**, biceps femoris; **Z. Wadenmuskel**, gastrocnemius.

Zweinadeloperation (*G.*). Two-needles operation.

Zweite Stirnwindungsgruppe (*G.*). Middle frontal convolution.

Zweitformation (*G.*). Secondary formation.

Zweitheilung (*G.*). Dividing into two; fission.

Zweiwuchs (*G.*). Rickets.

Zwerchfell (*G.*). Diaphragm; **— athmen**, diaphragmatic respiration; **— band**, arcuate ligament; **— blutadern**, phrenic veins; **— bruch**, diaphragmatic hernia; **— entzündung**, inflammation of the diaphragm; **— ganglion**, phrenic ganglion; **— geflecht**, phrenic plexus; **— hernie**, diaphragmatic hernia; **— krampf**, diaphragmatic spasm; **— lähmung**, paralysis of diaphragm; **— magenband**, phrenico-gastric ligament; **— nerv**, phrenic nerve; **— pulsader**, phrenic artery; **— rippenarterie**, musculo-phrenic artery; **— schlagadern**, phrenic arteries; **— schmerz**, diaphragmalgia.

Zwerg (*G.*). Dwarf; **— becken**, rachitic pelvis; **— blutkörperchen**, very small red blood-corpuscles, 6–2μ in diameter, found in some cases of anæmia; **— gliedrig**, nanomelus, micromelus; **— kopf**, nanocephalus, microcephalus; **— rumpf**, nanosomia.

Zwetsche (*G.*). Prune.

Zwetschenbranntwein (*G.*). A kind of brandy made in Germany from the fruit of *Prunus domestica*.

Zwetschenbrühfarbig (*G.*). Color of prune-juice.

Zwickel (*G.*). Cuneate lobule; **— bart**, pappus; **— bein**, Wormian bone; **— naht**, lambdoidal suture; **— stiel**, the pedunculus cunei, a narrow convolution connecting

the cuneus with the isthmus gyri fornicati; — **windung**, annectant convolution of the cuneate lobule.

Zwiebel (*G.*). Onion, bulb: — **arterie**, artery of the bulb; — **schwellkörpermuskel**, bulbo-cavernosus.

Zwiewuchs (*G.*). Rickets.

Zwilling (*G.*). Gemellus, twin. In composition **Zwillings**, as — **binde**, fornix; — **frucht**, twin fetus; — **geburt**, twin birth; — **inselchen**, double lobules of liver seen in young animals, caused by union of intralobular veins into a common trunk before they discharge into the sublobular veins; — **kind**, twin-child; — **missbildung**, double malformation; — **muskeln**, gemelli; — **papille**, cutaneous papilla having a double apex; — **schwangerschaft**, twin pregnancy; — **tastzellen**, corpuscles of Grandry.

Zwinge, or **Zwingenwindung**, or **Zwingenwulst** (*G.*). Convolution of the corpus callosum.

Zwischenband (*G.*). Intervertebral ligament, meniscus.

Zwischenbein (*G.*). 1. Wormian bone. 2. Interparietal bone.

Zwischenblatt (*G.*). Mesoderm, mesenchym.

Zwichenbogenbänder (*G.*). Subclavian ligaments.

Zwischendornbänder (*G.*). Interspinous ligaments.

Zwischendornmuskeln (*G.*). Interspinales.

Zwischenfieber (*G.*). Intercurrent fever.

Zwischengelenkband (*G.*). Interosseous ligament.

Zwischengelenkknorpel (*G.*). Interarticular fibro-cartilages.

Zwischengewebe (*G.*). Interstitial tissue.

Zwischenhirn (*G.*). The portion of the brain between the hemispheres and the corpora quadrigemina; the second of the five vesicles of the embryonic brain; thalamencephalon.

Zwischenjochbogen-Vierecke (*G.*). Quadrilateral formed by connecting the articular eminences and the zygo-maxillary points.

Zwischenkieferbein (*G.*). Premaxillary bone.

Zwischenknochenarterien (*G.*). Interosseous arteries.

Zwischenknochenband (*G.*) Interosseous ligament.

Zwischenknochenbandnerven (*G.*). Interosseous nerves.

Zwischenknochenhaut (*G.*). Interosseous ligament.

Zwischenknochenmesser (*G.*). Interosseous knife for amputation in forearm or leg.

Zwischenknochenmuskeln (*G.*). Interosseous muscles.

Zwischenknochenrand (*G.*). Interosseous crest, ridge, or border.

Zwischenknochenraum (*G.*). Interosseous space.

Zwischenknochenschlagader (*G.*). Interosseous artery.

Zwischenknöchelvenen (*G.*). Venæ intercapitulares.

Zwischenknorpel (*G.*). Interarticular cartilage.

Zwischenkörnerschicht (*G.*) [H. Muller]. Outer molecular layer of retina.

Zwischenlagerung (*G.*). Interstitial deposit.

Zwischenmembran (*G.*). Intermediate disk: see *Disks of muscle fibre*.

Zwischenquerbänder (*G.*). Intertransverse ligaments of vertebral column.

Zwischenquerfortsatzmuskeln (*G.*). Intertransversales.

Zwischenraum (*G.*). Interstice.

Zwischenrippen (*G.*). In composition = intercostal; — **arterien**, intercostal arteries; — **bänder**, intercostal ligaments; — **blutader**, intercostal vein; — **drüsen**, intercostal lymphatic glands; — **furche**, intercostal groove; — **gelenke**, intercostal joints; — **muskeln**, intercostal muscles; — **raum**, intercostal space; — **schlagader**, intercostal artery.

Zwischenscheitelbein (*G.*). Interparietal bone.

Zwischenscheitelhirn (*G.*). Occipital lobe.

Zwischenschenkeldreieck (*G.*). Interpeduncular space.

Zwischenschicht (*G.*). Subthalamic region.

Zwischenschlag (*G.*). Intercadence.

Zwischenschlüsselbeinband (*G.*). Interclavicular ligaments.

Zwischenstück des Facialis (*G.*). Genu facialis.

Zwischenvenen (*G.*). Interlobular veins.

Zwischenwirbelbänder (*G.*). Intervertebral discs.

Zwischenwirbelknorpel (*G.*). Intervertebral cartilages.

Zwischenwirbelloch (*G.*). Intervertebral foramen.

Zwischenwirbelscheibe (*G.*). Intervertebral disc.

Zwischenwirbelspalt (*G.*). Intervertebral fissure.

Zwischenzeit (*G.*). Intermission, interval.

Zwischenzellen (*G.*). Peculiar round granulated cells, frequently pigmented, and with fat-droplets in their protoplasm, found in the interstitial connective-tissue of the testis.

Zwitter (*G.*). Hermaphrodite, hybrid; —**bildung**, formation of a hermaphrodite; —**heit**, hermaphroditism; —**wesen**, hybridity.

Zwölffingerdarm (*G.*). Duodenum; —**entzündung**, duodenitis; —**schlagader**, pancreatico-duodenal artery.

Zygapoph'ysis (*L.*) [ζυγός, ἀπόφυσις]. *F.* zygapophyse. Articular process of vertebra.

Zygo-labia'lis (*L.*). Zygomaticus minor [Cones].

Zygo'ma (*L.*) [ζύγωμα]. *L.* processus zygomaticus; *F.* apophyse zygomatique; *G.* Jochfortsatz; *I.* apofisi zigomatica. A bar like process curved outward and forward from lower part of squamous portion of temporal bone, articulating in front with the malar and forming the zygomatic arch.

Zygomat'ic. *F.* zygomatique; *G.* zygomatisch; *I.* zigomatico. Pertaining to the zygoma. **Z. arch.** *L.* arcus zygomaticus; *G.* Jochbogen; *I.* ansa del capo. That formed at side of head by union of zygoma with temporal process of malar bone. **Z. bone**, malar bone. **Z. crest.** *L.* crista zygomatica. The rough edge by which the great wing of the sphenoid articulates with the malar bone. **Z. fos'sa.** *L.* fossa zygomatica; *F.* fosse zygomatique; *G.* Wangengrube, *I.* fossa zigomatica. An irregular hollow at the side of the skull between the tuberosity of superior maxillary bone and the external pterygoid plate. The ascending ramus of the lower jaw partly covers it. **Z. glands:** see *Internal maxillary glands*. **Z. head:** see *Quadratus labii superioris*. **Z. mus'cles:** see *Zygomaticus major and minor*. **Z. nerves**, branches from facial passing over malar bone, and supplying zygomatic muscles. **Z. proc'ess**, malar process. **Z. spine.** *L.* spina zygomatica. Pointed angle at upper and posterior part of zygomatic tuberosity. **Z. surface.** *L.* superficies infratemporalis. That part of external surface of superior maxillary bone behind the zygomatic process. **Z. su'ture**, that between the zygomatic process of the temporal and the malar bones. **Z. tuberos'ity**, rough surface on malar process of superior maxillary bone, by which the malar bone articulates. **Z. width**, greatest distance between the zygomatic arches [Frankfurt agreement].

Zygomatico-angula'ris (*L.*). Muscular bundle arising from orbital edge of malar bone, and inserted into connective tissue about the angle of the eye.

Zygomatico-auric'ular in'dex. *G.* Jochbogen-Auricular-Index. Ratio between the bizygomatic and the biauricular diameters of the cranium, the latter taken as 100 [v. Török].

Zygomatico-labial, grand (*F.*). Zygomaticus major.

Zygomatico-labial, petit (*F.*). Zygomaticus minor.

Zygomaticum poste'rius (*L.*). Foramen zygomatico-temporale.

Zygomat'icus (*L.*). Zygomaticus major. **Z. ma'jor.** *F.* grand zygomatique; *G.* Jochbeinmuskel; *I.* gran zigomatico. A small muscle of the face arising from malar bone, and inserted into angle of mouth. **Z. mi'nor.** *F.* petit zygomatique, *G.* Jochbeinzacke; *I.* piccolo zigomatico. A muscular fasciculus arising from malar bone, and inserted with levator labii superioris proprius, of which some consider it a part.

Zygomatique, grand (*F.*). Zygomaticus major.

Zygomatique, petit (*F.*). Zygomaticus minor.

Zygomatisch (*G.*). Zygomatic.

Zygomato-auriculaire (*F.*). Auricularis anterior [Chaussier].

Zygomato-labial (*F.*). Zygomaticus major [Chaussier].

Zygomato-labial, petit (*F.*). Zygomaticus minor [Chaussier].

Zygomato-maxillaire (*F.*). Masseter [Chaussier].

Zygo-max'illary point. *G.* Zygo-

maxillarpunkt. Lower end of zygo-maxillary suture [v. Török]; nearly or quite synonymous with jugo-maxillary point, *q. v.*

Zygo-or'bital point. *G.* Zygoorbitalpunkt. Upper end of zygo-maxillary suture [v. Török].

Zylindrisches Epithel (*G.*). Cylinder or columnar epithelium.

Zy'me [ζύμη]. Ferment.

Zymetol'ogy [ζύμη, λόγος]. The doctrine of fermentation.

Zymic. Zumic.

Zym'ogen [ζύμη, γεννάω]. A substance capable of giving rise to animal ferments, such as pepsin or trypsin.

Zymogen'ic. Producing fermentation.

Zymogenkörner (*G.*). Granules found in the layer of pancreatic cells, next the lumen of the duct, strongly coloring with eosin.

Zymol'ogy [ζύμη, λόγος]. *F.* zymologie; *I.* zimologia. Discussion of fermentations.

Zymol'ysis [λύσις]. Decomposition by means of ferments.

Zymo'ma (*L.*) [ζυμόω]. Ferment.

Zy'mophytes. Bacteroid ferments that liberate fatty acids from neutral fats.

Zymo'sis [ζύμωσις]. *G.* Gährung. 1. Fermentation. 2. The biological history of zymotic disease-germs.

Zymot'ic [ζυμωτικός]. *F.* zymotique; *G.* gährend; *I.* zimotico. 1. Relating to fermentation. 2. Capable of producing fermentation. **Z. diseases,** those supposed to be caused by the growth of organized ferments. **Z. the'ory,** the theory that specific diseases are caused by ferments or low organisms.

Zythog'alum [ζῦθος, γάλα]. *F.* zythogale. A mixture of beer and milk.

Zy'thum or **Zy'thus** [ζῦθος]. Beer.

END OF VOLUME II.

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